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Boston Defeats Philadelphia in Second Game 1 to 0

BERLIN REPORT SAYS ANTWERP HAS BEEN TAKEN

Official Message Issued by Germans Declares City Has Now Fallen—General Situation in France Said to Be Unchanged

REPORT FROM ALLIES

Near Roye, Where Heavy Action Continues, It Is Declared That 1600 Prisoners Have Been Taken in Two Days

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10—According to an official message, issued in Berlin, Antwerp has fallen.

Oct. 9—A statement issued by German headquarters says no decisive result has occurred in the western theater of war whilst some progress has been made near Saint-Mihiel and in Argonne and Ft. Breendonck at Antwerp has fallen. The report confirms also the damage done to an airship by a hostile aviator dropping a bomb on a Duesseldorf airship shed.

No Change Reported

PARIS, Oct. 9, 10 p. m.—As regards the general situation an official statement reports no change. On the left wing the German and Allies' cavalry continue operating north of Lille, whilst the battle continues on the line of Lens, Arras, Bray, Sur-Somme, Chailnes, Roye and Lassigny.

In the center only isolated fighting has occurred. In the Woevre there have been artillery engagements all along the line, but no change in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace.

Oct. 10, 10 a. m.—No further news is available beyond the official announcement that heavy fighting continues in the neighborhood of Roye, where 1600 prisoners have been taken by the Allies during the last two days.

Allies Issue Report

LONDON, Oct. 9, 9 p. m.—A further report from general headquarters giving a descriptive account of incidents in the British and French lines has been published. The account gives no information of tactical interest, but affords an interesting picture of life at the front.

RUSSIA REPORTS ENVELOPING THE GERMAN FLANKS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10, 8 a. m.—An official communique from the general staff reports continued fighting on the east Prussia front where the Germans had formed themselves into two forces. The first force was dislodged from Vladislavoff and enveloped on its northern side but maintained itself in its position east and south of Wirballen.

A fierce struggle took place in the region of Lake Cantcha and Baklarszewo. The communique states that on the morning of Oct. 8 the Russians enveloped both flanks of the Germans and also began a vigorous attack on the latter's front. Protecting themselves with strong rearguards the Germans appeared to be

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THE GAME'S HIGH LIGHTS

Some of the things which featured contest at Philadelphia

It is estimated that some 3000 fans saw the game from housetops in the vicinity of Shibe park today. Temporary bleachers were erected on many of them.

Plank's low, fast ball baffled the Braves at the outset. Mann and Cather, both right-handed hitters, were easily disposed of in the first.

Evers had a good day at the bat.

Barry's handling of Mann's ground hit in the third was one of the bright features of the day. The ball came slow, and only a few shortstops in the big leagues would have got the ball across in time. Barry was applauded as roundly by the Boston contingent as if Maranville had made the play.

Schang's hit to left in the third looked like a four-baser when it left the bat, but when it dropped in the extreme left field corner Cather was under it. The third was a rather busy inning for the Boston left fielder.

Deal turned in a clever bit of base running in the second. He was caught off first after Gowdy had been tagged out on the third base line. It looked like a sure third out, but when Collins threw to McInnes, Deal headed for second and slid in ahead of McInnes' throw back.

With two men on bases, it was up to Deal in the fourth but he couldn't deliver the necessary hit that would have scored Schmidt.

Barry certainly contributed his share of brilliant achievements in the field.

Up to the sixth inning James had not allowed a hit. McInnes and Strunk especially were finding the big Boston boxman a hard proposition, each fanned their first two times up.

Plank and James were well matched. While in the first half of the game the veteran Athletic had a shade the worst of it in hits, he was not allowing any of the safeties made off his delivery to result in runs.

Schang's double in the sixth was the first hit off James.

James held the runners close to first.

The Athletics evidently had the Braves signals in the sixth. With Gowdy on first and Maranville at bat the hit and run singal was flashed from the Boston bench. Plank evidently was given the tip instantly for he threw the ball behind Maranville and it struck the Boston shortstop in the back.

Gowdy again today showed that no liberties were to be taken with his throwing arm when he caught Schang at third in the sixth.

ST. LOUIS CIVIC WORKER TELLS HOW EXHIBIT AIDS CHARTER

Col. Martin J. Collins Says People Are Unified to Vote for City Improvement Through Cooperation in History Play—Advises Boston to Carry Out Scheme

A city's pageant as the means to doing away with "politician government," securing a brand new charter, and welding the many interests of a great community into a harmonious whole is the story brought to Boston from St. Louis by Colonel Martin J. Collins, in whose honor a dinner was given by the City Club last evening.

Colonel Collins was active in the recent pageant on Art hill, St. Louis, which called out an audience of 125,000 people on the first night. He has long been foremost among the most active workers in the city's civic league, and together with the present mayor, Henry W. Kiel—although of different political affiliation—he did much to make possible the adoption of the new charter from which so much is expected by the St. Louis people.

Colonel Collins' visit to Boston was made at the instance of Addison L. Winship, secretary of the City Club. Mr. Winship was Boston representative at the St. Louis pageant, and is himself much interested in having a similar event take place in Boston. In his opinion, even if the city may not need a new charter, it should have the opportunity of awakening the many districts of Greater Boston, the North End and the South End, Brookline and South Boston, to their opportunity to be a single city of common interests.

Efficiency Board to Follow

Following in the footsteps of the St. Louis civic worker, are to come to Boston next week the new efficiency board established under the recently adopted charter. This committee, an important factor in the reorganized administration of St. Louis has the oversight of practically all appointments and promotions made in the city departments. It examines candidates, oversees promotions, and in general is designed to eliminate political influence from the municipal departments. After studying the civil service board of Boston, it is to visit New York and Philadelphia.

At the dinner last night, attended by Mayor Curley, A. G. Bates of New York and H. Staples Potter, Colonel Collins urged upon Boston the undertaking of a pageant similar to that held in his own city.

How Pageant Affected Charter

Today Colonel Collins explained how the holding of a pageant made possible the adoption of the new charter.

"For many, many years we have wanted to do big things out in St. Louis," he said. "For 20 years or more we have talked about placing a great park plaza in the center of the city. We have long wanted to rid ourselves of 'political rule.' For the past two years we have studied city charters with the hope of some day having a new one ourselves. But for all our earnest efforts, one small organization so pulled against another, one interest in the city so blocked another and the local politicians played at such cross purposes that we made little headway.

"Then we held our great pageant. Now the splendid feature of that pageant was that every section and every nationality in the city had been asked to take part.

"Then when the time came for the performances, and the city's people went out and sat shoulder to shoulder watching their friends upon the great stage built on the lake, they suddenly realized that they were in truth fellow citizens in the full meaning of the word. It so happened that the agitation in favor of a new city charter was then most active. Local and sectional feeling was put aside and the new charter was adopted by a splendid majority."

Points of New Charter

"It is a model charter, we think. It puts great power in the hands of the mayor. It establishes a commission which eliminates political influence in appointments and promotions. It puts a single aldermanic council in place of the former two branches.

"The charter also allows us to raze 24 city blocks before the Union station and place there a great plaza. At one end is to be a new opera house and at the other a new $3,000,000 hotel. We are widening streets, depressing all railroad tracks and making sweeping and significant changes. And it all may be traced to the holding of the pageant, which I trust will be duplicated by Boston very soon."

U. S. OFFICER IS ASKED TO EXPLAIN

WASHINGTON—Secretary Garrison of the war department today asked Capt. LeVert Colman, Fortress Monroe artillery, for an explanation of the remark attributed to him in New York yesterday that atrocities of the Germans were the result of orders from high military authorities.

DISREGARD OF FLAG IN ANTWERP REPORT

WASHINGTON—The German attacking force at Antwerp set fire to oil tanks there while the American flag was flying over them, according to a despatch to the state department this morning from Consul-General Henry Diedrich.

COMPLETE STORY OF TODAY'S GAME AT PHILADELPHIA

Details of Second Contest Between Athletics and Braves for the World's Baseball Championship Title at Shibe Park

BATTLE OF PITCHERS

Boston Players From First Hit Offerings of Athletics' Boxman But He Succeeds in Keeping Their Attack Well Scattered

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA
Mann, r.f.	r.f., Murphy
Evers, 2b.	l.f., Oldring
Cather, l.f.	2.b., Collins
Whitted, c.f.	3b., Baker
Schmidt, 1b.	1b., McInnes
Gowdy, c.	c.f., Strunk
Maranville, ss.	ss., Barry
Deal, 3b.	c., Schang
James, p.	p., Plank

Umpires, Hildebrand, behind the plate; Byron on the bases; Dineen and Klem in the outfields.

FIRST INNING

BOSTON—Mann was out, Collins to McInnes, on a pretty play by Collins, who ran far to his left for the ball. Evers beat out a bunt in front of the plate which Plank could not handle quickly enough. Cather struck out on three pitched balls. Whitted got a base on balls. Schmidt hit an easy fly to Strunk. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Plank's low fast ball bothered the Braves. Mann and Cather were easy outs but Whitted was passed because Plank's control deserted him for a few moments.

ATHLETICS—Murphy received a base on balls. He tried to make second when Schmidt dropped James' poor throw to catch him off the base, but was out at second, Schmidt to Maranville. Oldring was out, Deal to Schmidt, and Collins was out the same way. No runs, no hits, no errors.

It was an easy inning for James, although he was a trifle unsteady.

SECOND INNING

BOSTON—Gowdy got a base on balls. Maranville sacrificed him to second, Baker to McInnes. Gowdy out trying for third on Deal's bunt, Plank to Baker to Collins. Deal went to second when he was caught off first, making a fine slide. James struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

ATHLETICS—Baker fouled out to Schmidt. McInnes and Strunk struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING

BOSTON—Mann was out, Barry to McInnes. It was a slow roller which Barry ran in after and made a fast play on. Evers singled to center after Plank had two strikes on him. It was Evers' second hit of the game. Cather hit an easy fly to Baker. It was an attempt at the hit and run, but Cather hit under the ball. Evers was thrown out while stealing, Schang to Collins. No runs, one hit, no errors.

ATHLETICS—Barry hit a fly to Cather in left field. Schang also flied out to Cather. The ball sailed for the extreme left corner of fair territory. Plank struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

FOURTH INNING

BOSTON—Whitted flied out to Strunk on the first ball pitched. Schmidt singled to right after he had three balls and two strikes on him. Gowdy flied out to Murphy on the first ball pitched. It was the first time he failed to get on base in this series. Maranville singled to right, Schmidt stopping at second. Deal forced Maranville, Barry, unassisted. No runs, two hits, no errors.

Barry made a marvellous play on Deal's grounder. The ball bounded high in the air just before it reached him. He leaped high, caught the ball and then made one leap for second base, getting Maranville by inches.

ATHLETICS—Murphy was out, James to Schmidt. Oldring struck out. Collins was thrown out by Maranville to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, no errors.

James was showing fine form. He retired the side on eight pitched balls in this inning. The Athletics had not been able to make a hit and only two balls had been knocked to the outfield, both of them flies to Cather.

FIFTH INNING

BOSTON—James struck out. Mann singled to center. Evers flied out to Strunk. Mann was almost caught on the old trick of pretending the ball had been hit on the ground. Both Collins and Barry pretended to be fielding the ball and Mann just managed to get back to first. Cather forced Mann, Barry to Collins on the first ball pitched. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Plank did his best work against Evers, putting two strikes over after he had given him three balls and then making him put up an easy fly.

ATHLETICS—Baker flied out to Whitted on the first ball pitched. McInnes struck out. Strunk also struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SIXTH INNING

BOSTON—Whitted hit an easy fly to Collins. Schmidt was hit by a pitched ball, but it was not allowed. Umpire Hildebrand made the claim that he stepped into the ball. Schmidt then flied out to Murphy. It was a tremendous drive and sent Murphy back almost to the fence. Gowdy was passed on four straight balls. It was Gowdy's sixth trip to first in the series. Maranville was hit by a pitched ball. The hit-and-run had been signaled for, but Plank threw the ball back of Maranville and struck him on the back. Deal forced Gowdy at third, Baker, unassisted. No runs, not hits, no errors.

ATHLETICS—Barry was thrown out by Maranville to Schmidt. Schang doubled to left. It was the Athletics first hit of the game. Schang just managed to reach second, Cather's throw getting to the base a fraction of a second after him. Schang was thrown out by Gowdy to Deal when he tried to make third when one of James' pitches got away from Gowdy. Plank went out, Maranville to Schmidt. No runs, one hit, no errors.

SEVENTH INNING

BOSTON—James struck out. Mann also struck out, Schang getting an assist when the third strike got away from him. His throw to McInnes just beat the runner. Evers was out on first ball pitched, Baker to McInnes. No runs, no hits, no errors.

ATHLETICS—Murphy struck out. Oldring was out, Evers to Schmidt, on a slow roller, which Evers shot to first just in time to get him. Collins was safe on a slow hit to Evers, but was caught off first, James to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, no errors.

EIGHTH INNING

BOSTON—Cather went out, Barry to McInnes on a wonderful play by both men. Barry knocked down what looked like a sure single and McInnes caught the ball with his back to first. Whitted was safe when McInnes dropped Barry's assist. Schmidt forced Whitted at second, Collins to Barry. Gowdy flied out to Strunk. No runs, no hits, one error.

ATHLETICS—Baker was thrown out by Evers to Schmidt on the first ball pitched. McInnes fouled out to Deal. Strunk was out, Evers to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, one error.

NINTH INNING

BOSTON—Maranville out, Barry to McInnes. Deal doubled to center. Deal stole third. James struck out. Mann singled to right scoring Deal. Mann went to second on a passed ball. Evers was passed. Cather forced Evers at second, Barry to Collins. Two hits, one run, no errors.

ATHLETICS—Barry was given a base on balls. Schang struck out. Barry stole second. Walsh batted for Plank and was given a base on balls. Murphy hit into a double play, Maranville to Schmidt. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SUFFRAGE STREET MEETING

Equal suffrage was discussed this noon at the corner of Kilby and Milk streets under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Asociation. The speaker was Mrs. C. A. Briggs of Norwood. Miss Mabel Willard was in charge.

POSTAL STATION INSPECTED

Postmaster Murray made his first inspection of a postal station yesterday when he went to the Fenway office, Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street. There he was tendered a reception by the carriers and clerks on duty.

CAR SERVICE IS EXTENDED

The car service which formerly ran between Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street and Dudley street has been extended to Riverbank court, Cambridge, and today was put into operation under the new plan for the first time.

MASONS EXTEND WELCOME

Howard M. North, WM, of Winslow Lewis Lodge, in the Temple, extended its welcome Friday night to Rt. Worshipful David T. Montague, DDGM. of the first Masonic district, at his annual visitation.

SECOND WORLD'S SERIES GAME IN PHILADELPHIA

TEAMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0

Batteries: BOSTON—JAMES AND GOWDY; PHILADELPHIA—PLANK & SCHANG

UMPIRES: DINEEN, HILDEBRAND, BYRON, KLEM

JAMES AND PLANK ARE MATCHED IN STIRRING CONTEST OF PITCHERS

SERIES STANDING	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

Another Member of the Famous Stallings Box Trio, Never Before in Big Series, Shows Steadiness Matching That of Veteran

SHIBE PARK, Philadelphia—And still the Boston Braves win. Having taken the opening game of the world's baseball championship series from the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday, the players under Manager Stallings kept up their victorious pace today, making the series stand two games for the National league champions and none for the team which has three times won its way to the baseball championship of the world.

Score was 1 to 0.

The games are now transferred to Boston. Monday afternoon the teams will face each other at Fenway park for the third game, with half of the games necessary to win the title already won by the Boston team.

Throng Sees Tight Fielding Back of Pitcher

Manager Mack selected Plank and Schang as the Athletic battery, while James and Gowdy were named for Boston by Manager Stallings.

The game early resolved itself into a duel between the pitchers. Up to the fifth inning the Braves had outhit the Athletics. Both box men were pitching their best, and the fielders back of them were affording a stone wall defense.

Stallings' boxman, never before in a world's series, was performing with a steadiness which matched that of Mack's veteran.

Ideal weather again prevailed. At noon the bleachers were packed and presented a symphony in black and white with about half the fans minus their coats because of the warm weather.

At 12:40 the first of the Athletic and Boston players appeared. The Athletics appeared by twos and threes and Murphy, Strunk, Barry, Collins, McInnes, Oldring and the rest were soon warming up easily.

The Braves dressed at the Philadelphia Nationals' park and arrived in a body. The bleacher fans gave them a rousing welcome. At that time but few were in the grandstands, but as crowds poured toward the field the indications were for another 20,000 throng. Expecting that Tyler might be Stallings' pitching selection, the Athletics practised against left-handed pitching during the early period of batting practise. Later John Coombs took the box.

Indian Mascot on Hand

The intention of Manager Mack to send the veteran Plank against the Braves meant that the Boston outfield would be shifted to meet the left-handed pitching. This shift put Mann in right field and Cather in left in place of Moran and Connolly. The Braves had an additional mascot today in the person of a young man dressed in a brilliant red costume such as picture book and stage Indians wear.

Hughes did the early pitching while the Braves were at batting practise, but

(Continued on page four, column one)

MAYOR AND COUNCIL TO GIVE BRAVES TROPHY AT FENWAY PARK MONDAY

In recognition of the first National league baseball championship brought to Boston in 16 years, Mayor Curley and the city council have purchased a trophy consisting of a bat and ball of metal for presentation to the officials of the team. Both bat and ball will be engraved, and the former, weighing 30 pounds, will be given to Captain Evers and the latter, weighing six pounds, to Manager Stallings. The presentation will take place before the opening of the world's series game at Fenway park Monday.

BANKERS SPEAK FOR RURAL CREDIT LAWS

CHICAGO—Resolutions pledging help to Congress in legislation on rural credits were adopted by the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America at the closing session of the convention here Friday. F. W. Thompson of Chicago was reelected president of the association and K. N. Robins of Rochester, N. Y., first vice-president.

WESTERN CITIES TO TALK UTILITIES

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—The Third annual conference of the League of Pacific Northwest Municipalities will be held in Seattle Nov. 10 to 12, under the auspices of the Seattle Rotary Club. The general subject for discussion will be "The Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities."

BELGIANS PROTEST IN BEHALF OF BRUSSELS

WASHINGTON—The Belgian minister filed with the state department Friday a protest from his government against what he termed the expectation of famine in Brussels, claimed to be due to the waste made by the German army.

CADETS AT TRAINING

More than 100 cadets today attended the second term of the training school in the armory at Charlestown for enlisted men who desire to become officers in the state militia.

FENWAY PARK ALL READY FOR GAME MONDAY

Extra Seats Built and Diamond Put in Perfect Condition—Distribution of Seats Continued

There were many persons in line at Fenway park at 9 o'clock this morning when the ticket booths were opened. The usual force was on hand to distribute the reserved seat tickets for the Boston-Athletic games and the work was done rapidly. By noon there were less than 500 seats left to be given to the successful applicants.

F. R. Killeen was again in charge of the office, and he announced that the ticket windows would be kept open until 7 o'clock tonight unless all of the tickets were taken before that time.

Work on the extra seats was completed last night. There were several men working on the diamond, and it was expected that the early afternoon would find everything ready for the game Monday.

DINNER FOR BALL CLUB

The Boston National baseball team will be tendered a special dinner at the United States hotel next Tuesday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Curley will preside.

COUNTRY DAY DEFEATS STONE

NEWTON, Mass.—By the score of 7 to 0, the Country Day school football eleven defeated the Stone school team here this morning in a hard, fast game. Country Day used the open style of football, and made good use of the forward pass. A good sized crowd witnessed the contest.

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RUMANIANS SAID TO BE AGAINST NEUTRAL STAND

Attitude of Government in Present European Conflict Is Subject of Keen Controversy in Bucharest and Elsewhere

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The attitude of Rumania toward the present European struggle is the subject of keen controversy in Bucharest and elsewhere throughout the country. From a popular point of view, it cannot be doubted that the official attitude of virtual neutrality is not regarded with any favor.

The King's sympathies are naturally with Germany, but the attitude taken up by such influential political leaders as M. Take Jonescu and M. Filipescu, secured the middle course of neutrality. It was, of course, recognized from the first that the King, in spite of his natural German sympathies, was too much of a patriot even to attempt to carry through a policy which could not but be distasteful to the great mass of his subjects.

It is clear that the question which is being asked in Bucharest today is whether the King will so far accede to the popular desire in Rumania, as to enable her to throw in her lot with the triple entente powers.

Rumanian Hopes Told

Rumania has, of course, for a long time entertained an idea of one day uniting to herself the territory of Transylvania, which is so largely inhabited by Rumanians. The desire felt in Rumania with regard to Transylvania is in fact the same as that felt so generally in Italy, that Italy should intervene in order to have a claim at the end of hostilities to "Italian lands."

In spite of the fact that Rumania has, officially, at any rate, constituted herself the guardian of the treaty of Bucharest, the view would seem to be gaining recognition, even in Rumania, that this highly artificial arrangement cannot possibly survive the present struggle, and that when the great general settlement takes place there will have to be some considerable alterations in the frontiers in the Balkans, so as to meet more adequately the national claims of the countries concerned.

It is coming to be recognized that although Bulgaria was largely responsible for her own troubles and for the way in which she was shorn of the fruits of her struggle with Turkey, nevertheless, the only way to permanent settlement in the Balkans is to make generous restitution to Bulgaria of much that she lost by the second Balkan war.

Question Works Around

This, of course, could not be done without compensation elsewhere for the countries ceding territory to Bulgaria, and so the question works round once again in a circle to the point from which Rumania's active intervention is claimed as necessary. Rumania has always insisted that she has no unfriendly intentions toward Bulgaria, but that on the contrary, she desires to maintain and cultivate the most cordial relations with that country.

Rumanian intervention something over a year ago in the second Balkan war, has created great bitterness in Bulgaria toward her neighbor, but it is safe to say that generous treatment of Bulgaria by Rumania at this moment would do much toward solving permanently the Balkan problem.

AMERICAN FOOD GOING TO ICELAND IN NORWAY CRAFT

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The produce of Iceland is not sufficient to render her independent of supplies from outside, and the local government has taken steps to insure adequate provision for the island. A Norwegian steamer has been hired, for the sum of 11,700 kroner a month, to carry the foodstuffs bought in America.

So far the government has expended 800,000 kroner on provisions, and is prepared to take advantage of any favorable opportunities. It is proposed that the merchants of the island should be responsible for the distribution. They are warned, however, that they will be under observation, and that any undue raising of prices will oblige the government to establish maximum charges. The Bank of Iceland has advanced the government a loan of 500,000 kroner.

SYDNEY POPULATION IS GIVEN AS 725,400

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—At the end of 1913, the population of Sydney numbered 725,400, or nearly eight persons to the acre, as compared with 651,000, or four persons to the acre in Melbourne. The total urban population of Victoria at the same date was 872,000, or 81¾ per cent of the whole state. The largest urban centers outside of Melbourne are Ballarat, with a population of 42,003, Bendigo with 38,706, and Geelong with

PROFESSOR McNEILL AT DUBLIN ANALYZES THE OPPOSITION

Addresses by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords and the Prime Minister in the House of Commons Said to Concede Right of Resistance to the Minority

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The "Bill for the better government of Ireland" has been placed on the statute book, thereby marking a distinct stage in the political history of Ireland.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Professor McNeill said this was a clear advance, but at the same time, although it places a certain amount of advantage on the side of those who want home rule, he considers that the prospects of home rule coming into operation in the near future are very obscure.

"It does not seem," he said, "that the Unionist party have in any way disclaimed their intention of opposing the creation of national government, and they seem to have received assurances from the present government that opportunities for opposing home rule are not in any way prejudiced. Sir Edward Carson's formula has been repeated without change, and his latest letter points to the same form of opposition, that is, force.

No Evidence of Change

"Nor is there any evidence of a change of attitude on the part of his supporters in Great Britain. On the other hand, both the prime minister in the House of Commons and Lord Crewe in the House of Lords, speaking for the government, have declared that the proposed political change cannot now be imposed on Ulster by force. This appears to concede the right of resistance to the minority, the government apparently losing sight of the fact that the exclusion of any part of Ulster from home rule will mean the coercion of the home rule minority or majority in the excluded portion.

"Speaking for the Irish volunteers," Professor McNeill continued, "I can safely say that they will not accept this position. The Irish volunteers are organized in every part of Ulster, and the home rulers in Ulster have frequently appealed to the volunteers in the rest of Ireland not to desert them. Any form of exclusion of portions of Ulster from home rule would mean that inside and outside of the excluded portions there would be one undivided military force, recognizing one national authority.

"Nothing is known as to how the government proposes to deal with that problem, or with the claim that if it be lawful for Sir Edward Carson to offer forcible resistance to home rule, it must equally be lawful for Ulster nationalists, of whom," he said, "I am one, to resist in the same way their exclusion from the national government."

No Good Seen in the War

In answer to a question as to whether the present European situation did not affect Ireland, Professor McNeill said that beyond what was read in the newspapers of the suspension of political activities in Parliament, it did not seem to affect their position. No good, he said, could come out of the war. War was bad, and bad things did not produce good ones.

Referring to an article which appeared recently in a magazine, the professor said he agreed with the writer that the defeat of Germany would mean enormously increased power for Russia, and Russia owned and controlled enough of the world as things stood at present. It meant that it was not only a possibility but a practical certainty that the next war would be with Russia.

The fate of Ireland and England might be bound up together, but in any case, the speaker said, he was opposed to war, which, he added, seemed a rather curious thing for one who was engaged in promoting a volunteer force, nevertheless it was so. The volunteers were a purely defensive force, not for aggression but for resisting violence.

Proceeding, Professor McNeill said, if Ireland possessed Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, it would be distinctly self-governing, with no interference from external parties and politics. Acting on its own responsibility it would be neutral toward other countries' disputes. Ireland might agree to be within the British empire, but it would have to be "peace with honor." Industrially the country was capable of supporting a population of 15,000,000.

Manifesto Referred To

Returning to the constitution of the volunteers, it was pointed out that the manifesto, published when the movement originated last November, laid down the rule that no classification of class, party or association, was allowed. "Without any other association or classification the volunteers will be enrolled according to the district in which they live." The only exceptions to this were in the case of a number of young men in college forming an exclusive corps, as any other plan might be taken as interference with the semi-parental authority of the college.

Another exception was the formation, in large towns only, of companies of total abstainers. This did not cause such a marked division as it would in the country. Anything, however, which gave healthy employment made for temperance, and the bicycle was a great temperance agent.

Turning to the larger question of education, Professor McNeill said he considered that ancient and medieval education was superior to ours, although it was carried out among a limited class. The present popular radical view of education aimed entirely at livelihood, it tended to produce the efficient employee, instead of a whole man ready to lead a wholesome life.

Wider View is Needed

A wider view would have to be taken of the working class, and more opportunities provided for interesting occupations and amusements, without the old restrictions as to how the workers lived in their leisure time. It was a great pity that so many of the old interests and amusements had died out, for a dull life had a very demoralizing effect. A liberal education should not mean mere book learning, but a capacity to take a wide and liberal view of life. This was the theory in the large schools and universities, but it was not carried out practically, for it did not tend to develop a man's faculties. Even in the professions, the tendency was to produce a technically efficient man, with only a smattering of general education.

"What we want," Professor McNeill concluded, "is a better education in Ireland, which would make us more free to face our own problems. Ireland at present is the product of irresponsibility; it is like a child in a perambulator which has never learned to walk, and the imperial government keeps it there."

GERMAN WOMEN SHOW ACTIVITY IN WORK FOR RELIEF

Charity Center Organized in Private Villa, Clothing Collected and Other Movements Go on

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt gives some account in a recent issue of the work which has been organized by the women of Berlin for the relief of the present distress. Numbers of cultured women—writers, doctors, actresses and teachers, as well as wives of ministers and officials—have banded together in order to help their poorer sisters.

The authoress, Clara Bluethgen, for instance, organized her villa outside Berlin as a charity center during the first days of the war, and here are collected money, clothing and provisions which are served out to deserving cases. Here, too, is a reading room, where many papers, especially illustrated ones, may be seen by the wives of soldiers at the front. This room is always in charge of a lady who is ready to offer advice or assistance to those who may require it.

Another excellent and very large establishment is that organized by Franziska Mann, together with other well-known women, for the collection of clothing. Clothes of all kinds, both new and old, for soldiers and civilians, are received here, mended and stored up for the winter. Articles are not being distributed at present, except to refugees; but as many business houses have sent consignments from their stock, the organization will be able to provide for such women as teachers, actresses and householders who are for the moment without means of livelihood.

Marie Louise Becker-Kirchbach has also organized a charitable institution, the Union of Women Writers and that of Music Teachers are doing excellent work, whilst Frau Hedwig Heyl is managing a restaurant for the relief of educated people in need.

COLONEL COTTER OF IRISH VOLUNTEERS RESIGNS STAFF

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—Col. Edmond Cotter, R. E., who has acted as chief of staff of the Irish Volunteers has, for private reasons, been compelled to resign his position. Colonel Cotter does no resign his membership of the Irish Volunteers, nor has he relinquished his interest and sympathy with them, and it is hoped that he will soon return to active work among them.

On his father's side, Colonel Cotter comes of an old Cork family, and on his mother's side he is descended from a man who took part in the Rebellion of 1798. He was educated at Clongoes and passed into Woolwich in 1869. In 1871 he was gazetted in the Royal Engineers.

He served in Ashantee under Wolseley and commanded the Sappers in the Zhob Valley expedition in 1874. He was with the Gordon relief expedition in 1885. He also served in the Burma war and raised the Burma Sappers, the only Burmese corps still in existence.

In 1897 he returned to Ireland to command the Royal Engineers in the south of Ireland, which post he occupied until 1902. It was under Colonel Cotter's supervision that the defenses of Cork harbor and Bantry bay were built. He served on the staffs of Generals Sir William Butler, Sir John Friar and Sir Hugh McCalmont. When the Irish Volunteers were started, Colonel Cotter became at once greatly interested in them, and at the risk of his position and pension, came to Dublin in the month of July to offer his services to the volunteers. His many friends in the corps greatly regret his retirement and hope that he may soon be with them again. The provisional committee of the Irish Volunteers directed Colonel Moore and Professor John McNeil to express their great regret at the withdrawal of Colonel Cotter and their deep sense of the services he has rendered.

EGYPT'S CROPS PROMISING SAYS REPORT OF MINISTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—The report issued early in September by the Egyptian ministry of agriculture is very satisfactory. From nearly all parts of the country the inspectors of the ministry state that the condition of the crops is good.

Cotton, in particular, is estimated to be 2 per cent better than the average in spite of an expected deficiency in Upper Egypt. The plants are said to be flowering more profusely than last year and a few bolls in some parts of the country had already opened. Picking was expected to begin shortly. Very little damage has been done this year by insect pests.

Other crops are also good, the summer millet crop in Upper Egypt being unusually heavy. Maize, the sowing of which was delayed owing to shortness of water, is doing well in those parts where it was sown early and the total area sown with this valuable food crop is expected to be much larger than usual. Altogether the harvest promises to be a very abundant one.

The flood was rather late in beginning, but rose with such rapidity that it soon exceeded the normal and water has been abundant since the first week in August, the irrigation basins in Upper Egypt being all filled by the end of that month. Some restrictions were imposed by the irrigation department on the supply of water to the fields in the early stages of the flood to prevent overwatering and this precaution will have good effects.

PRINCE VON BUELOW SAYINGS CRITICIZED BY ITALIAN PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—An interview with Prince von Buelow published by the Norwegian author Bjoernson in a letter to the Norden has been reported and commented on by the Italian papers.

According to this interview the German former chancellor, who was for many years ambassador to Rome, and is married to an Italian lady, Princess di Camporeale, is of the opinion that Italy would commit the greatest error within her history should she be influenced by England, France and Russia to adopt a hostile attitude towards Austria-Hungary, although he recognizes what separates Italy from Austria and what unites Italy and France.

The fortunes of Austria and the future of Italy depend upon the victory of German arms, he is reported as saying, and any weakening of Germany would inevitably react upon Italy's position in the Mediterranean, and consequently upon her constitution.

The triumph of pan-Slavism, he says, would be a far greater menace to Italian civilization and nationality than the short sightedness of this or that official in Trentino or Trieste, and Italy in the event of a victory of the triple entente, would be crushed by France in the Mediterranean and by Russia in the Adriatic.

Torre in the Corriere della Sera asks why Italian independence and Italian liberty should fall with the fall of Germany, stating that Prince von Buelow gives no reason for his assertion, because there is none, and goes on to say that the alliance with Germany and Austria was certainly advantageous to Italy at the time France assumed a menacing attitude, that for many years it had constituted the most solid basis of Italian politics and the strongest guarantee of Italian liberty of action, but that Anglo-German antagonism had diminished the value of the triple alliance for Italy.

German world policy had created jealousies and enmities which reacted upon Italy and necessitated transactions and agreement with powers outside the alliance in order to safeguard Italian interests, and this had weakened the triple alliance still further.

And finally, says Signor Torre, the changes in the Balkan States have now brought Austrian interests into conflict with Italian interests, and this also has changed the value of the triple alliance. The Giornale d 'Italia points out that whereas Italy has respected the triple alliance, Austria has without any warning acted contrary to its spirit by launching into a Balkan enterprise cal-

NEW POPE SAID TO FAVOR CATHOLIC IN ITALIAN POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

SPEZZIA, Italy—As an indication that Pope Benedetto XV. will be inclined to lend his influence more to the Catholic element in Italian politics than his predecessor, the appointment of Conte Gentilone to the presidency of the Unione Elettorale Cattolica may be noted. This society has had a very marked influence on the elections for the last 18 months, and is most active, especially in local political circles all over Italy.

The rumored probable appointment of M. Ludovico Gavotti, at present Bishop of Casale, to be Archbishop of Genoa, showing the Pope's inclination to promote the aristocratic members of the Roman Catholic prelates, would also point to his political tendencies, as M. Gavotti is also very influential in poli-

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES GERMAN PEOPLE IN ADDRESS

British Chancellor of the Exchequer at London Meeting Says it Will Be Day of Rejoicing in Empire of the Kaiser When the Prussian Military Caste Is Broken

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—As already reported in the cable despatches to the Monitor, Mr. Lloyd George addressed an enthusiastic audience, mostly composed of London Welsh, on the war, in the Queen's Hall recently. Lord Plymouth was in the chair and the great hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

The chancellor of the exchequer, who received a great ovation on rising to speak, said he had come there that afternoon to talk to his fellow countrymen about the great war and the part they ought to take in it.

He was fully alive, he said, to the fact that whenever a nation had engaged in any war, she had always invoked the sacred name of honor. Many a crime had been committed in its name. There were some crimes being committed at that time, but all the same, national honor was a reality, and any nation that disregarded it was doomed.

Honor Question Discussed

"Why is our honor as a country involved in this war?" Mr. Lloyd George asked. "Because, in the first place we are bound in an honorable obligation to defend the independence, the liberty, the integrity of a small neighbor that has lived peaceably, but who could not have compelled us, because she was weak.

"Germany," he continued, "had insisted that this attitude of Great Britain was purely an excuse on her part. Great Britain's answer to such a charge was her action 44 years ago, in 1870. At that time she invited the two belligerent powers, France and Germany, to state that they had no intention of violating Belgian territory. What was the answer given by Bismarck?" Mr. Lloyd George asked. "He said it was superfluous to ask Prussia such a question, in view of the treaties in force, and France gave a similar answer."

Going on to refer to the now historic "scrap of paper" incident, Mr. Lloyd George said that the German chancellor had asked what a treaty was and replied to his own question, "a scrap of paper." "Have you," the chancellor of the exchequer said, amidst laughter, any £5 notes about you? I am not calling for them. Have you any of those neat little treasury £1 notes? If you have, burn them; they are only scraps of paper. What are they made of? Rags. What are they worth? The whole credit of the British empire.

Doctrine of Scrap of Paper

"This doctrine of the scrap of paper," the chancellor continued, "this doctrine which is proclaimed by Bernhardi, that treaties only bind a nation so long as it is to its interest, goes under the root of public law. It is the straight road to barbarism.

"If," he added, "there are nations that say they will only respect treaties when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so in the future."

Going on to consider the question of the outrages in Belgium, Mr. Lloyd George said he was not going to consider the question in detail. "I am not," he said, "going to enter into these tales. Many of them are untrue. War is a grim, ghastly business at best, and I am not going to say that all that has been said in the way of tales of outrage is true. I will go beyond that and say that if you turn 2,000,000 of men, forced, conscripted and compelled and driven into the field, you will certainly get among them a certain number of men who will do things that the nation itself will be ashamed of.

"I am not depending on them. It is enough for me to have the story which the Germans themselves avow, admit, defend, proclaim. The burning and massacring, the shooting down of harmless people. Why? Because, according to the Germans, they fired on German soldiers. What business," he asked, amidst loud cheers, "had German soldiers there at all?"

Other Little Nations Affected

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George reminded his audience that Belgium was not the only little nation that had been affected in this war, and he made no excuse for referring to the case of the other little nation, the case of Serbia. The history of Serbia was not unblotted. What history in the category of nations was unblotted? Serbia had been trained in a horrible school, but she had won her freedom with her tenacious valor, and she had maintained it by the same courage. Austrian demands on Serbia had been intolerable. It was obvious that she meant to crush out her independence, and it was here that Russia came in. Russia had a special regard for Serbia, and she determined not to stand by and see her crushed.

Referring to the little nations in the world's history, Mr. Lloyd George said that they owed them an incalculable debt. The greatest art of the world, he said, was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world came from little nations, and above all, the salvation of mankind came through a little nation.

Mr. Lloyd George then went on to pay an earnest tribute to the German people. "I would not say a word," he said, "about the German people to disparage them. They are a great people. They have great qualities of head, of hand and of heart. I believe, in spite of recent events, there is as great a store of kindness in the German peasant as in any peasant in the world, but he has been drilled into a false idea of civilization, efficiency and capability.

"We are not fighting," the chancellor continued emphatically, "the German people. The German people are just as much under the heel of this Prussian military caste—and more so—than any other nation in Europe. It will be a day of rejoicing for the German peasant and artizan and trader when the military caste is broken."

The way to victory, he added, might be long and difficult, but in the end the cause for which Great Britain and the Allies fought must be triumphant.

LORD CURZON SAYS WAR TO BE FOUGHT THROUGH TO END

(Special to the Monitor)

BURTON-ON-TRENT, England—Lord Curzon of Kedleston recently addressed a recruiting meeting at Gresley common, Burton-on-Trent. In the course of his speech Lord Curzon said the war must be carried through to the end, not in a spirit of vengeance, but because they had to prevent the same kind of thing happening again. There would be no drawn battle.

The battle had got to be fought out until one party or the other won. It had to be fought out until a new peace had been born for Europe and a new system set up for Germany itself, and until they were free from the menace which overhung them as long as the old system continued.

He warned his hearers against imagining that the war would be a short one, for the German national spirit was as keen as theirs. The Germans would fight to the end. If the British nation stood out as it had been doing for the policy of voluntary service they thereby imposed an obligation on themselves to make that system successful when war broke out, and any man who had declined to listen to Lord Roberts during the past few years was bound, if he had any sense of logic, to come forward now himself to show that the nation could pull through with that voluntary system.

NEW SOUTH WALES RABBITS FOR BRITISH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the present time, when any matter affecting the food supply of the United Kingdom is of special moment, it is interesting to learn that what was once an Australian pest, is now an important factor in the lists of foodstuffs arriving in this country from the overseas dominions.

Four ships arriving recently from New South Wales unloaded at London 576,336 frozen rabbits from that state. All the consignments came to hand in excellent

EXAMINATIONS BEFORE WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The government has decided that in the case of students at colleges who are preparing for university examination, their call to the colors shall be suspended until the examination period is passed.

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EXPERT PRAISES SOUTH AUSTRALIA IRRIGATION PLANS

G. Sutherland Thomson in Statement Says Few Realize the Wealth in Waters of Murray

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The growth of the agricultural and kindred industries of South Australia is the subject of an interesting statement in the press by G. Sutherland Thomson, who some 12 years ago was government dairy expert in the state, and has since held positions of a similar nature in various oversea countries.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Thomson stated that he had visited the irrigation works on the River Murray, and he felt sure that only a small proportion of the people of South Australia realized the untold wealth of the waters of the Murray for irrigation purposes.

A tremendous future awaited the efforts of the government in connection with irrigation. The irrigation lands should prove one of the finest advertisements for South Australia, and the scheme which was now being actively pushed forward along the banks of the Murray should benefit dairying very greatly, and no doubt before long butter and cheese factories would be enabled to deal with the milk supply from thousands of cows.

He had also visited the freezing works at Port Adelaide, and it had come as a surprise to him to see the wonderful development that had taken place there since he had left South Australia. He had been equally astonished to see what had been done at the Agricultural College, and South Australia was certainly to be congratulated on that very excellent institution.

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Turkish Capitulation Act Said to Affect All Nations

ABROGATION IN EMPIRE MEETING MANY PROTESTS

New Departure of Porte Renders All Nationalities Amenable Only to Ottoman Law in the Future—History of Movement

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Under cover of the great struggle now in progress in Europe, Turkey has taken a step which in less troubled times would undoubtedly have called forth much more effective protest from the powers than that represented by the various replies which have been presented to the Porte.

The abrogation of the Capitulations and its consequences—namely, the rendering of all nationalities resident in the Turkish empire amenable in future to Ottoman law, instead of to the law of their own respective countries, as administered by their embassies, is a matter of literally world-wide importance. Whilst some nations are affected more than others, no nation is entirely unaffected.

About the long series of ancient treaties which have come to be known as the Capitulations, very much that is vague and even misleading has been written from time to time, and the ideas on the subject, of the plain man, are as a consequence often vague and misled. The popular idea which is generally accepted that the very existence of the Capitulations argues a position of inferiority as far as Turkey is concerned, is, historically, at any rate, the reverse of fact.

Not to Secure Privilege

The Capitulations do not represent the device of the modern or even mediaval statesman to secure a privilege for the subjects of his nation. They were not "wrung from sultans by grasping foreigners" nor are they the proofs of the far-sightedness of Turkish sultans granting privileges in order to foster commerce and encourage trade.

In ancient times all the greater nations accounted it a privilege, and one not to be lightly granted, to be under the government of their own laws. The Romans had a special law for aliens, and Roman citizenship was only secured, when not inherited, at a great cost. Similarly the Greek emperors and the Saracens would grant to other nationalities the privilege of residing in their country, but not the additional privilege of being governed by the laws of the land.

With that tolerance which went so far to make the Roman empire what it was at its greatest development, the state concerned itself not at all with the laws of subject peoples, except where they cut athwart some imperial demand or came into collision with some imperial provision. The Greek emperors inherited this custom from the Roman, and when the Osmanli finally seized Constantinople, replaced the cross by the crescent on the Hagia Sophia, he took over the same custom from his Christian predecessors.

Confirmed to Genoese

Within a few days of the capture of the city, the Sultan had confirmed to the Genoese, who occupied the walled town of Galata on the other side of the Golden Horn, the Capitulations they had held from the emperors for so long, and the following year a similar agreement was confirmed to the Venetian colony in Constantinople. The Genoese governed themselves and remained subject to the Duke of Milan as their overlord. The Venetians governed themselves and remained the subjects of the Republic of Venice.

As a recent writer on the subject has put it, the Muhammadan could never consent to accord to the infidel the privileges his religion conferred upon him as a believer. The unbeliever to him was on a lower plane. The Koran was for the Muhammadan at once a civil and religious code. The alien, as a non-Muhammadan, was outside religion and only believers could share in its advantages. It was, nevertheless, in the interests of the country, that men of other races should live in Turkey. They can do so, said the Turk, but they must govern themselves.

The arrangement really suited both parties and so the system was extended to practically every nation of the world. Gradually, however, the whole regime assumed a different meaning. As the power of the Ottoman declined, as internal administration became weak and corrupt, even the Turk came to see that far from being a loss of privilege, it was an advantage to the "rayah" to be governed by his own laws.

Regarded as Reflection

From that he gradually came to regard it, first as a reflection on, and then as a positive insult to the laws of his country that aliens should not be subject to them. Finally the whole question reached the position it has held for the last few decades, and the Capitulations were regarded as intolerable impositions, incompatible with the position of the Ottoman empire as a first-class power.

It was this view that made possible the rejoicings in Constantinople which followed the announcement of the abolition a short time ago, the decorated streets, the banquet in the city prefecture, and the great mass meeting at Stamboul to celebrate the "proclamation of national independence." "Other times, other manners."

Perhaps Mahomed III. think when he ratified to William Harborne as the only terms of toleration "the charter of privileges granted to English and the league of the great Turke with the Queenes Majestie in respect of traffique" in 1583, that his successor, Mahomed V., in 1914 would withdraw them as constituting an unfair privilege and a reflection on Ottoman dignity.

Meanwhile the ambassadors of the triple entente powers and the Italian ambassador have delivered their reply to the Porte's communication. They point out, as those acquainted with the situation expected they would point out, that the capitulatory regime in Turkey is not an autonomous institution of the empire, but is "the outcome of international treaties, diplomatic agreements and contractual acts of diverse kinds."

Austria and Germany Upheld

The Austro-Hungarian and German replies uphold the same view. With great unanimity they all maintain that the regime can only be modified on the basis of understanding with the contracting powers, and failing such understanding before Oct. 1, the date on which the abolition was to take effect, all the ambassadors have declared themselves as unable to recognize the executory force beginning on that date of the "unilateral decision of the Sublime Porte."

The wise man will, of course, refrain from anything in the nature of deliberate forecast, but the custom of taking advantage of the preoccupation of a constraining force elsewhere to secure a point uniformly denied is too well established as a recognized move, especially in modern European diplomatic history, and has been attended with too uniform a success, to make one seriously doubt the issue in the present instance.

Nevertheless, as has been said, it is only the presence of the gigantic struggle going on all round which has apparently dwarfed the significance of this action of the Porte. At every turn, moreover, the attitude of the powers in the matter is influenced not so much by the probable effect of the move "in the long view" as by the exigencies of the moment. "Well, perhaps, if she gains this she will rest content with it, and remain neutral after all," said a well-known Russian publicist, speaking of the matter to a representative of the Monitor. This view, perhaps, is the view held in more than one foreign office in Europe.

Bargained With Germany

The man who regained Adrianople for Turkey as the result of the preoccupation of Bulgaria a year ago could hardly be expected not to attempt something today "with all the powers off the lid." He had bargained with Germany on the deck of the Goeben as it rode at anchor in the Marmora. He had negotiated with Bulgaria, so at any rate rumor had it, for a right of way across the "Bulgarian strip" to Greece, and Talaat Bey had haggled with the Greek envoys at Bucharest in true oriental fashion, asking very much and prepared to take very little, with one eye all the while on "circumstances."

The dealings with Germany apparently came to nothing, and those with Bulgaria were, so it would appear, equally fruitless, whilst the Bucharest conference broke up without effecting anything. Talaat Bey returned to Constantinople and a few weeks afterward came the abolition of the Capitulations.

If this should really prove to be the sop that will content the Turkish Cerberus, it is a great question whether Europe has not driven a bargain. Turkey's entrance into the present conflict would open up a field of doubt in Asia Minor and beyond which would indeed add greatly to the stupendous task of settlement and reconstruction which, in any event, lies before Europe in the near future.

(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Farriers with the French army move up and down the roads and shoe the horses as required

THREE REASONS FOR WAR GIVEN BY MR. ASQUITH

British Premier at Edinburgh Says One of Causes of Conflict Is Aim of Germany For the Domination of Europe

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Asquith continued the educational campaign on which most of the prominent statesmen have embarked in connection with the war by addressing a great meeting at Edinburgh.

Speaking for over three quarters of an hour to an audience which packed the Usher hall, Mr. Asquith aroused immense enthusiasm and the meeting undoubtedly helped to stimulate the already very brisk recruiting in Scotland, Edinburgh alone having at that date enlisted over 11,000 men.

In the course of his speech the premier said they were at war for three reasons: In the first place to vindicate the sanctity of treaty obligations and of what was properly called the public law of Europe; in the second place, to assert and enforce the independence of free states, relatively small and weak, against the encroachments and violence of the strong, and in the third place to withstand, as they believed in the best interests not only of their own empire but of civilization at large, the arrogant claim of a single power to dominate the development of the destinies of Europe.

Zeal For Treaty Rights

It had been said that their professed zeal for treaty rights and the interests of small states was a simulated passion. As to that he referred them to two out of many illustrations very apposite to the present case, the invasion in 1793 of the treaty rights of the then states-general of Holland by the revolutionary French government, which led into war one of the most peace-loving ministers who ever presided over their fortunes—namely, Mr. Pitt, and in 1870 the agreements made with France and Prussia by Mr. Gladstone, if possible a stronger and more ardent advocate of peace than even Mr. Pitt, to cooperate with either of the belligerents if the other invaded Belgian neutrality.

Supporting his contention that they were withstanding a power whose aim was the domination of Europe, Mr. Asquith said it was indeed the avowed belief of the leaders of German thought that such a domination, carrying with it the supremacy of what they called German culture and the German spirit, was the best thing that could happen to the world.

Mankind owed much to Germany, a very great debt for the contributions she had made to philosophy, natural science, and to the arts. But that which had been specifically German in the movement of the world in the last 30 years had been, on the intellectual side, the development of the doctrine of the supreme and ultimate prerogative in human affairs of material forces, and, on the practical side, the taking of the foremost place in the fabrication and the multiplication of the instruments of destruction.

This German culture had not prevented the Emperor and his people from delusions and miscalculations as dangerous as they were absurd in regard to the British empire. They were believed by these cultivated observers to be the decadent descendants of a people who by luck and fraud had managed to obtain dominion over a vast quantity of the surface and of the populations of the globe.

Supposed to Be Insecure

This fortuitous aggregation was supposed to be so insecurely founded and so loosely knit together that at the first touch of serious menace from without it would fall to pieces and tumble to the ground. What a fantastic dream and what a rude awakening! And in this vast and grotesque and yet tragic miscalculation was to be found one of the roots, perhaps the main root of the present war.

It was the disciples of that same creed who had revived methods of warfare which had for centuries past been condemned by the common sense as well as the humanity of the great mass of the civilized world. Louvain, Malines, Termonde, these were names which would henceforth be branded on the brow of German culture. Let them not forget that it was from a power whose intellectual leaders were imbued with the idea that he had described, and whose generals in the field sanctioned and even directed those practises, it was from that power the claim proceeded to impose its culture, its spirit, which meant its domination, upon the rest of Europe.

That was a claim that everything that was great in their past and everything that promised hope of their progress in the future, summoned them to resist to the end. The task would not be a light one. Its full accomplishment, and nothing short of its full accomplishment, was worthy of their traditions or would satisfy their resolve, would certainly take months, it might even take years.

He had come there to ask them not to count the cost, for no price could be too high when honor and freedom were at stake, but to realize the magnitude of the issue and the supreme necessity that lay upon them as a nation to rise to its height and to acquit themselves of their duty.

Eulogizes Army and Navy

After an eloquent eulogy of what the army and navy had done and a general statement of the forces at the disposal of the country, Mr. Asquith went on to appeal for still more men. In conclusion he said: "What is it that we can offer our recruits? They come to us spontaneously under no kind of compulsion to meet a national and an imperial need. We present to them no material inducement in the shape of bounty or bribe, and they have to face the prospect of a spell of hard training from which most of the comforts and all of the luxuries which any of them had been accustomed to are rigorously banished.

"But then when they are fully equipped for their patriotic task they will have the opportunity of striking a blow, it may be even of laying down their lives, not to serve the cause of ambition or aggression, but to maintain the honor and good faith of their country, to shield the independence of free states, to protect against brute force the principles of civilization, and the liberties of Europe."

In the course of an eloquent speech at an overflow meeting later, Mr. Asquith said they had with them not only gallant allies but something more important, the consciousness that the quarrel was not sought by them, that they did everything consistently with claims of honor and with the claims of justice to avoid it and that the quarrel was one in which the whole conscience of the people of Great Britain was engaged.

It was not possible for every one to take up arms, and still less to go to the front, but it was possible for every one according to his opportunities to make the contribution which he owed to the honor and safety of all. In the name of the great traditions which illuminated their past and the greater ideals to which they hoped to attain he would ask that not one of them would think he had done his duty unless he could say to himself with a clear conscience, "So far as I am concerned, I have given what I could to the state."

MELBOURNE HAS BETTER GROUNDS FOR ANNUAL SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The grounds of the Royal Agricultural Society at Flemington, where the annual show, one of the Melbourne events of the year, is held, have undergone extensive improvement. The seating accommodation for the public has been largely increased, and the general appearance of the enclosure improved by the addition of several lawns and rockeries. The ground available for exhibitors' stands covers nine acres, and although several additional buildings have been erected, applications from standholders were again in excess of the available accommodation.

MANXLAND'S GIFT TO BRITAIN IS A GRANT OF £10,000 FOR WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—At a special sitting of the Tynwald Court, a Manx legislative assembly composed of the upper and lower chambers sitting in council, held on Friday, Sept. 18, it was unanimously decided to allocate £10,000 from the accumulated Fund of the Island to the British empire as a war grant.

Mr. Crevvell, honorable member for Ramsey, who moved the motion, expressed the sympathies of the island with the work of the great and glorious empire of which it was a part, in the suppression of military tyranny and the achievement of world peace.

If necessary, he said, the island would be ready to repeat their grant again and again, badly though the money was needed for social reforms and the relief of distress in their midst, so that in the end victory would be gained. The clerk of the rolls supported the motion and the lieutenant-governor of the island, Lord Raglan, made a brief patriotic speech on the European crisis.

The Manx Accumulation Fund amounts to about £90,000 and is the result of the excess of revenue over the annual expenditure. For some time there have been frequent voices of disapproval in the House of Keys, which is the Manx equivalent of the English House of Commons, at the policy of hoarding up this money when pressing reforms, such as the provision of old age pensions and state insurance were being demanded by the people.

In the present crisis, however, the Manx public are almost, if not entirely, in sympathy with the allocation of a portion of their reserve fund to the cost of the war. The island thus follows the example set by the other and more prosperous portions of the empire.

BELGIAN REFUGEE FROM LIEGE SAYS INVADERS WANT MONEY

Germans Said to Openly Avow They Will Never Relinquish Territory Which Has Cost Them so Dear — Business Going on in Town and Provisions Plenty

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A Belgian refugee from Liege, who has now arrived in England, has forwarded an account of his recent experiences to the Independance Belge. He left Liege on Sept. 7 without any permit and embarked at the Quay de la Batte on a little boat which daily carries the post between Liege and Maestricht. From this latter town he went to Flushing and thence to Folkestone.

Liege, he says, is calm. The inhabitants circulate freely in the streets and do the little business there is to be done; the cafes are open; the cinemas are closed. There is no lack of provisions, and one is obliged to pay for everything. The German troops in possession of the town are quiet; the massacres in the Rue de l'Universite have, he says, been exaggerated. The invaders are in need of money. On one occasion they summoned the manager of the General Bank to open the doors of the vaults and deliver to them half the contents, but when he protested vigorously they did not insist.

The principal banks of Liege remain open. The clock on the Palais de Justice was regulated to Berlin time, but since then, says the writer, it has refused to go. In the square of Avroy the Germans have placed two large siege guns, which are said to have served to bombard the forts. According to a German officer, these guns have been manufactured by Krupp, but were refused by the German government because of the expense of their rapid wear and tear. Their maximum capacity is quoted at 35 rounds, which, he says, is obviously an exaggeration.

These guns were eight in number, and upon the outbreak of war the German government changed its mind and accepted them; it was thanks to the Vesdre line, which had been rapidly repaired, that these guns were brought to the battery. Yet there were many magnificent feats of railway construction along this line. The writer supposes that the bridges and the permanent way could not have been sufficiently destroyed by the Belgians (the bridge of Val Benoit, for instance, remained intact), but in any case the Germans must have put forth titanic efforts in order to repair the line.

The German losses around Liege during the siege are reported to have been very heavy indeed, and they openly avow that they will never relinquish territory which has cost them so dear. The Bridge des Araches having been destroyed, a bridge of boats was constructed in its place; but this has now been broken up and transported to Lize, which would indicate that an eventual retreat of the German forces would be made by way of Jupille rather than Liege.

The writer concludes by stating that the various convents in the city have been evacuated, and that they are now inhabited by numerous families from Berlin, who, he says, are of opinion that supplies of food are more assured in Belgium than in Germany.

NO OTHER CHOICE SAY SWEDISH OF GERMAN NEWS

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The complaint addressed to the Swedish press by Swedes in England, to the effect that the Swedish papers are filled with German news and that hardly any English news appears in their columns, has been answered by the Stockholm Dagblad.

The paper states that the only news they have received from London since the beginning of the war has been of a telegraphic nature and that English papers subscribed to by the press have not been sent. Since regular postal communication exists between England and Sweden, there seems no explanation for this.

German papers are received in Stockholm in large quantities, and since the Swedish editors are deprived of English news they have no choice but to fill their columns with German information.

DEVELOPMENT OF DOMINIONS TRADE IS URGED IN SCOTLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce held in the capital, Mr. Ewing, LL.D., presiding, Mr. Cormack called attention to the necessity of fostering trade with their dominions across the sea. Those dominions all wished to trade with the mother country in preference to taking what they required from other countries.

He thought that the Germans had shown a great adaptability in meeting the wants of their customers abroad. He had been very much struck with that when he had been in Canada, New Zealand and particularly in Australia. He had occasion some months ago to speak in a chamber of the Commercial museum of Philadelphia, the object of which was to develop the external trade of the United States, and they had been exceedingly successful.

The means by which Germany and the United States had achieved such marked success had been chiefly these:

1. Careful study of the wants of those whose trade they desired.
2. A readiness to produce and supply what was really required.
3. Promptitude in fulfilling orders, and lastly a knowledge of the languages, whereby their travelers were able to get an entry into countries otherwise nearly inaccessible.

There were few things, he said, which British manufacturers could not make and supply as well, or even better, than Germany and the United States.

Baillie Rose, speaking of home trade, said the difficulty lay not so much in the opposition that they had abroad as in the pigheadedness of their manufacturers at home. Mr. MacGregor, referring to the sugar industry, said he thought the country could remedy this, not only by refining its own sugar, but by growing it as well. Beet root, he said, would grow as well in Scotland and England as in Austria and Germany.

A resolution to appoint an emergency committee, to restore public confidence in commercial transactions and to assist manufacturers to take advantage of the openings for new business, was unanimously carried.

ITALIAN FUTURISTS PROTEST NEUTRALITY

(Special to the Monitor)

MILAN, Italy—The Futurists, headed by Signor Marinetti, held a meeting recently against the maintenance by the government of Italian neutrality. The speakers urged the advisability of Italy joining in the war on the side of France and England. The meeting was attended by some disorder, the Austrian flag being torn down and burnt. The band at a cafe close by played the Garibaldi hymn to the enthusiastic crowd.

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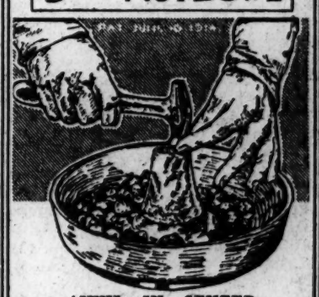

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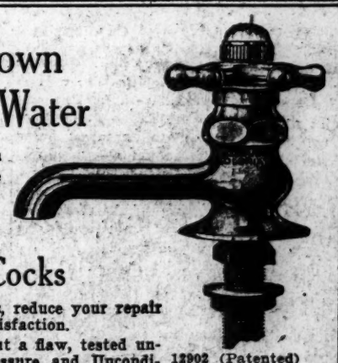

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James Faces Plank in Second Game

(Continued from page one)

was relieved by Cottrell, the lefthander. By 1:20 the temporary bleachers on the roofs of the apartment houses about the park were filled to the limit. There were more than 3000 persons to view the game from these perches outside at the pay-as-you-enter enclosure. The grandstand was rapidly filling.

At 1:30 the Braves took the field for practise. The infield showed the same snap and speed that was evidenced yesterday. Maranville scooped them up with one hand and without a stop shot them to Evers, whose throws to Schmidt were extremely fast.

There was a line of nearly 3000 waiting outside the bleacher gates before breakfast today. As soon as yesterday's crowd was admitted to the bleachers, the line for today's game began to form. There were hundreds stayed out all night. There were but few who offered their places for sale. The police permitted them to have boxes and stools to sit on during the long hours of waiting.

Practise Periods Shortened

Manager Stallings called his infield away from their work before their practise period was over, because of the heat. The Athletics were given a great hand as they took the field for practise. Plank was the only pitcher warming up for Manager Mack. James and Tyler were tried out before Stallings. The crowd displayed more enthusiasm for the Athletics than yesterday.

As the Braves' infield cut its practise short, so did the Athletics. After a few minutes of the fastest sort of work the paths were given over to substitutes.

Tyler retired to the bench 10 minutes before game time, leaving James working out alone.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The Learned Professions

CHICAGO JOURNAL—There was a time when half the college graduates of America became clergymen, and when the legal and medical professions swallowed up nearly all the other half. Now, less than 5 per cent of the men who complete college courses go into the ministry, and the three "learned professions" together number only a minority of the college trained population. This illustrates, not only the rapid spread of higher education in the United States, but the way in which society is constantly differentiating into more and more diverse occupations. Go back far enough in history, and there was but one trained profession, the ecclesiastical. In more recent times, there were three—law, medicine and the church. Today, no one knows how many lines of effort deserve the name of "learned."

TACOMA (WASH.) TRIBUNE—The real suffrage fight is waged against no party, nor against individuals. It is non-partizan; a fight for a cause, based on an appeal to reason. If it cannot stand the test of reason, it does not deserve to prosper.

HAVERHILL (MASS.) GAZETTE—School gardening will develop habits of industry; and appreciation of the value of money as measured in terms of labor, and a realization that every man and woman must make his or her own living, and contribute to the welfare of the community.

Circulating Good Music

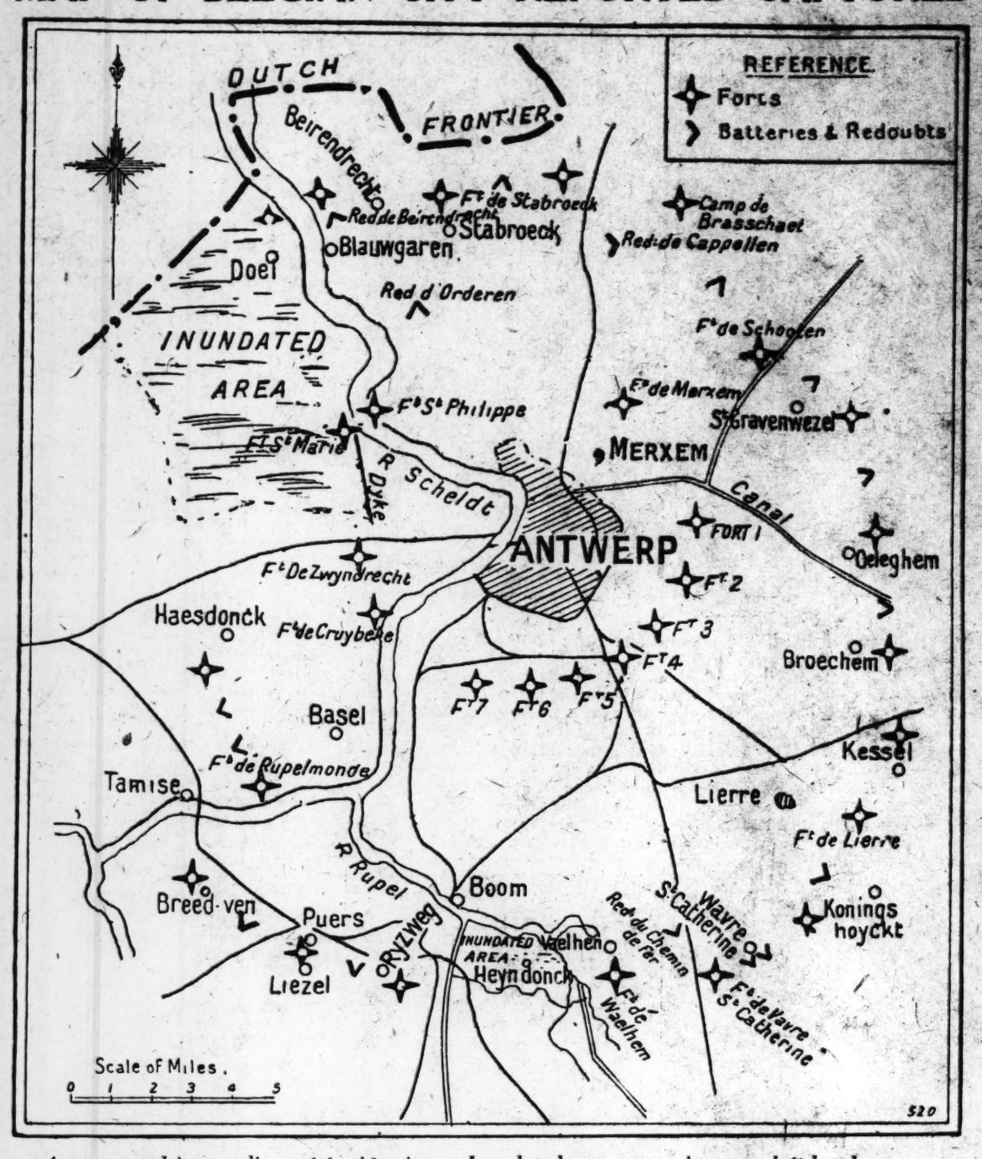
CHICAGO TRIBUNE—An admirable proposal, first made a year or so ago, is to be carried into effect by the Chicago public library. A circulating music department is to be opened on Oct. 15. We know of no better way of counteracting the influence of trivial and trashy (so-called) music than that of circulating among the people who use, or can be educated to use, our great libraries' good musical compositions for the voice, the piano, the violin, the cello, and for small groups of instruments. In many cases worthless pieces are bought and sung or played because they are accessible and cheap—and ubiquitous. That the masses love good music, or can be made to love it with but little effort, has been demonstrated again and again by the various movements for civic music extension, as well as by the experiments of conductors and band masters who ventured to diversify and elevate their programs. The new step of our progressive public library is a step toward civic music extension and moral or cultural extension as well.

Trade in South America

WASHINGTON POST—Before much headway can be made in taking over the commerce of South America a way must be found for facilitating the sale of South American products. The business will be more in the way of exchange than of independent buying and selling. The opening of American banks in the chief South American cities is a long step forward, and if this is followed by the establishment of export houses capable of handling native products on a large scale, the way will be open for pushing the sale of American goods. The establishment of 2-cent postage to South America would assist greatly in developing business. It would have the effect of bringing those countries nearer to the United States. Acquaintance and intercourse, the precursors of commerce, would be facilitated.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—The railroads need only the power to adjust their earnings to the expenditures that are necessary to enable them to perform their public service.

MAP OF BELGIAN CITY REPORTED CAPTURED



Antwerp and its two lines of fortifications—Inundated area seen in upper left-hand corner

BOSTON WINS OPENING GAME BY 7 TO 1 SCORE

SHIBE PARK, Philadelphia—The first game of the world series was played here Friday and resulted in a 7 to 1 victory for Boston. The National league champions led from the second inning and after they had made three runs in the sixth inning for a total of six, the outcome was never in doubt.

Rudolph pitched for the winners and showed up strongly during the entire contest. He held the hard-hitting Athletics to five hits and no two were made in the same inning. Murphy made a single in the first inning, Strunk singled in the second and again in the fourth, Wyckoff made a two-base hit in the eighth and Baker made one in the ninth. He struck out eight men and gave only three bases on balls. He had perfect control and fielded his position in fine style.

Gowdy was the batting star of the game getting a two-base hit first time up which scored the first run of the game. He also made a three-base hit the second time up, got a base on balls the third time and singled the last time. Whitted contributed a three-base hit which scored two runners. Only two errors were made during the game, Moran letting Strunk's single get by him for three bases which scored the only run made by the Athletics, and Evers slipping up on a hard hit ball by Baker.

Bender started to pitch for the Athletics. He showed up well in the first inning, but Boston made five hits off him in the next five innings and was taken out in favor of Wyckoff who held Boston to three hits and one run.

Philadelphia played errorless ball in the field and several fast double plays were made by the team. The Athletics could not, however, hit Rudolph especially when hits meant runs and their only run was due to Moran's error in the second.

HOW BOSTON OUTHIT PHILADELPHIA IN FIRST GAME OF BIG SERIES

BOSTON

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moran, r.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
Connolly, l.f.	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
Whitted, c.f.	3	2	1	3	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b	4	1	2	2	11	1	0
Gowdy, c.	3	2	3	6	9	1	0
Maranville, ss.	4	0	2	2	2	3	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Rudolph, p.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	34	7	11	16	27	13	2

PHILADELPHIA

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Murphy, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oldring, l.f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
McInnes, 1b	2	1	0	0	10	1	0
Strunk, c.f.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Schang, c.	2	0	0	0	3	3	0
Lapp, c.	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Bender, p.	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Wyckoff, p.	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Totals	30	1	5	7	27	14	0

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits, Gowdy, Wyckoff, Baker. Three-base hits, Gowdy, Whitted. Hits off Bender, 8 in 5 innings (1 out in sixth); off Wyckoff, 3 in 3 innings (2 out in sixth). Sacrifice hit, Oldring. Stolen bases, Moran, Schmidt, Gowdy. Double plays, Schmidt and Deal; Barry, Collins and McInnes; Bender, Barry and McInnes; Bender and McInnes; Baker and McInnes. Left on bases, Boston 3, Philadelphia 6. Base on balls, by Rudolph 3, by Bender 2, by Wyckoff. First base on error, Philadelphia. Struck out, by Rudolph 8, by Bender 3, by Wyckoff 2. Time, 1h. 58m. Umpires, at plate, Dineen; on bases, Klem; left field, Byron; right field, Hildebrand.

WORLD'S SERIES FINANCES

Paid attendance	20,562
Receipts	$49,639.00
National commission	4,963.90
Players	26,806.00
Clubs	17,870.10
Each club's share	8,935.05

HAVANA WOMAN EXPRESSES VIEWS OF CUBAN CLUBS

Representative at Exposition Declares Organizations Are in Formative Stage

Expressing her views of woman's club activities in Cuba, Mme. Blanche de Baralt, who is representing the Havana Woman's Club at the Boston Pure Food and Domestic Science Exposition in Mechanics building, declares that they are incipient, although the club of which she is a member has been organized five years. The Havana club membership numbers 200 and is made up of Cuban and American resident women in Havana.

She said it has several departments just as the clubs of the United States and is allied with the General Federation of Women's Clubs of this country. As yet the Havana club has no clubhouse of its own, depending upon halls or private homes for a meeting place. Miss Sarah C. Thurston, the president, is an American woman.

Under the philanthropic department of the club an employment bureau for women is conducted and fruit and flowers are distributed to institutions. Current events classes, lectures on historical and art subjects and a class in Shakespeare are given, with special lectures on varied subjects by men and women who pass through Cuba when traveling. Most of these lectures are given in English. Social affairs in the club include concerts usually given as benefits for some charitable purpose, receptions or open meetings and exhibitions. Last year the exhibition was of paintings by an artist in Havana.

Plans for next year's work include a parliamentary law class and a course of lectures in Spanish. There is also a sentiment for social welfare with the girls who work in the factories

TREASURY CHIEF OPPOSES FEDERAL AID TO COTTON

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo gives official disapproval to the plan for direct federal aid to cotton growers in a letter to Congressman Henry of Texas, just made public. Mr. McAdoo announced that the proposal to sell $250,000,000 of Panama canal bonds to finance the cotton crop is not practicable. He called attention to the fact that those who deal in naval stores, copper, silver and other commodities have sought government aid.

The letter says in part: "If we enter upon the course we must help every distressed industry impartially. To do that would necessitate the issue of many more than $400,000,000 in bonds and greenbacks, and dangerously involve the credit of the government. It would be a hopeless undertaking, in defiance of every sound principle of finance and economics."

Mr. Henry introduced in the House Friday a compromise loan proposal presented in a bill framed by a conference of southern members of Congress. It would reduce the proposed loan to $250,000,000.

MAYOR GETS WORK FOR 66 EXTRA MEN

Beginning next week the 66 extra men in the sanitary division of the public works department will be rated as permanent men, and instead of working one or two days a week will receive a regular weekly salary. These men will all be needed for the winter's work and will be eligible next spring for transfer to other departments.

This change is upon order of Mayor Curley issued today. The mayor believes it unfair to expect to have laborers at call and pay them only $5 to $7 a week.

SCHOOL TO AID IN FINDING POSITIONS

SEATTLE, Wash.—The school board has decided to establish the first continuation school in the state, and one of the first in the United States, to help girls and boys who are actually employed, to qualify for better positions in the lines of work in which they are engaged.

The first unit, which probably will be opened, the Sun reports, at the Central school building, will be a "school of salesmanship and efficiency." Mrs. J. A. Reed, who has been making a vocational survey of the city for the board, will be in charge.

BILLBOARDS HELD SAFE AT PRESENT

Under the present law no billboards which are erected with the consent of the landowner may be removed under any legal process. This opinion was rendered today by Corporation Counsel Sullivan in response to many complaints by residents of Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue about the long stretches of advertising boards on those thoroughfares.

Mr. Sullivan adds that a bill is now being drawn up by a special billboard commission which will tend to limit the billboards upon esthetic grounds and by special taxation.

BERLIN REPORT SAYS ANTWERP HAS BEEN TAKEN

(Continued from page one)

attempting to withdraw. The Russian offensive is being vigorously continued and the Tsar's forces have occupied Lyck.

CALCUTTA SIKHS EXPRESS LOYALTY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10—At a crowded meeting yesterday of the Sikh and Punjabi residents in Calcutta, a strong protest was unanimously passed against the behavior of the emigrants who created disturbance recently on returning from Canada.

The resolution stated that such misguided action was strongly condemned by the Sikh and Punjabi community, who assured the government that they and their kinsmen everywhere continue to be loyal and faithful subjects of the British crown. At a meeting at Amritsar, the Sikhs also expressed regret at the Budgebudge occurrences.

MONTENEGRINS ARE NEARING SARAJEVO

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 9, 9 p. m.—It is announced that Montenegrin troops have now reached a fortified line within eight kilometers of Sarajevo.

ALL RESCUED AS RAMMED VESSEL SINKS OFF GRAVES

Steamer Belfast of the Eastern Steamship Line Sends Down Schooner in Collision Today

The seamanship of Capt. Frank Brown of the Boston-Bangor steamer Belfast is held to have resulted in saving the entire crew of nine men of the schooner Alma E. A. Holmes after a collision between the two vessels 4½ miles northeast of the Graves dumping buoy today. The schooner, in command of Capt. Henry A. Smith, sank in 20 fathoms.

Captain Brown held the Belfast's prow in the hole made in the schooner's starboard side until the last man had climbed aboard the steamer. The steel bow of the Belfast was twisted.

The Belfast landed 150 passengers in Boston. The Holmes was en route from Norfolk for Salem with 1819 tons of coal. The schooner was built at Camden, Me., in 1896 and owned by Joseph Holmes of Toms River, N. J. The craft was 202 feet long, of 1069 tons net and 1208 tons gross. She was valued at $20,000.

United States steamboat inspectors will conduct an investigation. The wreck of the Holmes probably will be marked with a buoy.

PACIFIC MAKES HER FIRST TRIP TO PANAMA CANAL

Making the second departure in the Emery line service to Pacific coast ports the new steamer Pacific sails from Boston this afternoon with cargo for San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma. Capt. F. L. Mundy is master of the steamer.

Prior to leaving her berth at Lawrence & Wiggin's wharf in the Mystic river where the vessel has been filled with freight, several officials of the line gathered to see the Pacific off. In the party was William H. Randall, president, and Ralph C. Emery, treasurer of the line.

Mr. Emery planned to make the trip on the Pacific around Cape Cod, probably disembarking at Vineyard Haven while the liner continues her way to the Panama canal.

DEVONIAN WAS DELAYED IN REACHING PORT

Delayed off port four hours the Leyland liner Devonian, Captain Trant, with 131 cabin passengers, reached her berth at East Boston this afternoon from Liverpool. Early in the morning a wireless message received here had said the liner would dock at 10:30, but encountering thick weather her arrival was delayed.

Passengers include Maj. H. P. Burrage, Judge J. P. Parmenter, the Rev. A. A. Rickert, Mrs. A. H. Frye, Miss M. H. Frye, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur McGugan, Miss M. McGugan, Joseph M. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor, Miss R. Taylor and Master W. Taylor.

COURT REFUSES TO INTERFERE IN SUIT

NEW YORK—Judge Mayer in the federal district court denied Friday the application of Samuel Untermyer on behalf of bondholders to intervene in the foreclosure suit by the Central Trust Company against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Judge Mayer said he was satisfied the trustee was discharging his duty.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

Upholsteries, Furniture
Drapery Fabrics, Wall Papers, Etc.

One of Boston's oldest and best known firms of interior decorators recently moved to a new building in Copley square. Before moving they closed out their surplus stock. Nothing further need be said than that it is the surplus stock of the

A. H. Davenport Co.

Boston *New York*

Among the most celebrated of all interior decorators

When a firm, with the reputation for having the newest and highest class merchandise in its line of business, moves to a new location, it behooves them to start with new goods. It is sound judgment and good merchandising to close out the surplus stock, which they did, and this stock we are now selling.

	Davenport's Price	Sale Price
25 yds. Wool Tapestry	16.00	5.50
20 yds. Small Pattern Tapestry	7.00	1.50
40 yds. Green Brocatel	12.00	5.00
1 Enamel Table	50.00	15.00
37½ yds. Silk Brocade	12.00	5.00
5 yds. Wool Tapestry	8.00	2.75
1 Writing Table	100.00	35.00
1 Folding Table	70.00	25.00
10 yds. All-Silk Tapestry	25.00	3.25
1 Rocker	42.00	10.00
10 yds. All-Silk Damask, 65 in.	25.00	7.50
1 Desk Chair	55.00	19.50
9 yds. Silk Tapestry	5.00	1.50
40 yds. Empire Damask	20.00	3.75
20 yds. Jasper Stripe	2.00	.65
2 Small Sofas	75.00	45.00
1 Louis XVI. Walnut Chair	40.00	14.50
7 yds. Moire Damask	15.00	2.00
9 yds. French Stripe Brocade	7.00	2.50
10 yds. Art Silk	10.00	2.50
1 Large Sofa	120.00	45.00
40 yds. Striped Brocade	15.00	3.75
1 French Walnut Sofa	243.50	75.00
8 yds. Old Rose Brocade	25.00	7.50
1 Beautiful Round Table	125.00	50.00
10 yds. All-Silk Damask	18.00	5.00
25 yds. Silk Tapestry	7.00	1.75
9 yds. Damask, antique red	8.00	3.00
10 yds. Gold Moire Damask	7.00	2.50
40 yds. Green Moire	8.00	3.50
38 yds. Gold and Green Damask	15.00	5.00
9 yds. Figured Velvet	3.75	.95

Short Lengths Damasks-Brocades

1½ to 4 yards—Sold by the Length

Pieces worth 5.00 to 15.00. For 1.50 and 5.00
Pieces worth 15.00 to 25.00. For 2.00 and 10.00

Pillow Tops—Chair Seats

Squares worth .50 to .65 For .25
Squares worth .75 to 1.50 For .50
Squares worth 1.75 to 3.00 For .75
Squares worth 3.50 to 4.50 For 1.00

Wall Papers

Hundreds of lots containing 12 to 16 rolls.

Value per lot 4.00 to 40.00. Price 1.00 to 4.00 lot

Values in Oriental Rugs

No rugs were in the Davenport stock, but we are holding a sale of Oriental Rugs at the same time.

Oriental Strip	100.00	67.50
3 Guenjes, rose and ivory	70.00	45.00
5 Old Nomads from Persia	57.50	35.00
15 Mosuls and Hamadans	16.50	10.00
27 Persian Rugs	27.50	18.50
2 Oriental Carpets—13.6x10	195.00	125.00
Amritsar, over 200 sq. ft.	325.00	145.00
1 Attractive Kermanshah	67.50	45.00
14 Small Mats	10.00	5.50
2 Antique Kelims	37.50	25.00
3 Silky Yaruks	65.00	35.00
12 Beautiful Kurdistans	40.00	25.00
Rare Old Kermanshah, 13.6x10	1000.00	485.50
India Rug, 9x12	165.00	125.00
Large Persian, 12.10x6.0	145.00	97.50

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

DOLLAR CIRCULATES AT PAR

SPOKANE, Wash. — The Canadian dollar, quoted at 99 cents in Seattle, will be subject to no immediate discount here, declare prominent clearing house representatives. The close trade relations with Canada and the large amount of business handled from across the border will keep the money on a par with the American dollar, says the Chronicle.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS IN PAGEANT

WOBURN, Mass.—A pageant by Miss Helen Sylvester of this city, is to be portrayed late today in the open near Forest park by Camp Fire Girls. There will be 11 singing and dancing groups. Solo parts will be taken by Miss Evelyn Snow, Miss Grace [illegible] and Miss Frances Parker.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE BOOM NOW MAKES HEADWAY

Public Men at Washington Say Cumulative Agitation for Commerce With Southern Countries Has Brought Results

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—It is the opinion of public men in this city that agitation of the question of larger trade with South America already has been helpful, and that a continuation of it will promote the work of bringing manufacturers and exporters of the United States as a class to a point where they will have a good understanding of South American conditions.

Several conferences between United States business men and South and Central American diplomatic and consular officers have been held in this city within two months, and others have been held in New York, in Philadelphia, and in one or two places in the southern states. Still others are to follow.

All this agitation is helpful, say public men. The chief obstacle in the way of the extension of United States trade to the southward is the business man of this country, who has almost no knowledge of trade conditions in that part of the world, and who, as a result, is not in position to take full advantage of the present unusual opportunities that are offered by the closing to South America of its accustomed markets in Europe.

United States May Gain

It has been thoroughly proved as the result of the study of the question thus far, it is pointed out here, that there will be no enormous voluntary transfer of the commerce of South America from Europe to the United States, and that manufacturers and exporters here are not to be taken unawares by large and unsolicited orders aggregating millions of dollars a month, for goods, payable on delivery. In a word, the elaborate system of general trade relationship, established in South America by Europe, as the result of several generations of careful and intelligent effort, is not to be overthrown in a day. The best that the United States can expect, it is now seen, will be a division of that trade. And even that will not come about unless men here are careful to consult South American prejudices and tastes, and to give the same facilities for credits as are given by the people of Europe.

South America, it is now seen, is affected by the European war much more seriously than is the United States. Before it can buy it must sell. It has no money with which to purchase goods in the United States, and will not have any until it can dispose of its own products. It is exceedingly rich in raw materials and is a liberal consumer of finished products, but it cannot import unless it can at the same time export.

In other words, it is pointed out here that before there can be any progress in the way of increasing United States trade with South America, a way must be found whereby to facilitate the sale of South American raw materials, presumably in the United States market; certainly in that market, for the most part, until normal trade conditions can be restored in Europe. The business, it is thus seen, will be more in the way of exchange than of independent buying and selling.

New Banks Will Give Aid

The opening of North American banks in South America will be of tremendous help in the proposed extension of trade, but this must be followed by the establishment of export houses capable of handling native products on a large scale, it is pointed out, if the expectations of American business men are to be realized, even in part.

The establishment of a flat 2-cent postage rate between the United States and South America, the same as exists between the United States and Canada, Mexico and Cuba, is another essential step in the trade development here referred to.

The educational process here referred to has also resulted in opening the eyes of American business men to the fact that Great Britain has by no means given up her hold on South American trade, but on the contrary is as active in looking after it as before the war in Europe began. Great Britain, which is one of the three European nations trading most heavily in South America, is now reaching out vigorously for the trade in that continent until recently controlled by Germany. For the present British trade is at a disadvantage on account of the likelihood of the seizure of its vessels by German cruisers, but already a squadron of British cruisers is on its way to the west coast of South America, to hunt for the German commerce raiders.

Meanwhile, Great Britain is in position to hold a very large part of its South American trade, and to reach out after that until now controlled by Germany. At the very best, therefore, the United States would be compelled to divide the South American market with Great Britain, and would labor under serious handicaps until it could acquire such a knowledge of South American trade conditions and requirements as is possessed by that country.

LAW SCHOOL OPENS

WASHINGTON—The nineteenth year of the Washington College of Law was inaugurated at the college hall, 1317 New York avenue, reports the Post. Brief addresses by the faculty and officers were enthusiastically cheered by the student [illegible] numerous visitors.

Every Woman Will Appreciate the

Beauty of the New Dress Accessories

Shown in Connection with Our Annual

Fall Opening Style Show Now in Progress

The Markets of the whole world have contributed to this remarkable collection of all that is new, beautiful and modish in those light and airy trifles which are now required for the completeness of Milady's Wardrobe

Interesting—Fashion Informing—Eclipsing All Former Displays

Iridescent Colors in the

New Trimmings

THE imported iridescent and opalescent spangled flouncings are the last word in style newness. These are very beautiful on either white or black foundations and come in all the pastel and evening shades and black. All-overs in opalescent and black spangles are new and very smart.

Metal flouncings are in all widths from the narrowest to tunic width, and all wonderful in colorings.

Bands and ornaments in metal and spangles are made to match all flouncings and all-overs—also tassels, frogs and loops.

The Pearl Trimmings this year are a marvelous display, and are drawn from the simplest single row chain to bands 6 inches wide. Here you will find every kind of imported ornamental trimmings so freely used on the Paris model gowns that have just been received.

Street Floor, Main Store

Fascinating Styles in the

New Buttons

BUTTONS more beautiful and more extensively used than ever—buttons on gowns, suits, blouses and basque effects. Odd shapes and new colorings in all sizes are much used, and we are now showing a wonderful assortment of styles. Jet buttons are popular in all sizes—flat, square, oval and ball.

Galalith Buttons
Rhinestone Buttons
Crochet Buttons
Persian Effect Buttons
Roman Pearl Buttons
Porcelain Buttons
Soutache Buttons
Jet Buttons
Steel Buttons
Horn and Ivory Buttons
Crystal Buttons
Extra Size Buttons

Trimming buttons in small and medium sizes are shown in profusion impossible to describe in detail. They come in steel, crystal, Dresden, porcelain, rhinestone and many Oriental effects.

Never have we shown such large stocks and complete assortments of beautiful Buttons in every conceivable shape.

Street Floor, Main Store

Unusual Beauty of the

New Ribbons

THE opening display of new ribbons is an exposition of unusual interest and beauty and fills every requirement for the new sashes, girdles, hats and costumes. We have never shown a larger stock or more varied assortment.

Some of the newest are the tinsel ribbons, for millinery and dresses; the new colored satin ribbons, all widths, for the new girdles, and many other fall novelties in wide range of colors and rich designs.

The newest ribbon shades for Autumn are Betterane, or beet reds; wistaria, Epinard greens, the staple shades, the Saxe blues, dark browns, coral, turquoise, navies, Russian greens, purples—also black.

Printed Ottoman ribbons, satin and velvet stripe ribbons—satins, grosgrains, failles, shantungs, overshot with gold and silver, and wide Roman stripe ribbons are all much in vogue and are shown here in complete assortments of widths and colors.

Street Floor, Main Store

Imported Novelties in the

New Embroideries

NEW styles in afternoon and evening gowns require a profusion of fine embroideries, and we are showing the newest and best. Flouncings in 18, 27 and 45-inch widths are especially good this season.

From St. Gall, the home of the finest embroidery, we have imported direct many beautiful novelties in embroidered organdies, crepes and voiles.

For the new collar and cuff sets we have received large consignments of embroidered organdie edges in ecru and white—also many new chiffon and batiste edges, dress trimmings and complete lines of allovers and galoons.

This is by far the most complete fall showing of embroideries we have ever made, including the newest and best from the manufacturers of the whole world.

Fourth Floor, Main Store

Exclusive Effects in the

New Laces

VERY much in demand for evening wear are the soft net laces in Alencon, Chantilly and fine Oriental effects. These are shown in many beautiful exclusive designs and fine soft effects—the newest products of the markets of Europe. One of the latest things for evening wear are the gold and silver outlined net lace flouncings.

In laces we are especially strong this season on the finest imported makes, our buyer having gathered the cream of the European markets before the beginning of the war, and all shipments having arrived safely. Whether we shall ever be able to duplicate these laces is another matter. We have not advanced retail prices.

Colored nets are distinctly new, and are largely featured this year for evening gowns and dresses. We have a complete line, including all the leading new shades.

Street Floor, Main Store

IMPORTANT STATEMENT—We are showing more Imported Merchandise this Fall than ever before and far more than any other New England store. This is possible only because we were fortunate in having a large number of our buyers in the foreign markets earlier than usual. We are, therefore, in a very strong position on imported goods, yet we advise a prompt selection of such imported merchandise as you may wish, because the present unsettled conditions in Europe make it uncertain when, if ever, such goods can be duplicated. Meanwhile all lines of the best American-made goods will be maintained in unequalled stocks and largest assortments.

Always First to Show the Newest Styles in Silks and Always at the Prices that Are Right

Jordan Marsh Company

The Store of Complete Stocks and Large Assortments, in the Heart of Boston's Shopping District

GERMAN SCHOLAR AS WELL AS SOLDIER BLAMED FOR THE WAR

Belgian Writer in Analyzing Element Which Led Empire to Assume Attitude it Did Includes the Professor and Schoolmaster in the Prussian Military Caste

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A correspondent of the Independance Belge examines in a recent article the elements in Germany which, in his opinion, led that country to assume the attitude she did at the beginning of the present crisis.

It is generally agreed, he says, that the responsibility for the war rests upon the Prussian military caste, and certainly this coterie, which was in some sort the official expression of the war party, did prepare the vast intrigue which led up to the catastrophe.

"When the time of reckoning comes, however, it must not be forgotten that this intrigue would not have been possible but for the feeling which prevailed throughout the German nation, and that proud and pedantic imperialism which found its clearest expression in the Pan-Germanist organs.

"It has been said that the German schoolmaster prepared the victory of 1870; it is likewise the German schoolmaster and German professor who have prepared the war and the defeat of 1914."

Situation Called Underrated

The writer goes on to point out how greatly the extent and strength of the Pan-Germanist movement has been underrated by neighboring countries, and how recent events have proved that it is all-powerful in every department of the national life. He is not of opinion, however, that this same spirit animates the German army or the great mass of the working classes.

"It is sufficiently obvious," he says, "that in order to bombard Termonde and Malines, or to burn Louvain and Senlis, the German officer has no need of metaphysical justification. The fancy and theories of Bismarck and Bernhardi are sufficient for him.

"Neither is it the obedient and docile masses which are animated by the modern Pan-Germanic spirit, but it is the middle class—the so-called liberal middle-class as well as the reactionary—all that world of doctors and professors, which possesses in Germany the right to think, which is the great, the real culprit.

"Whilst in every other European country, scholars, professors, men of letters and intellectuals of all ranks incline more or less toward rosy dreams of pacificism and want to believe that we are entering upon "the judicial age of mankind," German intellectuals, from the village schoolmaster to the doctor of the Berlin university, are steeped in the doctrine that the German race is destined to dominate the world.

Idea of Race Underneath

"At the root of the Pan-Germanist doctrine lies the particularly dangerous and false idea of race. The Pan-Germanists began by appropriating the brilliant and hazardous doctrines of certain French ethnologists, such as Gobineau and Vache de la Ponje, at the same time ignoring various shades of meaning and modifications attached to these writings. Where they were but ingenious hypotheses, they saw scientific certainties; they hung paradoxes upon pegs. It is well known, for instance, that for Vache de la Ponje, the superior and creative race was that which approached the nearest to a certain ideal fair-haired type, which one can identify with the pure Aryan type of Gobineau, traces of which the latter saw in the last representatives of the primitive Scandinavian race.

"But for Vache de la Ponje, as well as for Gobineau, this pure Aryan, this fair-haired race, represented a superior race, which, at least so far as has yet been discovered, nowhere forms a nation. The Pan-Germanic theorists have, however, attributed all the illusive qualities of this Aryan or fair-haired race to the German nation.

"Nietzsche's ideas on the rights of a martial aristocracy, Luther's pietism, Rhenan's clericalism, Wagner's mysticism, all these crowned by the pride of victory and the pedantry of a people which always takes everything seriously, especially anything that ought not to be taken seriously, work all that up with the emphasis of Professor Knatschki, and you have the strange doctrine which has served the empire as a justification for her policy of aggression and her industrial campaign. For what strikes a Frenchman or a European of French education most in all this is that this confused metaphysics, this pedantic fantasy is allied to the most solid realism.

Reason to Fit Commerce

"The Germans are the first people who have tried to make philosophic reasoning subserve the ends of a commercial undertaking. It is in the name of Kant, of Nietzsche, of Hegel and of Gobineau that they want to force the smaller nations to buy their Krupp guns or their electric cables: it is in the name of their "Kultur" that they want to impose upon the world their economic domination. The Pan-Germanist is the former German metaphysician, placed at the service of the mercantile spirit and of the most brutal realism.

"Astonishment has been expressed at the sudden irruption of Germany. All those who have followed at all closely the transformation taking place in German thought during the last 40 years, all those who have watched the country sacrificing disinterested culture little by little to an imperialism, both economic and mystic at one and the same time, were sure of what would happen sooner or later; but the responsibility of this aggression rests more with mystic than with economic imperialism. For, before the war, Germany was on the way to a peaceful conquest of the world; Belgium was practically conquered, France scarcely resisted and England even, was undermined.

"German industry and commerce had penetrated all the French and English colonies; the Balkans had been acquired, and it needed the pride of unbalanced metaphysicians and narrow-minded soldiers to risk this magnificent situation on a hazardous coup d'etat. Today it may already be said that even should we meet with grave reverses, the cause of Germany is irreparably lost; her scholars as well as her soldiers will have to bear the responsibility before the tribunal of history."

CANADA REPORTS BIG GRAIN TONNAGE IS NOW ON HAND

TORONTO, Ont.—The latest estimate is that 25,000,000 bushels of grain is in elevators in the Twin Cities, which leaves 17,000,000 bushels of storage place yet to be filled, the Mail and Empire reports. Receipts have been about twice as heavy as shipments so far, but it is anticipated that market conditions will be exceedingly favorable for export business early in October, and this will cause a movement which will exceed receipts from the West.

The elevator situation at Buffalo is not as satisfactory as it should be, and this, together with the decrease in exports, has affected shipping from the Canadian head of the lakes. An average of one cargo a day is being shipped to Buffalo, as compared with an average of four cargoes for the same period last year. There are close to two million bushels of grain afloat in Buffalo harbor now, and the elevators there are filled to capacity.

THREE INSTITUTIONS HOUSED IN ONE BUILDING

Some of 92 group windows in enormous Italian marble gallery where business is transacted

CHICAGO OPENS A $12,000,000 BANKING EDIFICE

Items Handled in Financial Transactions by More Than 1100 Employees Present a Total Said to Set a World Record

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—There was completed here this week the $12,000,000 home of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, said to be in some respects the largest bank in the world and in point of deposits the second largest bank in the United States. Thousands of Chicagoans on its opening visited the lofty white temple-like structure, which occupies the block bounded by LaSalle, Adams and Quincy streets and Fifth avenue, the site of the old Insurance building and later by the Rand-McNally building, where the Columbian exposition was administered.

The room on the second floor occupied by the Continental and Commercial National Bank is 320 feet in length and 162 feet wide. The skylight is 72 feet high, while the ceilings are 38 feet high and are flanked on four sides by 58 windows which extend from a height of about four feet from the floor almost to the ceiling. In all there are some 28 marble columns, four feet and a half in diameter, in this room, which together with the groined ceilings give the interior the appearance more of an enormous gallery than of a business office. The marble in the columns and through the room is of the finest tavernelle imported from Italy. The illumination is through basins of alabaster supported by handsome bronze standards.

The first or ground floor is divided between the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank on the south side and the Hibernian Banking Association on the north side, the offices of both done in the same tavernelle marble. The building is 21 stories in height. Altogether there are 26 acres of floor space in the building, of which the entire first and second floors and portions of others are occupied by the three banks, and the remainder by some 2000 offices, of which over 80 per cent are already occupied.

The three banks housed in this structure represent combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of $41,500,000 and average deposits of over $235,000,000. Their employees number some 1100 persons. They have a total of about 102,000 commercial, trust and savings accounts, whose average credits amount to over $45,000,000 per day, and the average number of items handled daily is some 217,000. Receipts and disbursements of money daily are estimated at $1,500,000, and clearings both "out and in" amount to some $30,000,000 more. The clearings of these banks represent 30 per cent of the total of all Chicago banks, while their deposits average 23 per cent of the deposits of all the Chicago banks.

It is said the Continental and Commercial National Bank employs a larger number of clerks, who handle more items under one roof than any other bank in the world. In the office of this bank on the second floor are 92 "windows" arranged in groups. Each group represents a small bank in itself, and a customer may transact all ordinary business at two contiguous "windows."

COLLEGE OPENS NIGHT SCHOOL

TOPEKA, Kan.—With 50 applications the Washburn night school started. The first class, organized in nineteenth century history, gives college credit, says the Capital. The college students themselves are not permitted to take any [illegible]

BETTER TONE IN BUSINESS CLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT

Democratic Campaign Speakers Instructed to Spread Tidings in Answer to Tariff Criticism

WASHINGTON—Business conditions throughout the United States are improving, according to reports reaching President Wilson Friday, and Democratic speakers are to be instructed to dwell on this condition during the fall campaigns in answer to the expected charges by Republicans and Progressives that the new tariff has affected business adversely.

The President was informed that many orders for American goods were being received from abroad and that the first European war effects on American industry had passed.

As a part of the Democratic campaign the President probably will issue a statement when he signs the Clayton antitrust bill now before him, calling attention to the completion of the program of trust legislation started with the passage of the trade commission bill.

Mr. Wilson has decided also to accept an invitation to speak in Pittsburgh Oct. 24, on the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Y. M. C. A.

MILK HEARINGS TO BE HELD IN MASSACHUSETTS

In order to get direct information on the milk question, and in particular that part which relates to the cost of production, transportation and distribution throughout the New England states, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, working with the United States department of agriculture and various state agencies, are holding hearings in all of these states in order to find out the particular problem in each state, with a view toward solving the question by placing the facts before the producer, the transportation company, the contractor and the consumer.

The Massachusetts hearings will be held as follows:

Boston—Thursday, Oct. 15, at 10:30 a. m., room 436, State House.

Worcester—Friday, Oct. 16, at 10:30 a. m., the Chamber of Commerce building.

Springfield—Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10:30 a. m., the Board of Trade rooms.

Milk producers and all those interested are invited to attend.

RATE ZONE EXTENDED BY TRAFFIC BOARD

WASHINGTON—An order was issued by the interstate commerce commission Friday extending the boundaries of "zone 11" to include the greater part of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, as well as a part of Minnesota not now in the zone. Railroads are authorized by the order to establish and maintain commodity rates from points of origin in the territory to California terminals and to maintain higher rates to intermediate points.

CHILDREN HONOR COLUMBUS

Programs appropriate to Columbus day were carried out in Boston public schools yesterday. Original compositions on Columbus were written and read, poems and prose selections on the great navigator and his discovery were recited or read, and patriotic songs sung. Particular attention to this was given in the North End, where the children are [illegible]

NEW HAVEN ROAD LAWYER SEEKS MORE EVIDENCE

In Preparing for Billard Company $3,825,147 Suit, Attorney Is Inquiring Concerning Note for $1,500,000 Reported Found

NEW YORK — Attorney Moorfield Storey of Boston, counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company in its action against the Billard company for $3,825,147, said to be part of the money made in the Boston & Maine stock deal and alleged to be withheld, is inquiring into a note for $1,500,000 indorsed by the Billard company, which was found among the effects of John F. Hill of Augusta, at one time Governor of Maine.

Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven was told the note was made by the New England Navigation Company, which is owned by the New Haven Railroad Company, and secured by 8500 shares of the Eastern Security Company. On the envelope containing the documents was written: "This does not belong to me. Signed, John F. Hill."

Suit by the New Haven

In view of the charges in the New Haven's suit that portions of the $3,825,147 were received by Charles F. Lindsley, Samuel Hemingway, Charles S. Mellen, Edward D. Robbins, Samuel C. Moorehouse and Harry V. Whipple, the view was presented to Mr. Elliott that the note left by Governor Hill might be connected in some way with this.

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven, who was again a witness before the federal grand jury Friday, said he had no knowledge of the note whatever, but said it may have been made by the New England Securities Company, which he thought was a company at the time having to do with the Eastern Steamship Company.

Mr. Mellen Could Not Explain

Mr. Mellen could offer no explanation of Governor Hill's notation that the documents did not belong to him, but assented to a theory that, if they were in payment for the bonds, he acted as a trustee throughout, somebody else owning the bonds and consequently owning the note.

The note, according to the information conveyed to Mr. Elliott, was found in Governor Hill's strong box soon after March 6, 1912. Owing to the notation, it was not included in the appraisal of the estate made by ex-Gov. W. T. Cobb of Maine. The trustees of the estate, it was said, had never been able to learn to whom the note belonged.

Mr. Mellen, after Friday's session with the grand jury, was excused until further notice. He will be informed Monday if he is required on Tuesday.

OHIO G. A. R. POST IS TO CELEBRATE

TOLEDO, O.—To celebrate its forty-eighth anniversary, Forsyth post, G. A. R., will hold its annual campfire in Memorial hall, Nov. 17, says the Blade.

Plans for a patriotic rally at the celebration of the birthday of the post have been prepared. It is expected that Fairbanks post, of Detroit, Gen. J. Kent Hamilton, department commander, and his staff, and national officials of the G. A. R. will be present.

APPLE SHIPMENTS FROM BOSTON TO ENGLAND HEAVY

Forty-Five Thousand Barrels Sent Out in Week—Other Ports Ship Many Also

Apple shipments from Boston to the British Isles during the week ending today totaled 45,000 barrels according to estimates prepared by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. There were shipped from New York in the week 63,000 barrels; from Montreal 29,000 barrels and from Halifax, 49,000 barrels. This makes an aggregate exportation from these four principal ports of 186,000 barrels.

Liverpool imported the greatest quantity of these shipments, or 92,000 barrels; receiving from Boston 33,000 barrels, from New York 30,000, from Montreal 10,000 and from Halifax 19,000. London importations were the second largest; receiving from New York 10,000 barrels, from Montreal 1000, from Halifax 30,000. Glasgow was third with 29,000 barrels; receiving from New York 15,000 and from Montreal 14,000. Manchester came fourth with receipts of 15,000 barrels of which 12,000 were shipped from Boston and 3000 from New York. To other ports were shipped 8000 barrels from New York and 1000 barrels from Montreal.

SCHOOL VOTERS LEAGUE TO HEAR EIGHT LECTURES

Program for Saturday Morning Conferences to Include Widely Known Speakers on Education

Eight lectures are announced for the third series on "Woman and the State" given as Saturday morning conferences by the School Voters League, 248 Boylston street. The speakers include Mary Antin, who opens the series Oct. 24 with an address on "Other People's Children at School." Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia, will discuss "The Out Family Woman," and Miss Margaret Slattery will speak on "The Social Value of the Public School."

Other speakers will be Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, Leslie Willis Sprague of Chicago, Maud Ballington Booth, and President Mary E. Wooley of Mt. Holyoke College. President Wooley's address will deal with the "Present Day Mission of the College Bred Girl."

Norman Hapgood is the last lecturer in the course. As usual the course is given under the management of Miss Mary Crawford.

NEW YORK RAILROAD MERGER IS APPROVED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Merging of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and other railroads controlled through stock ownerships by one or the other of the two lines was approved Friday by the second district public service commission. The consolidation will combine all the roads into one corporation, the New York Central Railroad Company, with principal offices in Albany.

Walks 100 Miles a Week

Here is an unsolicited letter which tells what a real walker thinks of Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Think of walking 100 miles every week—5200 miles in a year—that man ought to know something about shoes and heels.

TEXAS SOLE

The Higgins Leather Co.
1107 *Franklin Avenue*

Saint Louis, Mo. July 24th, 1914

Foster Rubber Co.,

Gentlemen:-

Our attention was recently called to a remarkable test of Cat's Paw Heels and we thought possibly it might interest you. For some years past, Frank H. Kriege, a walker with more than a local reputation, has been wearing a heel of another make. This walker, "the O'Leary of the West", walks on an average of 100 miles per week, all through the year, weather conditions making no appreciable difference.

About one year ago he gave his shoemaker instructions to put on a certain kind of rubber heel. The shoemaker misunderstood or was out of that make of heel and placed a pair of "Cat's Paw" heels on his shoes. He concluded to give them a trial. He states that the heels wore so much longer than the other make that he will not now have any other heel attached but "Cat's Paw". For long, hard wear he says he has never had a heel that has given him the satisfaction that "Cat's Paw" have.

This is only another instance of the exceptional wear of "Cat's Paw" heels -- in fact we do not know of a harder user of heels, and we thought his statement might be of interest to you.

We spoke to this party saying we would like to make this statement to you and he was perfectly agreeable, saying that the heels had given him such satisfaction, because of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping and superior wearing qualities, that he would be more than pleased to have us do so.

Very truly yours,

The Higgins Leather Co.

W. F. Higgins VP

WFH-R

This experience is typical of millions who have found that Cat's Paw Heels make walking easier and safer. They make good because made right. Cost no more than ordinary kinds. 50 cents attached. All dealers everywhere.

FOSTER RUBBER CO., 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

NAVAL MILITIA HEADQUARTERS BEING SHIFTED

Move From East Armory and U. S. S. Chicago to Mechanics Building Temporarily

Members of the Massachusetts volunteer naval militia and marine guard at Boston are today moving their headquarters from the East armory on East Newton street and from the U. S. S. Chicago at North End park pier to new quarters in the northerly end of Mechanics building. Rooms for the various divisions have been established in what was the old Cotillion hall.

Here the naval militia is to remain quartered until provisions are made by the Legislature for erecting a new armory on the waterfront especially adapted for the naval divisions of the state militia. The state is paying for the rooms in the Mechanics building between $5000 and $6000 annually.

Six divisions will be housed in Mechanics building, companies A, B and C, the first and second engineer divisions and the marine guard, each having a separate room and storeroom. There also is provided an assembly room where the men can gather socially. Although the new quarters are much more commodious than those in the East armory, it will be necessary for the various divisions to hold drills on separate nights.

The moving of the militia equipment is in charge of Lieut. William H. McEwen, Jr., equipment officer, and Lieut. Frank S. Wright, adjutant.

TRANSFER NOW AT BOYLSTON STREET

Beginning this morning, transfers to cars for Summer street, Dewey square, South station, Rowes wharf or Atlantic avenue are issued by the collector at the transfer booth in the Boylston street subway station to all passengers desiring same arriving on inbound Huntington avenue, Boylston street or Boylston street subway cars.

The fence at Boylston street subway station is opened and passengers on inbound Boylston street subway or Boylston street surface cars should transfer there for North station or Charlestown, rather than at Park street.

The Modern Business Man

appreciates the value of insurance.

The prospective purchaser of real estate owes it to himself to first learn the significance of title insurance.

Our newer clients are surprised to find that our force includes experienced real estate experts and lawyers who specialize on title examination and that we have a vast volume of records enabling us to do quick work at low cost.

From the moment a person agrees to buy a particular piece of property he may entrust himself entirely to us. By so doing, he receives at the usual price of a lawyer's report, not only such a report and the service of closing the transaction, but also advice relative to his property, and, best of all, a title insurance policy which places the full responsibility on our Company and which is backed by a special reserve fund of $100,000.00, as required by the State insurance laws.

Send for valuable free booklet, "The History of a Title."

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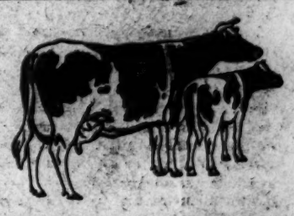
for the inmates of the Cooley Farms, Warrensville, Ohio. There are 2000 acres, owned by the city of Cleveland and occupied by some of its well known institutions. The most modern ideas prevail in every detail of administration, including the food supply—an important item of which is the milk furnished exclusively by the large herd of Holstein-Friesian Cows. It is a fact that purebred Holsteins are almost invariably the final choice of every public institution or organization that attempts to produce milk on an up-to-date basis.

Our printed matter contains information that is important to anyone interested in the subject of milk for infants and adults. Write for it. It's free.

TO MILK DEALERS: As we set forth the real facts about Holstein Cows' Milk, the people are going to want it, and as they use it and see the advantages to be gained by using it, more people will want Holstein Milk, and they will have it. If you don't supply them, some one else will. There is wonderful merit in Holstein Cows' Milk.



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commencing at 10 a. m., of Household Furniture, Pianos, Pictures and Merchandise of every description. People considering the high cost of living and "Safety First" will do well by attending our regular sales.

Consignments solicited or will buy outright from persons not wishing to take the time of holding an auction sale.

Congress Nearing Adjournment

THIRTY-FOUR SENATORS TO BE NAMED IN THIRTY-TWO STATES

First General Election Under Seventeenth Amendment to Be Held Next Month With 24 Candidates for Reelection and 11 Aspirants From the House

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The first general election under the seventeenth amendment to the federal constitution, providing for the direct election of senators, will be held in November, at which time, in 32 of the states, the voters will make the selections heretofore made by the legislatures. Thirty-four senators will be elected in November, due to the fact that in Kentucky and Georgia there will be elections for the "short" term, in addition to elections for the long term of six years. In Georgia the "short" term will run until March 4, 1919; but in Kentucky it will only run until March 4, 1915.

Twenty-four senators are candidates for reelection, while eight are not candidates. Of the latter, some withdrew voluntarily, while others tried for a renomination at the direct primaries and failed.

Two former Senators are candidates, Charles Curtis, Republican, in Kansas, and W. E. Purcell, Democrat, in North Dakota. Mr. Curtis went to the Senate from the House, and his service in both bodies was of considerable length. Mr. Purcell served as Senator by gubernatorial appointment, to fill a vacancy, and withdrew in a few months to make way for the Senator regularly elected by the Legislature.

Representatives Are Candidates

Eleven members of the House of representatives are candidates for the Senate this year; or, rather, 10, for Representative Robert F. Broussard, who is to take a place in the Senate next March 4, was elected to that place two years ago, it being the custom in several of the southern states to fill positions of this kind well in advance of the time when vacancies are to occur. Mr. Broussard makes the eleventh member of the present House having senatorial aspirations. The other 10 are:

Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, majority leader of the house and principal author of the new tariff law; J. R. Kindel of Colorado, who is the candidate of the independent Democrats of his state; Joseph R. Knowland, who has the Republican nomination in California; Thomas W. Hardwick, Democrat, in Georgia, who is candidate for the unexpired Bacon term of four years; Maurice Connolly, Democrat, in Iowa; George A. Neely, Democrat, and Victor Murdock, Progressive, in Kansas; Raymond B. Stevens, Democrat, in New Hampshire; A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, in Pennsylvania, and Charles H. Burke, Republican, in South Dakota.

The policy of rewarding competent members of the House by promoting them to the Senate is an old one in the United States, and in all probability will not be abandoned. Of the Senate as at present made up 32 members, or more than a third of all, have seen service in the House. The list is an instructive one and will be of general interest. It follows:

Bankhead of Alabama, Robinson of Arkansas, Shafroth of Colorado, Brandegee of Connecticut, Lewis of Illinois, Shively of Indiana, James of Kentucky, Ransdell of Louisiana, Burleigh of Maine, Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts, Smith and Townsend of Michigan, Nelson of Minnesota, Williams of Mississippi, Stone of Missouri, Norris of Nebraska, Newlands of Nevada, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Hughes of New Jersey, Catron of New Mexico, Smith of Arizona, Gronna of North Dakota, Burton of Ohio, Sheppard of Texas, Sutherland of Utah, Swanson of Virginia, Jones of Washington, Goff of West Virginia, La Follette and Stephenson of Wisconsin, and Clark of Wyoming.

Nine Are Senate Leaders

Nine of the men named above are Senate leaders, namely, Messrs. Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts, Nelson of Minnesota, Williams of Mississippi, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Burton of Ohio, Sutherland of Utah, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Clark of Wyoming. Smith of Arizona and Catron of New Mexico served as delegates from those states prior to their admission into the Union.

Lodge of Massachusetts served in the House for eight years prior to going to the Senate, and Weeks of the same state served for 10 years. Williams of Mississippi was for years, as a House member the leader of his party on the floor. Burton of Ohio, who voluntarily retires from public work next March 4, is perhaps the greatest authority of river and harbor improvements who ever has sat in the American Congress. He has made a careful study of the question both in North America and in Europe, and in the House was for years the chairman of the river and harbor committee. Sutherland of Utah is one of the great lawyers of the House. Lewis of Illinois served as a House member from the state of Washington; later he became a legal resident of Illinois. Goff of West Virginia served in the House away back in the early eighties, and later became a federal judge. He resigned the last-named position to become senator.

While the first general senatorial election is to come in November, that will not be the first time senators have been elected by direct vote under the seventeenth amendment to the constitution. The first senator to be thus elected was Senator Bacon of Georgia, in the spring of 1913. The second was Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, in November of the same year. He well says in his official biography that he was the first senator to be elected by direct vote after a real contest. In Georgia there was no opposition to Senator Bacon, either in the primaries or at the polls, but in Maryland Senator Lee had opposition in both places. The third senator to be elected by direct vote under the new amendment was Mr. White of Alabama, in May of the present year.

Two States Are Pioneers

For a number of years prior to the adoption of the amendment it will be recalled that Oregon and Nevada, the former through statute and the latter by general agreement among the party leaders, had systems whereby the legislatures, although still charged with the election of senators, were made responsive to public opinion, and unfailingly elected those candidates who had received the largest vote in the direct primaries. As the result of that system, it is to be remembered, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Democrat, and Senator Nixon of Nevada, Republican, acquired their right to sit in the Senate.

Mr. Chamberlain had served as Governor. His record in that office pleased the people of the state, and so, when he was a candidate for the Senate, at the direct primaries, he defeated his Republican opponent for the nomination. The Legislature, although having a Republican majority in both houses, confirmed the result of the primary by sending Mr. Chamberlain to the Senate. In Nevada Mr. Nixon won in the direct primary contest over his Democratic opponent, and although the Legislature had a Democratic majority in both houses, it confirmed the result of the primary, and Mr. Nixon became senator.

In several of the southern states the direct primary had been in operation for years preceding the adoption of the seventeenth amendment, and under it not only Senators, but state and county officers were nominated. Nomination was, of course, equivalent to election, as there was no contest at the polls. In the case of Senators the Legislatures always ratified the choice of the primaries. In these states of the South the direct primary, for purposes of nomination, will doubtless be continued, and in the case of Senators the direct vote of the people, as will be the rule elsewhere over the country, will be substituted for the election by Legislature.

Six Senators Retire Voluntarily

Of the eight senators who are not candidates to succeed themselves this year, six are retiring voluntarily—Burton of Ohio, Perkins of California, Root of New York, Stephenson of Wisconsin, Thornton of Louisiana and White of Alabama. Bristow of Kansas was a candidate for another term, but was defeated in the district primaries for the nomination by former Senator Charles Curtis. Crawford of South Dakota, also a candidate for reelection, was defeated at the district primaries for the nomination by Representative Burke.

Following is the list of senators whose terms will expire next March 4, an asterisk being placed before the names of those who are candidates for reelection:

*Johnson N. Camden of Kentucky, *James H. Brady of Idaho, *Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, *George B. Chamberlain of Oregon, *James P. Clarke of Arkansas, *Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, *William P. Dillingham of Vermont, *Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, *Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, *Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, *Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota, *Wesley L. Jones of Washington, *Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, *Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, *Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, *Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, *Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, *Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, *Hoke Smith of Georgia, *John Walter Smith of Maryland, *Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, *Reed Smoot of Utah, *William J. Stone of Missouri, *Charles S. Thomas of Colorado.

It is interesting, from a political viewpoint, to note that the Progressive party has senatorial candidates in the field in 21 of the 32 states in which senatorial elections are to be held. It is the expectation of the Democrats that this, in numerous instances, will result, as was the case in 1912, and in elections since that time, in such a division of the former solid Republican vote as to increase the outlook for Democratic victory. In no state, it is said, does the Progressive nominee have any chance for election.

Democrats Are Confident

The Democrats confidently expect to retain their present majority in the Senate, and perhaps to increase it somewhat. The Senate is at present composed of 52 Democrats, 43 Republicans and one Progressive. The total membership is 96. It may be said in this connection that the plans of the Republicans do not include any serious thought of gaining control of the Senate at this time.

Until the war in Europe began, it had been the expectation of Republicans that they would have perhaps an even chance to regain control of the House of Representatives; but the war has compelled some modification of that expectation.

The membership of the House is 435, of which 290 are Democrats, 124 Republicans, 15 Progressives and 1 Independent. The Democratic majority in the present House is altogether too large for comfort, and it is both the expectation and the desire of the Democrats that it be cut down as the result of the November elections. The House is always a better-working organization when its political majority, no matter which party is in control, is somewhere between 30 and 50. When the majority rises well above 100, as is the case now, the work of management is very greatly increased, and there is a tendency to insurgency which in the very nature of the case could not exist in an organization where the majority was comparatively small.

In the Senate contest this year the Democratic candidates have no opposition in seven of the states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Names of Senatorial Candidates

Following are the names of 1914 senatorial candidates by political parties and states:

Alabama—Democrat, Oscar W. Underwood.

Arizona—Democrat, Marcus A. Smith; Republican, J. Lorenzo Hubbell; Progressive, J. L. Nelson; Prohibitionist, Eugene H. Chafin. Mr. Chafin, it will be recalled, was at one time the nominee of the Prohibition party for President.

Arkansas—Democrat, James P. Clarke.

California—Democrat, James D. Phelan, one time mayor of San Francisco; Republican, Joseph R. Knowles; Progressive, Francis J. Heney.

Colorado—Democrat, Charles S. Thomas; Republican, Hubert Work; Progressive, Ben Griffith, one time attorney-general of the state; Independent Democrat, George J. Kindel.

Connecticut—Democrat, Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin; Republican, Frank D. Brandegee; Progressive, Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the bureau of corporations in the Roosevelt administration.

Florida—Democrat, Duncan U. Fletcher.

Georgia—Democrat, for the six-year term, Hoke Smith; for the unexpired Bacon term of four years, Thomas W. Hardwick.

Idaho—Democrat, James H. Hawley, former Governor; Republican, James H. Brady, Progressive, Paul Glagstone.

Illinois—Democrat, Roger C. Sullivan; Republican, Lawrence Y. Sherman; Progressive, Raymond Robins.

Indiana — Democrat, Benjamin F. Shively; Republican, Hugh Th. Miller; Progressive, former Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

Iowa—Democrat, Maurice Connolly; Republican, A. B. Cummins; Progressive, Caspar Schenck.

Kansas—Democrat, George A. Neeley; Republican Charles Curtis, former senator; Progressive, Victor Murdock.

Two Elections in Kentucky

Kentucky—For the term expiring next March 4, Democrat, Johnson N. Camden; Republican, William Marshall Bullitt, solicitor-general of the United States in the Taft administration; Progressive, George Nicholas; for the full term of six years, beginning next March 4, Democrat, J. C. W. Beckham, former Governor; Republican, Augustus E. Willson, former Governor; Progressive, Burton Vance.

Louisiana—Democrat, Robert F. Broussard, elected by the Legislature in 1912, to take his seat in the Senate March 4, 1915.

Maryland—Democrat, John Walter Smith; Republican, E. C. Carrington, former Progressive leader of the state; Progressive, V. M. Richard.

Missouri—Democrat, William J. Stone; Republican, Thomas J. Akins, one time postmaster at St. Louis; Progressive, Arthur N. Sager.

Nevada—Democrat, Francis G. Newlands; Republican, Samuel Platt, former United States attorney; Socialist, A. Grant Miller. The vote of the state in 1912 was, Democrat 7986; Republican, 3196; Socialist, 3313; Progressive, 5620. The socialist vote is so large as to present a situation that does not exist in any other state.

New Hampshire—Democrat, Raymond B. Stevens; Republican, Jacob H. Gallinger; Progressive, Benjamin F. Greer.

New York—Democrat, James W. Gerard, American ambassador at Berlin; Republican, James W. Wadsworth, Jr.; Progressive, Bainbridge Colby.

North Carolina — Democrat, Lee S. Overman.

North Dakota—Democrat, W. E. Purcell, former senator; Republican, Asle J. Gronna.

Three Candidates in Ohio

Ohio—Democrat, Timothy S. Hogan, former attorney general of the state; Republican, Warren G. Harding, former lieutenant governor; Progressive, A. L. Garford.

Oklahoma — Democrat, Thomas P. Gore; Republican, James H. Burford.

Oregon—Democrat, George E. Chamberlain; Republican, R. A. Booth; Progressive, William Hanley.

Pennsylvania—Democrat, A. Mitchell Palmer; Republican, Boies Penrose; Progressive, Gifford Pinchot.

South Carolina—Democrat, Ellison D. Smith.

South Dakota—Democrat, Edward S. Johnson; Republican, Charles H. Burke; Progressive, R. E. Dowdell.

Utah — Democrat - Progressive fusion nominee, James H. Moyle; Republican, Reed Smoot.

Vermont—Democrat, Charles D. Watson; Republican, William P. Dillingham; Progressive, Charles H. Prouty.

Washington—Democrat, W. W. Black; Republican, Wesley L. Jones; Progressive, Ole Hanson.

Wisconsin—Democrat, Paul A. Hustings; Republican, Francis E. McGovern, former Governor.

Completion of Antitrust Program and Entrance Upon Revenue Tax Debate Mark Approach of the Close of Legislation

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Antitrust legislation has been completed, the revenue tax debate is on, and the end of the present session of Congress is in sight. Leaders forecast adjournment by next Saturday night.

Congress finished the administration trust program when the House Thursday agreed to the conferees' report on the Clayton bill and the Vice-President and Speaker signed it. Only the President's signature remained to make it law.

Interest centered in the special tax bill, the one measure to be disposed of before adjournment. To permit the Democratic senators to perfect the revenue bill in conference the Senate omitted its Tuesday session and met for only two and a half hours on Wednesday. The finance committee Democrats had worked for several days on the measure as it came from the House, making several important changes, and the conference, after making some more changes, turned it back to the committee for the finishing touches. Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, reported it to the Senate Thursday.

Revenue Plan Uppermost

Senator Townsend of Michigan led the Republican opposition with a speech claiming a special tax to be unnecessary at this time, and most of the Republican senators prepared to follow him with the same argument. Few if any are expected to make long speeches, however, as all want to get away to the campaigns. In fact only a handful of Republicans are left to voice opposition. Determined to adjourn within a week, the Democrats say they will force night sessions if prolonged debate is promised.

The most important changes made in the bill by the Democratic conference, which did not bind its members as to their action were the elimination of taxes on gasoline and automobiles and the reduction of taxes on banks.

Beer tax is expected to raise about $45,000,000; a stamp on negotiable instruments, Pullman tickets, insurance policies and the like, is calculated to produce about $30,000,000; apothecary and proprietary articles are looked to for about $7,000,000 and rectified spirits $5,000,000; and the remainder is to be raised from amusements and miscellaneous items.

Another conservation victory was won in the conferees' agreement on the Alaska coal leasing bill. The House conferees had the support of Secretary Lane and gained the active support of the President, with which assistance they carried their contentions through what appeared to be a hopeless tangle. The Senate conferees yielded the three contested points—five cent maximum royalty, preferential lease to existing claimants and the required settlement of many questionable claims.

Cotton Relief Pressed

The House had a filibuster experience. Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas who wants Congress to pass legislation to relieve the cotton situation in the South, delayed action on the Clayton bill and the Philippine bill by demanding quorum calls at frequent intervals and preventing unanimous consent adjournment agreements. It missed the desired result, however, as the House determined to do nothing with the cotton bills, a word from the President having explained that the cotton difficulty is due to conditions over which the United States has no control and cannot be remedied by any legislative plan yet proposed. Early operation of the new federal reserve system would greatly help the problem, the President believes.

The House will try to pass the Philippine independence promise bill while the Senate is debating the war tax, but this measure cannot keep Congress in session a day after the other work is finished. Conferees on the war tax bill should take little time reaching an agreement, as it is understood the House is disposed to accept it about as it passes the upper branch.

President Wilson Approves Plan to Adjourn as Soon as Revenue Bill Is Passed

Official announcement was made at the White House Friday that President Wilson approves the plan to adjourn Congress as soon as the emergency revenue bill has been passed. It was said he would like to see the Alaska coal land bill passed, but would not insist that Congress be kept in session to consider it.

Majority Leader Underwood of the House was at the White House and agreed with the President that an adjournment can be taken as soon as the emergency tax bill is passed. He said, however, he expected the House to pass the Philippine bill while the Senate is discussing the revenue measure.

Mediators' Official Thanks

A joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the South American diplomats who acted as mediators between the United States and the Huerta government in Mexico was passed by the Senate.

The resolution provides also for an appropriation of $3000 for the purchase of gold medals to be presented to the three ambassadors, Srs. Da Gama of Brazil, Naon of Argentina and Suarez of Chile. The resolution now goes to the House.

Newspaper Stamp Tax

Request to change a portion of the House revenue bill from a stamp tax for newspaper bundles to a system of bookkeeping for purposes of time-saving, is about to be presented in the Senate on behalf of newspaper publishers of the United States. The newspaper owners do not object to paying the tax, but regard the adoption of a bill of lading method of levying it as impracticable. They contend that neither the railroads nor other transportation companies will hold their cars until newspaper packages are checked, stamped and receipted for.

Instead of this system of stamped bills of lading, newspaper publishers offer the Pittsburgh plan, proposing that a tax could be imposed on the basis of sworn circulation, statements of which are now made semi-annually to the United States government.

Alaska Bill Dropped

No Alaska coal bill at all will be passed by this Congress, Senator Myers of the conference committee told the Senate this afternoon after a vote by the Senate of 26 to 23 rejecting the conference report.

Debate on the war tax bill was begun this afternoon.

INVESTIGATION OF OIL TRADE BEGUN BY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON—Preliminary inquiries were begun Friday by the interstate commerce commission into the production, transportation and marketing of crude petroleum in the United States. No dates have been set for hearings and it is not expected that public hearings will be held till some time next year.

The action resulted from a resolution of the Senate asking the commissioner to investigate the conditions prevailing in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Ohio or elsewhere, respecting oil production and trade, and whether the charge is true that substantially the same interests have operated the pipe lines, made the market, bought the crude oil, refined it and fixed the price of the refined products.

The commission is also directed to ascertain whether any pipe line companies have recently stopped taking all or any part of the crude oil produced by independent operators.

COMMISSION RULE FOR MEXICO URGED AT PEACE MEETING

Delegates at Aguascalientes Urge Establishment of Government Similar to That in Philippines

WASHINGTON—A commission form of government for Mexico similar in a way to that in the Philippines, to operate until order is restored and the resumption of full constitutional functions by the people is possible, has been urged at the informal discussions at Aguascalientes, preceding the formal meeting between representatives of Carranza and Villa.

The plan, it was believed, would eliminate the personal rivalry of various factional leaders and lead to early restoration of a strong central government.

The battleship North Dakota sailed from Veracruz Friday, conveying the twenty-fourth company of marines to Guantanamo before proceeding to Hampton Roads. The Rhode Island has arrived at Veracruz.

The Educational Influence of

Paine's New Store

In 1915 many will doubtless cross the continent to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition

There, near the Golden Gate of America, will be seen the magnificent buildings, with wonderful exhibits from all parts of the world.

But stop a moment—

Right here in Boston is an exhibition of home furnishings and decorations, seldom, if ever before, equalled. That exhibition may be seen and enjoyed any day at any time in *Paine's new 10-story building.*

See *the spacious salesrooms,* displaying splendid merchandise from nearly all parts of the world.

A wonderful variety of furniture, for every conceivable room, and every nook and corner in these rooms.

Furniture from Paine's factories on the premises.

Imported Furniture, antiques, and the modern productions of master builders.

Oriental Rugs—a great collection, of rare beauty.

American Rugs, that are close rivals.

Draperies and Wall Papers from at home and abroad, selected by men who have made a life study of interior decorations.

All worth-while quality, all at moderate prices.

Model factories, where one may watch the expert workmen, and see the fine materials used in building Paine's Furniture and Bedding.

Just now *our windows* on the street floor contain *miniature factories,* making furniture and bedding — 21 windows — all interesting—constantly changing.

Gate Leg Table $11.50

One of the many inexpensive novelties, of interest for gift purposes, and to all who admire "the little things that go to make up a well-furnished home."

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Arlington Street and St. James Avenue, Boston

The VICTORIA

Within 30 Seconds Walk of the Copley Station in the New Subway

At the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets in the residential Back Bay district, within easy reach of Boston's art, literary, musical, theatre, shopping and business centers.

This comfortable hotel has just been partially remodeled and is more than ever the ideal place to live. Quiet, tasteful, convenient, hospitable. Special attention paid to the convenience and comfort of ladies. Unexcelled cuisine. Private dinner service a specialty—under personal attention of management.

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New and Delightful Suites

2 to 5 large sunny rooms with baths, furnished or unfurnished, for winter or permanent occupancy.

For Booklet and Rates write THOS. O. PAIGE Manager

Here are designed and fashioned Draperies of the various periods, which is a highly specialized study—as every "tail," "pipe," "swag," and "festoon" has a distinct meaning that is legendary and about which volumes have been written.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

The Shepard Store for Interior Decoration and Upholstery has for many years stood among the foremost in the United States. We have a staff competent to undertake every detail of the furnishing of any establishment.

DRAPERIES are being made of a variety of fabrics and new ideas are gaining favor. We will furnish designs and estimates for all this class of decoration, and submit fabrics for your selection.

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Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

Dramatics Aid Agricultural Propaganda

STATE MAKES ITS APPEAL FOR BETTER FARM METHODS THROUGH MEDIUM OF A PLAY

Drama Published by University of Minnesota Is Presented With Intention of Advertising Success of Agricultural School's Kind of Farming in Better Yield

Under the auspices of the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota a propaganda play designed to help along the return to the soil movement has been published and is now being played all through the state and through the Dakotas. The play, it is said, makes a strong impression wherever played.

The drama makes a plea alike to the young people to stay on the farm and to their elders to avail themselves of modern farming methods, taught by the agricultural schools to restore the fertility of long worked soils.

"Back to the Farm" was written by Merline H. Shumway, and is in three acts. The play opens in the dooryard of the Merill farm early one August morning, 1906.

Charles Merill, "a hard-working farmer of the old school," enters, calling for his hired man Gus, a Swedish character introduced principally as comic relief. Merill then calls to his son and makes sure that Mrs. Merill is busy with breakfast preparations. There is an interlude of fooling by Gus, then Reuben Allen, another old-line farmer, comes in. He had agreed to come over and help Merill with a bit of haying. Merill, it develops, is always behind with his haying, as with everything else.

Also enters Rose Meade, the young school teacher, who must have arisen at dawn to go picking the sheaf of wildflowers she is carrying. She is trying to arouse interest in the schoolhouse as a community center, but without much success, as the farmers say they are too busy to give time for social affairs. Then there comes a scene between Merill and his son, Merton, in which the father rebukes the boy for getting up so late and for going to the village dance the night before.

Boy Wants to Leave Farm

Merill—I pay you wages the same as any man. So long as you work for me you'll do just as I say.

Merton—That's what you always say, but don't forget just because you are paying me wages that I'm not a machine. I've got to have some fun. You can't expect me to stay here on the farm day in and day out. . . . I want to get out and see some of the world, anyway . . . I want to get away from this farm and do something worth while, something big. I have no opportunities here. I could plow, harrow and plant grain when I was 12 years old, and still you want me to do this all my life, not rising above the standards of a 12-year-old boy with no chance to broaden my views or make my work interesting.

Mrs. Merill appeals to her husband to allow the boy more freedom, but Merill declares that as long as Merton stays on the farm he will have to obey him.

Merill—You wanted to send him to town to high school. What good did it do him? Just got some of those newfangled ideas into his head. Why don't he settle down, now he has got his education? I told him the other day that when he married and settled down I'd turn the farm over to him. But no, he's got to go chasing over the country first. I was married when I was his age. Why can't he?

Mrs. Merill—Times have changed, pa; they don't do that way now.

They go out and Merton has a talk with Rose. She tries to persuade him to adopt a more obedient attitude toward his father and stay contentedly on the farm. When he promises to settle down if she will marry him, however, she declines. She has seen too much of the hard labor of a farmer's wife, she declares, though it is evident that she cares for Merton in a girlish fashion.

Seeks Right Farming Methods

Merton—I am going off and learn how to farm. I know there must be ways of doing it right, and some day I'll come back and make you see that the right kind of a farm home is the happiest place on earth.

Merton is encouraged in his ambitions by Ashley, a lawyer, who comes to see Merill about negotiating a mortgage on the farm that additional land may be bought.

Merton—I never have considered farming a very high calling.

Ashley—It is true that the term "hayseed" has been a term of contempt. But not so today. To be an honest tiller of the soil is to be a sovereign of the people. Every merchant, banker and professional man is directly dependent upon the farmer for his own existence.

Merton—Would there be any money in it for me—I mean big money?

Ashley—Possibly no enormous amount. Not all trial balances in life can be struck out in figures.

Merton—Would you advise me to go to agricultural college?

Ashley—Yes, if you like the farm. It is no longer true that farming is too small a field for a really big man.

There is much more in this vein, not according to best models of dramatic dialogue, to be sure, but evidently serving the propaganda purpose of the play.

There are many bits of local color, conventional in material, to fill the chinks between the incidents mentioned here, such as the antics of Gus, serving to provide amusement as a relief to the serious tendency of the main plot.

Against the advice of his wife, Merill contracts for the mortgage with Ashley. Ashley mentions Merton's ambition to go to agricultural college. Merill objects violently to the idea.

Merill—He'll have to get that idea out of his head. He's just getting old enough now to be a little use. I ain't got money to spend on him so he can learn to play football, croquole and basketball and such games. . . . In order to farm you don't have to be able to orate in a debating society. You can't learn to farm in a laboratory or by reading books. It's experience you need in farming. I ain't had no schooling to speak of and I'm just as good a farmer as any of them.

Ashley—It is an absolute fact, Mr. Merill, that the farms in this locality are producing less and less each year. What we need to do is to increase our production, and the only solution of the problem is the employment of more improved methods.

Merill—That idea is just a fad. They'll get over it in time.

The act ends with Merton's declaration that he intends to get an agricultural education, and his father's dismissal of him from the farm, "never to set foot on it again."

Five years pass. The second act takes place in a fraternity hall of the University of Minnesota, the occasion being a graduation dance, which is going on in an adjoining room. Merton and Ashley, who is an alumnus, are there. So are Robert and Margerie, comic ingenue and juvenile. Rose soon comes on a visit from Chicago, where she has been studying home economics at a university. Merton has been highly successful in his studies and has $500 in the bank, the income of tutoring above other money he has made in paying his way through college. Every vacation he has had charge of work. Rose, now matured, is delighted with his success.

Farm Life Still Unattractive

She is still unwilling, however, to undertake the life of a farmer's wife, even on the model farm Merton is surer than ever of starting some day. Already he has selected a quarter section of fertile new country, and plans to buy it and begin operations at once.

While Merton is out of the room in response to a telephone call, Margerie jears at the farmer's life, and declares her preference for the city. She is indignant that Merton has refused the university extension's offer of an easy position.

Margerie—Wants to be a farmer. Not for me, thank you. I can do without the morning song of birds and the sunrises and the fresh air of heaven if I can have a warm bathroom and a gas range and a chance to see somebody besides cows and pigs once in a while. It's work all day and then some for the farmer's wife. Up before daylight, cooking for the men, nice little journeys out to the pump and woodpile. Then when you've got the meal out of the way, there are the chickens and the ducks and the pigs and the dogs, and the milk—there's no end of it. And when you finally do get cleaned up, the hired man comes in with his muddy boots and tramps all over your floor. Oh, it's a gay life!

Rose (who spoke in a similar vein in the first act)—I don't think that is fair at all. A farmer's wife doesn't need to have such a hard time if she is any kind of a manager, and knows anything about home economics. She can have just as comfortable a home as any one, certainly a great deal more comfortable than one of those stuffy little city flats.

Ashley tells Merton that his father has lost money on the farm and has been unable to pay the mortgage interest. In the end Mrs. Merill comes in and tells Merton his father needs him. Merton pays the mortgage interest out of his small funds, and gives up the idea of starting as an independent farmer. Mother and son start for home.

The scene of the final act is Merton's office, filled with card indexes, files, cabinets, etc., fitted for carrying on agriculture by advanced methods. Merton is discussing bargaining for 30 tons of phosphate over the long distance telephone.

Gus, now an expert in the new farming craft, is seen at work making tests and recording percentages, when he is seen making comic advances to Hulda, the Swedish maid. Farmer Allen comes in and proves to be as superstitious as ever, though admitting that the great success of Merton proves there is something in book taught farming after all.

Merton is shown to be a masterful farmer of the college type, making the old farm pay better than ever before and conducting every detail upon a business basis.

This short final act ends with the coming of Rose and her agreement at last to become a farmer's wife. Mr. Merill looks on contentedly. He is satisfied that the new farming is worth while.

HISTORY AMUSES IN "BLUFF KING HAL" PAGEANT

(Copyright by Foulsham and Banfield)

Scene from pageant play by Louis N. Parker staged by Hugh Rumbold which makes characters of former times seem real

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Bluff King Hal," by Louis N. Parker, is a pageant, and a much more successful pageant than many of those that were held out of doors. For Mr. Hugh Rumbold has designed scenery and dresses that keep one constantly amused and delighted, and that is a very great deal when one's attention is inclined to wander. History, so interesting to those who can tread not only its highways but its byways, is desperately uninteresting as a school book. And so-called historical plays are usually made up of great names and certain dates, on which are hung incidents, plots and dialogue of a kind you feel no one could ever have spoken. In this play of Mr. Parker's there is certainly an attempt to make the characters more like real people. And Miss Kathleen Jones' little Princess Elizabeth is engagingly natural. But the long and tedious talk about Roman Catholics and Protestants between a number of dull people with historical names took one immediately back to the schoolroom, resuscitating the feeling of listless inattention. Fortunately, however, there is Mr. Arthur Bourchier, amusing and invincibly natural, as Henry VIII. We see the King snatching Katherine Parr (Miss Violet Vanbrugh) from Sir Thomas Seymour. Then we follow this unfortunate lady, with heresy hunters on one side of her and the King's jealousy on the other, in the tortuous game of keeping her own and her friends' heads safe on their shoulders. The play is, however, a pageant of fine and quaint dresses, with Mr. Arthur Bourchier's boisterous and comic relief, and to many it seemed an agreeable and interesting entertainment.

ROMANTIC DRAMA AT CASTLE MONDAY

"Graustark," a romantic melodrama from the popular story of George Barr McCutcheon, is to be the offering at the Castle Square theater next week with Miss Young as the Princess Yetive and William Carleton as the plucky and resourceful American. Dudley Hawley, Mabel Colcord and Al. Roberts are also in the cast. Oct. 19, "The Ne'er Do Well."

Petite Adelaide and J. J. Hughes in a dancing turn are to head next week's bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater.

The Hollis Street theater will be closed next week, to reopen Oct. 19 with Miss Frances Starr in "The Secret," Bernstein's new drama.

LONDON HOSPITABLY READY TO LIKE MR. COHAN'S FARCE

"Seven Keys to Baldpate." A Mystery Farce. By George M. Cohan. (Founded on the story of that name by Earl Derr Biggers.)

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It would be unfair to tell the secret of Mr. Cohan's mystery farce, it would then cease to be a mystery to those visiting the Apollo theater with the idea of being mystified. Whether the success this play has achieved in America will be repeated in England, remains to be seen. There is an idea English audiences do not like being hoaxed. It is commonly said by those who claim to have experience of the theater, that, while people on the stage are being taken in, you must be sure the people in front are correctly informed of whatever is going on. This is a tradition which did hold good in the case of "Little Mary," the play suffering when the joke became notorious. But it is quite true the English public like things and people in what they think are their proper places. A well-known violinist is recognized in his own country as a first-rate conductor, but in London he is expected to stick rigidly to one line of business. And so Maskelyne and Devant's being the place for "mysteries," to St. George's hall you must go for that class of entertainment. However, that great temple of orthodoxy, the theater, has shown signs of breaking away from hard and fast lines, and so we get experiments which, if not wholly successful, are always refreshing.

Apart from the mystery of the "Seven Keys," this farcical mock-melodrama of Mr. Cohan's is very good fun. The acting is so strenuous and realistic, that, in spite of its farcical nature, it takes you some time to discover the whole thing is simply a joke. It is not quite easy to believe Charles Hawtrey would stoically face the discomfort of Baldpate Inn, even for a solid inducement. But the actor's method is so perfect in its way, and is so much to the taste of his admirers, that his apparent distaste of hardships is all the more amusing as a contrast to his surroundings. And the surroundings are certainly most realistic. You positively long to open the door when poor Mr. Hawtrey clamors outside. And you equally hope that he will shut it quickly, when once he has been let into the hall of the inn. It is this mixture of realism and improbability that makes the "Seven Keys to Baldpate" so attractive to many people, and a little tiresome to others. But to those who like a new impression, the "Seven Keys to Baldpate" can be honestly recommended.

EXHIBIT OF NEW STAGECRAFT TO CONTINUE WEEK

Feature of Display Is Addresses on Theater Topics by Men Who Work With the Drama

Sam Hume's exhibition of the new stagecraft has proved so widely interesting that it is to be continued for another week at Mr. Hume's studio, 38 Church street, Cambridge.

On view are over 500 prints, sketches, drawings and models illustrating modern stage tendencies in stage setting, improved lighting devices, new fields of costuming and improvements in the theater design and stage machinery as worked out by 23 leading craftsmen and artists in this field.

A feature is the model German stage built by Mr. Hume, showing the workings of the sliding stage for quick shifting of scenes, and the results to be obtained by diffused indirect lighting in connection with the device known as the "cupola horizon," which abolishes sky borders and wings.

This model is exhibited afternoons at 5:30 and also Wednesday and Saturday evenings at 9:30. During the coming week Mr. Hume hopes to have addresses on various aspects of the new stagecraft, as he has had during the past week, when the speakers were Frank Chouteau Browne, Prof. George Pierce Baker, Jack Crawford, H. K. Moderwell and Thomas Wood Stevens.

In darkened arcades are shown lighted scene models by Joseph Urban, Livingston Platt and Mr. Hume, illustrative of individual results obtained in this field.

DRAMA LEAGUE ADDS THREE TO LIST OF PLAYS

Nine Dramas Now Published by Society—New Representations of Art Drawn From Welsh, Spanish and French Sources

With the issue of three more published dramas, the Drama League series of plays now numbers nine. The new publications are "Change," the Welsh prize play by J. O. Francis; "Marta of the Lowlands," from the Spanish of Angel Guimera; "The Life of a Saint," from the French of M. Curel.

The Welsh play was done in New York, Chicago and Montreal last season by a company brought over from London. Guimera's tragedy was produced here several years ago by Harrison Grey Fiske, with Miss Bertha Kalisch in the title role. This play was also used as basis for a libretto of the opera of "Tiefland." The French play, so far as known, has not been performed in this country.

The volumes previously issued are: "Kindling," by Charles Kenyon; "A Thousand Years Ago," by Percy Mackaye; "The Great Galeoto," from the Spanish of Jose Echegaray; "The Sunken Bell," from the German of Gerhardt Hauptmann; "Her Husband's Wife," by A. E. Thomas; "Mary Goes First," by Henry Arthur Jones.

The plays by Messrs. Thomas and Kenyon have been acted at the Castle Square theater, and were presented on considerable tours in other cities. The Echegaray play was done here by William Faversham under the title of "The World and His Wife." E. H. Sothern played the Hauptmann drama on tour, and Miss Marie Tempest has begun an American tour of the Jones comedy, which she produced in London last season.

DENTAL SCHOOL OPENS

NEW ORLEANS—The dental department of Tulane University has been formally opened at Hutchinson Memorial building in Canal street, says the Times-Picayune.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Lucia," 2; "Trovatore," 8.
CASTLE—"Widow by Proxy," 8:10.
COLONIAL—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
HOLLIS—John Mason, 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 8.
MAJESTIC—"The Trap," 8:15.
MODERN—"The Nightingale," continuous.
PLYMOUTH—"Wanted $22,000," 8:15.
TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:10.
TREMONT TEMPLE—"Cabiria," 2, 8.
WILBUR—"Fine Feathers," 8:15.

Gilt Crest

CHAPTER TWO!

The Story of a New Brand of Merchandise for People of Taste and Refinement

The successful accomplishment of a great campaign is brought to the buying public of Massachusetts a brand of merchandise to be known hereafter as the

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WORCESTER CONVENTION TO STUDY WELFARE OF CHILD

Particularly interesting speakers have been secured for the fifth annual state convention of the Massachusetts Branch of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association, to be held in Worcester next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Many of Worcester's women's clubs, the Y. W. C. A. and the D. A. R. chapters and churches are cooperating with the local branch to make this convention a success in arousing the interest of grown people in the welfare of the child.

Thursday morning will be given over to the reports of officers and conference of the presidents of the 125 local organizations in the state. Reports of organizations will be given in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock a reception to the delegates will be given at the home of the state president, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins.

The official opening of the convention will take place Thursday evening at the Hotel Bancroft, where the sessions are to be held. George M. Wright, mayor of Worcester; Homer P. Lewis, superintendent of schools; Dr. Frank M. Hankins of Clark University; Miss Helen Hildreth, director of girls' trade schools, and Mrs. Higgins will extend greetings to the delegates. An address upon "The Unheroic Duties of the Home" will be given by the Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, D.D., of Worcester.

State presidents of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut will extend greetings on Friday morning, and Mrs. Edward N. Burney of Lynn will give an address on "The Parable of the Prodigal Chord." Miss Laura E. Ryer of Los Angeles, Cal., will give a talk on a new feature of work in some western high schools which have a special teacher who guides, advises and teaches the pupils on ethical questions, duties and responsibility of citizenship and the choice of a vocation. A. L. Barbour, superintendent of schools in Quincy, will talk on trade school education, Mrs. Herbert N. Wright of Worcester will speak and Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, will give an address on "The Teaching of Morals in the Twentieth Century." Other speakers will be Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Sumner H. Whitten of Holyoke and Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson of New York.

A dinner will be the closing feature of Friday evening. Many teachers are expected to attend the Saturday morning session. The program includes addresses on "The Influence of the Home upon the School" by Dr. G. Stanley Hall; "Neighborhood Influence of the Kindergarten," by Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston; "The Massachusetts Exhibit of Education at the Panama Pacific Exposition," by C. T. C. Whitcomb. A round table discussion will be opened by Arthur Palmer Briggs, principal of Shepard school, Lynn.

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Castle—"Graustark," romantic melodrama, acted by Craig players; one week.
Cort—"Peg o' My Heart," comedy-drama by J. Hartley Manners; sixth week.
Majestic—"Today," drama by Broadhurst and Schomer; first week.
Plymouth—"Wanted $22,000," farce by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton; second week.
Tremont—"Potash and Perlmutter," stage version of stories by Montague Glass; second week.
Wilbur—William Hodge in "The Road to Happiness," comedy drama; sixth week.
Matinees daily at Keith's, Castle Square and Modern theaters; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth; Wednesday and Saturday at the others.

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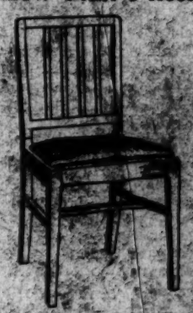

We are showing solid mahogany diners from $4.25 to $11.00. Golden oak leather box seat diners, $2.25 to $12.00. 54-in. solid mahogany colonial extension table, $45.00.

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SANTA CRUZ FREE MARKET POPULAR

Strictly for Producers, It Brings Farmers and Consumers in Touch and All, Including Storekeepers, Benefit

TRADE BOARD HELPS

SANTA CRUZ, Cal.—Six months' experience with an actually free market, strictly for producers, made so simple that it admits of no misunderstanding, which occasions no expense and requires practically no regulation, seems to have satisfied farmers and consumers that the method is a decided success.

Gardeners at first seemed a bit skeptical when the plan was first tried, early in April, and the first day only a small boy with a box of tomato plants and a man with a large basket of lettuce came to Front street to sell. But plenty of people came along ready to buy. The boy sold his tomato plants in a few minutes at 10 cents a bunch, and inside of five minutes the man with the lettuce had sold out at two heads for 5 cents. Scores of people were looking for dressed poultry and fresh eggs, but they had to wait till another time.

Sales Made Quickly

It was not many days after, however, that people from nearby farming localities were to be found on Front street with dressed poultry, fresh and preserved fruits, pickles, pies, cream, milk, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, flowers, veal, pork, rabbits, Belgian hares, baked beans—anything good to eat that they had to sell—and buying was lively. On one of the first mornings a woman from Boulder Creek sold in short order six dozen dressed broilers and a man disposed of five dozen boxes of strawberries in 20 minutes. It was not uncommon for farmers to have sold out and started for home by 9 o'clock.

More producers came steadily until by the first of May the number of vehicles in line at one time numbered from 40 to 65. No one was allowed to sell in this way and place who bought his goods from others, but all producers were welcome, and the variety of vehicles was great, ranging from a wheelbarrow or a toy wagon to two-horse wagons, automobiles and motor trucks. Notwithstanding all the freedom permitted, no marketmaster was deemed necessary, and the regular police officer on the beat was sufficient to keep things orderly, and little need of even his services was found.

Merchants' Trade Grows

This fall it seems that everybody in the free market has apples to sell, the varieties offered one day numbering fully 20. Many kinds of berries and other small fruits, as well as melons and all kinds of vegetables, have been disposed of in large quantities and at prices below those to be found elsewhere. The sales per vehicle range from $2 to $50, the largest usually being from the meat wagons. Not counting the meat and fish wagons the growers' sales during about three hours on one day in September amounted to $469.50, a general average of about $8 to the vehicle.

Upon selling their produce the farmers buy freely from the grocers and other dealers in town, hence it is argued that the amount lost by storekeepers through the free market's operation is more than made up to them by the increased buying by the producers, whose purchasing capacity is largely increased. It is said that by the present process the farmers dispose of many articles in small lots in the nature of odds and ends that would not be marketed under former methods, hence making for them a substantial saving through waste prevention.

Santa Cruz is a city of about 12,000 population. The free market is conducted twice weekly, providing any one in the county, who produces what he or she wishes to sell, opportunity to come in direct touch with a large number of consumers.

Commerce Chamber Active

The Chamber of Commerce cooperated with the farmers in promoting the free market project. Of the origin and results of the movement the chairman of the chamber's free market committee says:

"Many small holdings of three, five or ten acres have been bought in the last few years, where everything was found as represented, the finest of climate, good soil, fine products; but when it came to marketing the produce the growers found themselves without as profitable a market as they had a right to expect. Complaints of this came to the Chamber of Commerce frequently. The free market is the answer to the complaints. It gives the consumer also the benefit of the freshest of produce, usually at somewhat lower price than elsewhere. It is the realization of the hopes and dreams of some who, before this time, seemed to have worked and appealed in vain, but whose work prepared the way in public thought for the final successful issue.

"The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce went among the farmers, explaining the advantages and possibilities of the market plan, among them being the cash sales, enabling them to be cash purchasers at the local merchants' stores. From this humble beginning the market grew and prospered until as many as 65 wagons are lined against the curb, doing a good business among all classes of patrons. The farmers are more than pleased with results, and express great satisfaction in having ready money to spend, for it is not taken home, but generally spent at once. The commission soon found it necessary to urge organization and adoption of a standard of price and measure, and the Santa Cruz Producers Association was formed.

"This association is not only improving present conditions, but is looking to building up a San Francisco market through its own agent, who will receive and dispose of all surplus stock, besides securing orders, thus providing a market without the intervention of a commission house.

"The completion of the municipal pier very shortly makes shipping by water to San Francisco and other ports assured, and the overnight trip by water to San Francisco short enough for the delivery of products in prime condition. These benefits, largely growing out of the free market, are the basis of the farmers' statement that there is today hardly one farm among the 'free marketers' for sale, a condition different from that existing a year ago."

Officers of the Santa Cruz Producers Association are: J. S. Odell, president; Louis Fashauer, vice president; A. O. Goldstein, secretary-treasurer; Henry Winters and E. J. Fording, directors. The officers serve without pay, and the interests of members are secured by the bonding of those having the handling of funds.

Where producer and consumer meet in California city

BRATTLEBORO'S POPULATION GROWS WITH BIG RIVER WORK

Increase Noted Since Establishment on Connecticut of the Largest Hydro-Electric Power Plant East of the Mississippi, and Improvements Are Added

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—While for many years Brattleboro's population remained about stationary, during the last two or three years it has shown a steady gain, due to the utilization of one of its great natural resources, the Connecticut river, on which has been established the largest hydro-electric power plant east of the Mississippi. This plant, which has a capacity of 20,000 horsepower, furnishes electrical energy to many manufacturers and municipalities in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, at a saving of hundreds of thousands of tons of coal annually.

By reason of the cheap power there has been erected recently a cotton mill of 35,000 spindles, which is running to its capacity and is turning out goods of high grade. A last-block factory also has been started within a short time and other industries established, all of which have increased the town's growth. The expenditure of about $2,000,000 in railroad improvements in the past two years is a natural outcome of industrial demands.

On the west bank of the Connecticut, Brattleboro is the southern gateway of the Green Mountain state, and through the town the past summer there has gone a greatly increased amount of automobile traffic, due to the state's increasingly progressive highway policy.

It is said that for its size this is one of the best known towns in the United States. It certainly has many claims to distinction by reason of men and women who have resided here and also through manufactured articles which it sends forth.

It has been the home of Rudyard Kipling, who married a Brattleboro girl; of William Morris Hunt and of Robert Gordon Hardie, artists; of Larkin G. Mead, sculptor; of Mrs. Mary Howe Burton of Clinton, Mass., and Mrs. Harriet Brasor Pratt of New York city, prima donna soprano and contralto respectively, who won the plaudits of royalty for their work in grand opera in Europe.

Probably no industry is more intimately associated with the town than that of the organ company's whose instruments have become widely known.

Here is one of the largest overall factories in the United States, children's toys in large quantities are produced and a large amount of commercial printing is done for concerns located outside the state.

This town has excellent churches and schools, well-kept homes and modern stores which serve the large farming community lying up the West river valley, which has grown to be one of the most popular vacation sections in Vermont.

In Rich Farming Region

The institution which has given Brattleboro most fame locally is its autumnal festival, the valley fair. The twenty-ninth annual fair has just been given, reaching if not surpassing the high standard of previous years. This fair is an agricultural institution to a greater extent than most autumn fairs, is educational and is unusually free from objectionable features. About 26,000 persons attend the exhibition ordinarily and this year the official figures were 21,930.

One of the spectacular features of the fair just held was a parade of decorated floats, largely representative of the commercial and industrial institutions of the town. At these fairs world records have been made with draft horses and draft oxen, and some of the best cattle and horses in the United States have been exhibited, including first prize winners at several world's fairs. In recent years some exceptionally fine specimens of the Vermont Morgan horse have had a posi-

COLOR SCHEME ON EACH STREET IS CITY FLOWER PLANTING AIM

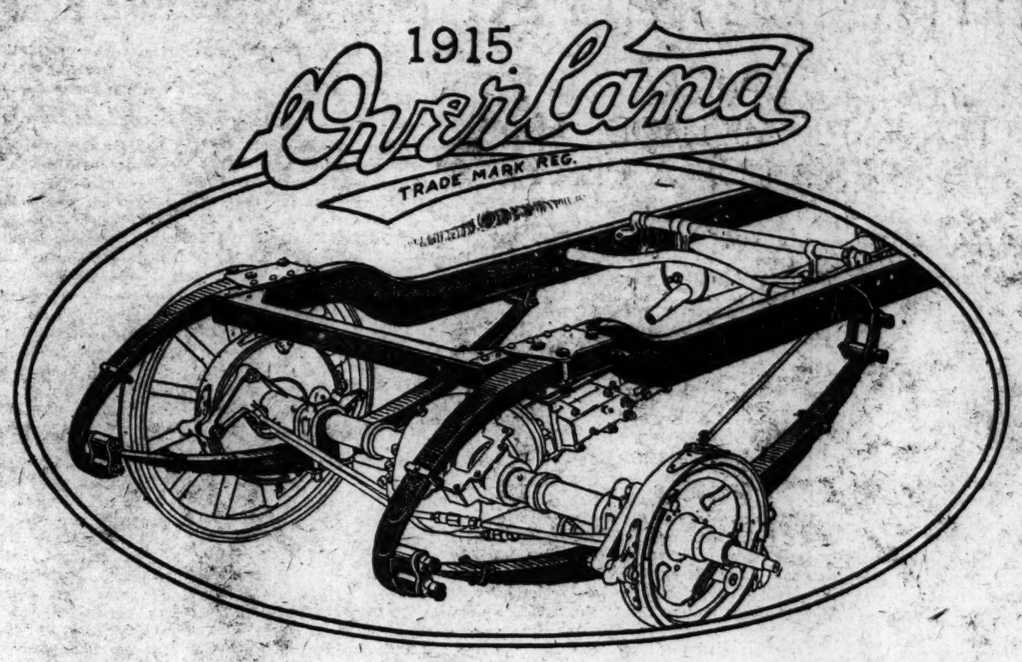
BERKELEY, Cal.—Flowers which grow so luxuriantly in this vicinity are to be used in a systematic way to improve the vacant lots and beautify the school grounds and sidewalk areas. Under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic League this movement has been started and it is now well organized. A color scheme is planned for each street and a wide variety of blossoms will be utilized.

Nestling against the Berkeley hills, this city gazes out upon the blue waters of the bay of San Francisco, through the Golden Gate to the Pacific ocean. The climate is equable and favorable to the carrying out of the present plan, which spells the development of unusual natural advantages, giving the flowers opportunity to show their beauty and to [illegible] will lend its guerite produce their bands of white effect, and the nasturtiums and verbenas their varied blooms. The golden California poppy and blue lupin will be seen and the pink of the ivy geranium, which grows so remarkably here, while the petunia will blend its note of purple with the other colors.

Interested women are going from house to house, leaving a printed card requesting the householder to plant the flower designated in front of his or her home. The city is planting thousands of slips and will furnish seeds and the rooted plants free of charge to the citizens.

The school children will be organized to do their part of the work. There will be a planting day, fixed by the city, when many will begin their activities in this line, and prizes of $10, $8 and $5 will be awarded for the most beautiful

1915 Overland



Real Riding Comfort

NEW underslung rear springs make the Overland one of the easiest and most comfortable riding cars in the world.

Being unusually long and of a new underslung design these rear springs have unusual flexibility.

The Overland type of rear springs is illustrated above.

See how the springs are placed *under* the axle; that they are *long*, have a very wide opening, and are of *generous dimensions*. Notice that the frame is *dropped* which makes possible a much lower hung and more graceful body. The road clearance is not affected.

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These springs are unusually long; in fact are longer, in proportion to the wheel base, than the springs used on most all of the highest priced cars. This means a much more cushioned action.

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Shock absorbers are useless.

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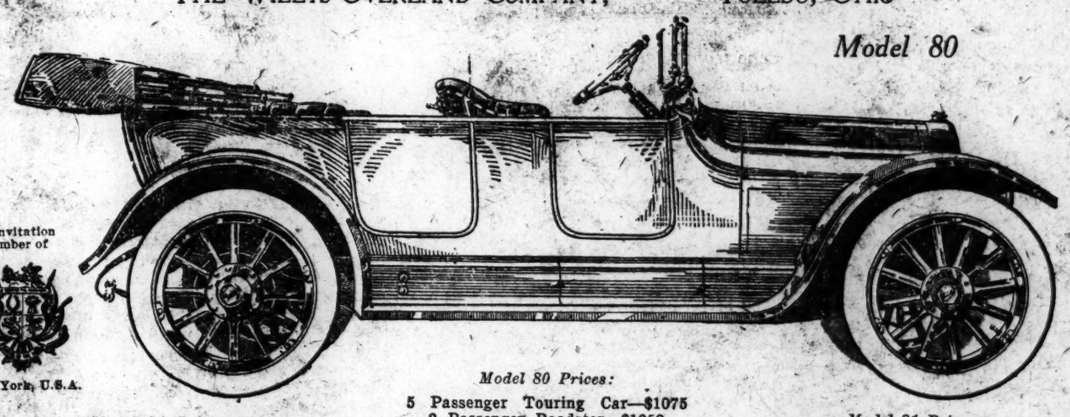

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Model 80 Prices:
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All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

Model 81 Prices:
5 Passenger Touring Car . . . $850
2 Passenger Roadster $795

Model 81 Prices:
Delivery Wagon with closed body . $895
Delivery Wagon with open body . . $850

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON — Orders Sept. 19 amended to direct 1st Lt. C. F. Fox, 11 Cav., to Atlanta, Ga., via Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, M. C., to Veracruz.

Col. C. G. Treat, Gen. Staff, member Board of Ord. and Fortification, vice Col. E. St. J. Greble, 6 F. A.

Maj. F. M. C. Usher, M. C. 2 Div., and Ft. Sam Houston, to Ft. Terry, N. Y., relieving Maj. P. McAndrew, M. C., who proceeds to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. H. W. Stamford retired, recruiting officer, to Confederate Cemetery on Johnston's island, Sandusky bay, Ohio, to inspect work.

Lt. Col. B. B. Buck, 9 Inf., detailed Insp.-Inst. Massachusetts militia, Dec. 6.

2d Lt. J. W. Howe 10 Cav., to Letterman Hosp., San Fran.

Leaves—Lt. Col E. Hinds, Gen. Staff, 20 days; 1st Lt. J. C. Waterman, Inf., 1 month, and Capt. C. A. Clark, C. A. C. 2 months' extn.

Navy Orders

Commander L. A. Bostwick, detached command the Nashville, the general board, Washington, D. C.

Commander P. N. Olmstead, detached navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass., to command the Nashville.

Ensign J. C. Jones, detached receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., to the Louisiana.

Louisiana, to receiving ship Norfolk, Va.

Ensign W. H. O'Brien, detached the Stewart, to the Paul Jones.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. H. Van Patten, detached the Georgia, to navy yard, Norfolk.

Chief Boatswain J. D. Walsh, to duty naval academy, Annapolis.

Chief Boatswain Christian Crone, detached command the Lebanon, to home and wait orders.

Chief Gunner J. A. Martin, to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Chief Gunner R. M. O'Connor, to naval torpedo station, Newport.

Machinist C. S. Padgett, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Birmingham.

Lieutenant Commander H. K. Cage, to the Monocacy.

Ensign N. H. Geisenhoff, detached the Elcano, to the Monocacy.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Smith, at Tompkinsville.
Lebanon, at Norfolk.
Albany, at Santa Rosalia.
Rhode Island, at Veracruz.
Jupiter, at Balboa.
MacDonough, at Napeague bay.
H-2 and H-3, at Mare island.
The Arkansas and Yankton, at Southern drill grounds.
Pontiac, New York yard to Newport.
Warrington, Newport to full power

Rainbow, Honolulu to survey duty.

Prairie, Santo Domingo City to Guantanamo.

North Dakota, Veracruz to Hampton Roads via Guantanamo.

Patuxent, Veracruz to Hampton roads.

Perry, Mare island to San Diego.

Cincinnati, Siakwan to Shanghai.

Prairie, proceed to Newport, R. I., for duty as flagship of the submarine flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

Des Moines, now at Veracruz, Mexico, proceed Oct. 15 to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

San Diego, remain at navy yard, Mare island, until Nov. 15.

Preble, placed in full commission at Mare island Oct. 7, detached reserve division and attached active division torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet.

Jason, placed in full service at Norfolk Oct. 7.

Stewart, placed in reserve at Mare Island Oct. 7, detached active division and attached reserve division torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet.

Orion, placed in reserve Oct. 7 at Norfolk.

Caesar, detailed to carry government exhibit for Panama-Pacific exposition from Washington to San Francisco; leave Dec. 10.

Note

The navy department has failed to receive any bids for the steamer Independence at Mare island, appraised at $4000. A bid of $1008, from Marion Briggs, of Brooklyn, is the highest offer for the

SALESMANSHIP TO BE INCLUDED IN HIGH SCHOOL WORK

DULUTH, Minn.—As a result of agitation which began last spring, the merchants of Duluth will be allowed to establish a chair of salesmanship in the commercial department of the Central high school, says the Herald. This action was recommended by the school committee to the board of education.

The committee recommended that the merchants select such a person as they saw fit to present phases of the work and that the merchants provide compensation. Another plan providing that the merchants address the students once a week was proposed.

The merchants started the promotion of this plan last spring, but as the school year was drawing to a close, it was left over for consideration until this fall. Several merchants at that time appeared at a board meeting and presented the plan, which they maintained would bring about greater efficiency and earning capacity among the students who wish to enter the stores or factories.

NEW ENGINE GETS TRIAL

BALTIMORE — The first American workboat to be powered with an American-built Diesel engine has been put in commission by the Maryland Steel Company, says the News. Owners of boats generally will await with eagerness the results of the thorough trials that this

Striking Bas-Relief Ready to Be Placed

GREEK TRADITION MARKS FOUNTAIN FOR DORCHESTER

Memorial Designed by Albert H. Atkins to Stand in Edward Everett Square First to Be Placed Under New State Law

The Copenhagen memorial fountain is practically completed and will be put in place shortly on a site selected by the art commission and approved by the donors, relatives of the family, on East Cottage street, Dorchester, near Edward Everett square.

The fountain was designed by Albert H. Atkins, a Boston sculptor, working in consultation with Huger Elliott, director of the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as architect.

The completed memorial is to be of pink granite, 13 feet high, five and one half feet wide. The chief feature is a bronze symbolical bas-relief bearing four classic Greek figures. Three gracefully disposed women, each with an urn of simple design, typify service in ancient times in supplying water to men at their labors.

A man is at the extreme right quietly, gratefully waiting for the refreshing water. He partly leans upon the handle of some tool, presumably for working the soil.

Symphony of Curves

The striking feature of the group is the manner in which Mr. Atkins has managed to compromise between the nude and the draped figure by the use of artfully disposed draperies almost liquid in their sheerness. The effect is one of fascinating harmony of large sweeping and small echoing curves. Out of a multitude of lights and shades has been worked a simple grand unified design, an effect that may be seen best in the original, though well represented in the illustration accompanying this article.

In all the figures Mr. Atkins has attained closely to the Greek tradition in the classic beauty of face and form. The work, it is predicted, will prove a distinct addition to the public art treasures of Boston.

Above the bas-relief, the granite has been carved in a severe Greek design with the foliage and flowers of the Greek honeysuckle as motif, supporting a Greek water jug done in relief. This design is repeated upon the top of the reverse of the fountain. In a space corresponding with the bas-relief is a tablet descriptive of the reasons for giving the memorial. On the front, below the classical tablet, is a heavy bronze spigot, with a simple floral design on the collar. Below is a projecting granite bowl, graceful in swelling, and without ornament.

New Mechanism Designed

The water will not flow continuously, as in the old style fountain for horses, nor will there be any bubble supply. Neither of these types is allowed to be installed under the new state law, which provides that all fountains built in the future in this state must be so designed as to draw water in a pail from which horses are to be watered individually.

Upon approaching the fountain the driver is to leave his seat, and place under the spigot a pail provided by himself. The water flows when the driver releases a foot lever projecting from the base of the fountain. This fountain is the first to be designed and installed in Boston under this new law.

A plaster cast of the bas-relief, from which the accompanying illustration was made, is in the exhibition of the Boston art commission in the basement of Mechanics building, as part of the city display in the current pure food exposition.

Mr. Atkins is perhaps better known in New York, where he has long worked as a sculptor, than in Boston. He is a member of the National Society of Sculptors, and a member of the faculty of the Rhode Island School of Design.

Works in Hand

Mr. Atkins is also engaged upon a memorial tablet to Increase Allen Lapham, upon a Milwaukee commission. Mr. Lapham founded the United States weather bureau, and invented several devices used in weather forecasting. The sculptor is working from photographs made in 1875 or earlier, and is exercising much imaginative ingenuity in reconstituting a portrait from the widely differing photographs.

Another work nearing completion is a marble portrait bust of Miss Virginia Shepley of Providence, which the sculptor is chipping from the stone after the direct process used by the ancient sculptors. Mr. Atkins finds that he can labor on this bust only at intervals, the exertion being so violent that long sessions with the chisel and mallet make difficult the return to the delicate work of modeling in soft clay.

In making his bas-reliefs in clay Mr. Atkins bestows particular thought upon the texture of the background. He seeks to give the unmodeled surfaces an atmosphere which will serve to heighten the general artistic effect of the whole. He finds that his ideal of background gives him as much labor and thought as the design and execution of the modeled portions.

His aim is to provide the bronze casters with a mold that will yield a perfect completed tablet, which will require no supplementary tooling. If the sculptor does his clay work with thoroughness and with a proper knowledge of the rudiments of optics, only a mechanical reproduction of his work in the metal will be required.

This knowledge, Mr. Atkins says, results from a command of all that optical investigators have to say, and a thorough comprehension of the results obtained in the processes of casting.

Copenhagen memorial fountain designed by Albert H. Atkins for Edward Everett square

EXPERTS ADVISE WOMEN INVESTORS

Use of Savings Bank or Purchase of Public Service Company Bonds Either Now or After Watching for Still Better Moment, Is Counsel

What should a woman do with her extra money in the present situation? In reply to this question four Boston financiers have answered the Monitor's representative variously. Two give apparently exactly the same advice—namely, keep your money in the bank—and yet for widely divergent reasons. The first bids both women and men keep their money "liquid,"—not as Cleopatra did her pearl, by the way, but with a difference. It should be kept in the bank—on check is best—ready for instant investment, for wonderful opportunities are bound to come. The other banker says that to keep his money in the savings bank is the one wise course for the average person at any time.

Of the other two advisers both say that it is possible now to make excellent investments in safe securities. They are agreed, however, that at all times, especially now, well secured public service corporations, providing daily utilities, offer the safest investments.

Readiness for "Bargains"

The first of these advisers is the vice-president of a large trust company. He says that their usual deposits have increased by two or three millions during the present depression. He thinks this shows that people are keeping their money "liquid," ready for the wonderful opportunities that the end of the war will open. He says that even holders of real estate are selling it, so as to have money to invest in the amazing "bargains" for which one may shop "on the street" and elsewhere when the stock market reopens.

While this is interesting advice, it should be mated with the sayings of the second banker. He lays down a flat statement which he begs one to publish as widely as possible in the streets of Askelon, to wit: After, say a course of 20 years, the average small investor will have more money in his possession if he has simply put it into the savings bank than if he has tried to get a higher rate of interest by making investments. While one bond or share of stocks may prove sound and continue to pay a good return, another fails and is perhaps a total loss. Averaging profit and loss, so observation has taught him, far more people lose than gain by dabbling in securities for themselves. His advice, then, runs, Keep your money tucked away in the savings bank, not in order to invest it presently, but as a definite, consistent policy, adhered to through all the ups and downs of market, street and curb, bond issues, stock flurries and unprecedented prosperity. Let the bank take the responsibility, and "be content with 4 per cent."

Service Concerns Stand Test

The other two advisers are connected with bond houses of good standing. One of these houses sells nothing but bonds and is proud to say that no investor ever lost a penny through this house. Both these men say that public service corporations have stood the present test better than any other class of bonds. In no single instance, one broker says, has any of the public utility securities held by his house suffered from the European situation. They have stood the test, as announced by another house, which says that the "unusual stability of earning power of strongly established corporations which sell electric light, power and local transportation" has been tested and proved during the present crisis. The prices have fallen, because there is little or no demand for securities; but every one of these concerns, whether electricity, gas or power plants, street railways and the like, has had practically its usual volume of business and has been in no way injured. Then bonds of these corporations are wholly safe to buy at the present time. They can be bought now so as to yield from 5 to 6 per cent. Some of the very best high price bonds yield this now, but usually yield less, of course. People who prefer to wait till the very lowest prices are reached—which of course means a higher rate of interest on the money invested—may buy at a better rate later on, or they may not. One dealer feels quite sure that quotations are as low now as they will be. People are already inquiring for investments, and this shows a reviving public confidence. Bond houses "on the street" are now beginning to send out their salesmen again, looking for buyers of many excellent investments that are at abnormally low prices.

Direction Is Specific

As to specific advice to women, who seek not any form of speculation but sound investments that will yield a fair return, this broker says he has lately advised a woman to hold her few thousands a little longer and then buy Union Pacific. This is a strong organization, of course; and yet the price of its stock has gone down because much of it was held in Europe and was unloaded in the United States just before the stock market closed. It is already at a price that yields nearly 7 per cent interest. Waiting a little to see how affairs develop, this woman, if she buys Union Pacific, will have not only a sound investment, he thinks, but one which will bring unusual returns.

There are good opportunities to buy today, then, but collating the advice given by bond houses it appears that a little more watchful waiting is best, unless one wishes to be content with public service corporation bonds that yield 5 to nearly 6 per cent.

The difficulty in investing money wisely even under normal conditions is illustrated by the case of a woman who has made several small investments during the last four years. Out of five bonds and bunches of stock bought in that period, three have either proved disappointing or threaten so to prove. One gilt-edged security dropped in value almost immediately after it was bought, so that she would lose nearly $20 on every $100 if forced for any reason to sell now. Another ceased payment entirely last June, though it is hoped to be able to restore the business in a few years. A third has ceased paying dividends on the common stock, but as she held preferred this has not affected her thus far. This last difficulty has been caused by the war, moreover. If the investment that has failed does not eventually repay what it cost she has of course already lost far more than the extra interest gained in all the investments. She would be richer today, in other words, if she had left her money in the savings bank.

On the other hand, a man invested in a public service corporation—telephone—at a time when some of his advisers told him he never would get anything out of it. He bought it at a rate that netted nearly 7 per cent and after that it rose in value, when he sold what he held at a considerable advance. So far as he sees he might have held this stock and reaped his large rate of interest steadily. But here again the successful investment was a public service corporation.

Situation Summed Up

So whether one (a) decides to patronize the savings banks henceforth and none other, or (b) to keep money in the safe hands of the trust company, ready for prompt investment when the splendid opportunities shall open, or (c) whether one decides to wait no longer but now to buy safe, sound bonds of public service corporations at a fair rate of interest, or whether (d) one waits a little longer hoping for at least 6 per cent, there is one course which every one should take and which will save the whole country needless loss of prosperity; and that is to take the money out of the stocking or the chest in the corner or the safety-deposit box and put it in the bank. This keeps it in circulation.

But for those women who are unwilling to accept the savings bank president's advice and leave their money in the savings bank always, it is worth while to cite the bond dealer who incidentally said, "Why, most women do not even know stocks from bonds"—as if he had said—in Boston, too—that they do not know beans! The advice is almost invariably, "Buy well-secured bonds of reliable houses." Moreover, if there is more than one series of bonds issued by the same corporation, as sometimes happens, women should choose the "underlying" bonds that return at present 5 to 5½ per cent, rather than those which return 5½ to 6 per cent. Both series may be perfectly safe, but the "underlying" mortgage bonds are the better, this being reflected in the somewhat higher selling price and consequent smaller net return. It is an old saying on the stock market, "Do you wish to sleep well or to eat well?" If you wish to eat well—to spend lavishly for a time—buy stocks and high interest bonds; if you wish to sleep well, leave your money in the savings bank or buy public corporation bonds soundly recommended by a good house, at about 5 per cent or, under more normal conditions of the market even less.

ALTMAN COLLECTION TO BE OPENED TO PUBLIC NOV. 17

NEW YORK—The authorities of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have set the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 17, as the date for a private view by the members of the museum and their friends of the Altman collection. Because of the importance of the occasion the reception will be attended with music, a custom followed only in the case of especially important events.

It was at first planned to show the Riggs collection of armor at the same time, but a letter received at the museum recently from Mr. Riggs made the request for a postponement until January next of this opening.

The Altman collections, headed by the Rembrandt masterpieces, will be temporarily installed in the galleries formerly used for musical instruments.

"This temporary installation," said Dr. Robinson, "means that the Altman pictures will be seen there until the new wing, now a mere hole in the ground, becomes a beautiful building."

The extensive groups of musical instruments may now be seen by the public in the new rooms on the first floor of the museum. Miss Frances Morris of the museum's staff has had entire charge of the rearrangement. This collection as it now stands numbers nearly 3700 instruments.

In connection with the public opening of the Altman art collection three lectures by Kenyon Cox have been arranged for by the museum under the general title of the "Golden Age of Painting." The separate topics of Mr. Cox will be the "Culmination of the Renaissance." Nov. 24; "The Venetians," Dec. 1, and "Flemish and Dutch Painting of the Seventeenth Century," Dec. 8. These lectures, which will be free to the public, will be delivered in the afternoons at 4.15 o'clock.

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free Saturdays and Sundays; admission fee other days 25 cents.
Boston Art Club—Orson Lowell's drawings.
Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Silhouettes and autumn exhibit.
Doll & Richards, 91 Newbury street—Autumn exhibition and modern etchings.
Cobb's gallery, 454 Boylston street—Etchings by Simon.
Vose gallery, 398 Boylston street—Miss Macomber's "Treasury of Bird Psalm" and other modern paintings.
Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Miscellaneous display, and silver.
Gill's gallery, 120 Tremont street—Works by Homer Martin, Rost, Graves, Cornoyer and others.
Public library—Photographs of Rheims cathedral.
Milton public library—Etchings by A. A. Blum.
Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Paintings by Monet, Sisley and other impressionists.

MODELS FOR BOOTH STATUE ON DISPLAY

NEW YORK—Models and sketches submitted in the Players Club competition for a memorial to Edwin Booth are now on exhibition in the galleries of the National Arts Club, East Nineteenth street, to remain on public view until Oct. 18.

The successful design is the work of the sculptor, Edmond T. Quinn, and represents the actor in the character of Hamlet. The figure has just risen from a chair in a pensive attitude of soliloquy. All of the sculptors who took part in the competition are members of the Players Club.

COPIES OF JAPANESE PAINTINGS ACQUIRED

CHICAGO—The Ryerson library at the Art Institute has purchased 25 reproductions of famous paintings by Chinese and Japanese masters from the Shimbo Shoin of Tokio, a society corresponding in its aims to the Arundel Society of London.

MID-VICTORIAN ILLUSTRATION SHOWN AT THE ART MUSEUM

Students of book illustration will find rich material for examination and study in the collection of books just added to the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts. These volumes were gathered by FitzRoy Carrington, curator of the department, while in London this summer, and they hold within their pages as choice a collection of examples of the best period in English book illustration as probably can be found in any museum in the United States.

The illustrations are those belonging to the period known as "the sixties," which extended from 1857 to 1870. The masters whose work is represented in these books include such names as Arthur Boyd Houghton, G. J. Pinwell, Frederick Walker, John E. Millais, George Du Maurier, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and James A. McNeill Whistler.

This collection is for the enjoyment of the visitor as well as for the serious study of the student. It stands on open shelves where it is readily accessible, and the way to get to it is go to the administration room of the museum, where permission may be obtained to visit the print department in the Evans Memorial wing, which is not yet open to the general public.

The curator is to be found in the print department every day during museum hours with the exception of Monday, Wednesday and Friday when he is there after 11 o'clock in the morning. He is particularly eager to meet visitors and to find out first hand what they are interested in, and those who take the time to linger in this department will find that while it is a veritable treasure house, it is a pleasure house as well.

Civilization of Third Century to Be Shown by Terra-Cotta Figures in the Docent Service

William H. J. Kennedy will conduct a little journey into the life of another century tomorrow afternoon at the docent service through the classical department of the Museum of Fine Arts at 3:30, which is free to all who care to come to the museum. By means of little terra-cotta statuettes belonging to the Greek art of the third and fourth centuries Mr. Kennedy will bring back in imagination the days of that period.

Considering their age, these figurines are exceedingly well preserved and present in their vivacity and grace an expression of one of the later phases of Greek civilization. They are really an echo of the sculpture of the fourth century, and at the same time they faithfully represent the life of the times, for some of them are reproductions of the people as they really were, some comic caricatures, and others represent favorite gods and goddesses.

One of the most interesting cases in the terra-cotta collection is that containing 28 tiny Erotes or cupids, in all kinds of attitudes of rhythmic movement. These were dug up at Eretria in the island of Euboea, and though the colors, which were bright at first, have now faded considerably, they are still easily discernible on close inspection.

The "ladies from Tanagra," as they are commonly called, fill other cases. They are shown in various postures, some serious, some gay and frivolous, and as an expression of a certain development of Hellenic civilization repay careful examination. But even the visitor who because of the great number of other treasures in the classical galleries must pass these dainty ladies by quickly will find that they are remembered afterwards when other objects less distinctive and charming have been forgotten.

The names of the workmen who made these sprightly bits of terra-cotta have not been preserved. It is evident, however, that they all worked by the same general method, and followed the custom of tinting the flesh parts of each figurine, used reddish brown coloring for the hair, suitably marked the eyes and lips, and applied bright tones to the garments, especially to the borders.

Following the inspection in the classical galleries visitors will have the privilege of going to the lecture room at 4 o'clock to hear F. Melbourne Greene speak on "The Five Modes of Artistic Vision."

Museum Lectures

Of the lectures being given under the auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts or of the museum school the following are scheduled for next week. In the "Elements of Architecture" series, a university extension course, Huger Elliott will speak on "Walls" Wednesday and Friday afternoons at 3:30. In the "Survey of Industrial Arts" series Mr. Elliott will speak on "Printed Forms" Thursday morning at nine. Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 2:45 Dr. F. Melbourne Greene will lecture on "Appreciation of Art" to students of Simmons College.

The lecture on the "History of Design," for students of the museum school will be given by Henry Hunt Clark Monday morning, Oct. 19, at nine, in the Peabody museum, Harvard University.

ART CLUB IS LOOKING TO DISPLAY AT FAIR

SACRAMENTO—The Kingsley Art Club, continuing the course of last year in Japanese and modern American art, is preparing its members to appreciate the displays that will be made at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The club's season opens with an exhibition of water colors by American artists.

ART INSTITUTE MAN AT FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO—Eugene Pirard, who has been connected with the Chicago Art Institute 20 years, has been appointed head gallery man in the department of fine arts of the Panama-Pacific international exposition.

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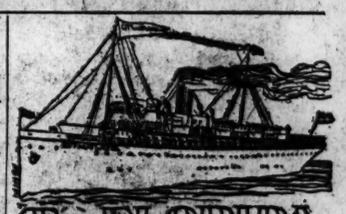
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*MAURETANIA, Oct. 21, 1 A.M.
CAMPANIA, Oct. 28, 10 A. M.
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Kaiser Fond of Things English

COMPANION OF THE EMPEROR'S DAUGHTER TELLS OF HIS HOME

Intimate Chronicle of Daily Household Life Reveals How in Spite of Ruler's Great Fondness for Things British He Never Understood Traits of People

"Memories of the Kaiser's Court." By Anne Topham. London, Methuen & Co. 10s. 6d.

In the midst of the present struggle it is particularly pleasant to read Miss Topham's book. The mental atmosphere is changed to a more genial one than that generated by war bulletins and the stories of the brutal exhibitions of man's passions. We see the Kaiser chez lui, before the fatal hour of the invasion of Belgium converted "England's friend" into an implacable enemy. Perhaps, when the war is over, the friendship may be renewed, and renewed on a sounder basis of truer understanding and greater respect. One thing Miss Topham's book, written before a thought of war had troubled the relation of the two countries, has brought out, and that is the apparent, even the transparent inability of the most brilliant men of one nation to read the riddle of another nation's character.

The former ambassador of Germany at the Court of St. James, animated by the kindliest feelings toward the power to which he was accredited, made a profound miscalculation, almost incomprehensible to an Englishman or an Irishman, as to the inner meaning of the Ulster question. This mistake is declared to have influenced fundamentally the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse. Yet the error, though more immediately fatal, was not more tremendously complete than the Kaiser's own misreading of British men and ways, revealed in every page of Miss Topham's book, which made possible his too ready acquiescence in his ambassador's report.

In the Kaiser's Household

Miss Topham spent some 13 years as a member of the Kaiser's household, and she tells the story of that prolonged visit with admirable reticence, with shrewd penetration, and with manifest admiration. It was one broiling day in August, 1902, that she drove, desolate and dishevelled, in a miserable droschky, from the station at Homburg-vor-der-Hohr to the Koenigliches Schloss, to take up her duties as English governess to the Kaiser's only daughter, the Princess Victoria Louise, then a golden-headed little lady of nine summers. From that day, when, in the English garden of the palace, the princess "came dancing lightly into her life, to remain in it, a permanent and very delightful memory," down to the day of her marriage to the Duke of Brunswick, Miss Topham traveled from palace to palace with the Court, growing every day in appreciation of and affection for the royal family. It is a delightful picture she draws of the inner life of the palace, homely and natural beyond words. The elder princes were generally away with their regiments or at the universities, but the youngest, Joachim, who revolted at stories about good children, and rejoiced incontinently over "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," and "Brigadier Gerard," remained to make up for them by his incessant and wholly good-tempered sparring (zankung) with his little sister.

The Princess in an Argument

"'Girls,' announces the little prince, speaking with distinct and aggravating deliberation, 'girls cannot be soldiers, zey are no use at all. It is good zat we have but one girl in our family. She cannot be an officer. She cannot fight. She cannot ride.' 'Much better than you she rides,' returns the incensed princess. 'You who fall off your horse if it gives a little jump, pfue.' She bangs a spoon on the table to emphasize her indignation. The prince is delighted at the success of his efforts, and continues to jeer unmercifully. 'Girls can't ride,' he reiterates; 'zey can't fight—zey are always crying—zey are always cross.' 'Joachim can't speak English one bit,' says his sister. 'He says "zey" and "zese" and "zose," and "I drink your healse." He is a silly boy; he can't jump; he can't play tennis, he can't ride,' and so on ad infinitum."

It must be admitted that the whirlwind daughter of a whirlwind father was quite equal to holding her own with her brothers, and this was one thing, no doubt, which made father and daughter so inseparable. The child had, indeed, the most extraordinary understanding of and devotion to the Kaiser, whose pride in and love for her was equally strong. She was, he declared, "a chip of the old block." When she was small, to the detriment of the schoolroom, he would seize her bodily, and jam her, like a pillow, between himself and the Kaiserin on the back seat of the carriage. When she grew up he made her colonel of the famous Second Hussars. "She will ride at the head of the first regiment that invades England," he laughed to Miss Topham, in a phrase which had no sinister meaning.

Kaiserin a Kindly Lady

As for the Kaiserin, Miss Topham found her from the first moment a gentle, kindly lady, with no thought but to make others happy. She was, indeed, the very antithesis of the Koenigliches whirlwind. "Come on, come on," the whirlwind may be heard shouting with cheerful impatience after having gulped down his own early breakfast, "how you do [illegible] food, to be sure! I've [illegible] ago," and the whole family has to leave its meal half eaten and start on an hour's tramp. It was like that always wherever he might be. His arrival at court, Miss Topham says, synchronized invariably with a sudden fresh vitality and strain. A copy of Rudyard Kipling's "If" hung over his writing table, and his motto was the attempt

"To fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run."

His opinion of men and things was delivered with the same mental rapidity with which he acted, but it is with the Kaiser at home, and not on the parade ground or in the council chamber that Miss Topham deals. His jest about the invasion of England cloaked a very remarkable affection for English things, in a man essentially German, and the rupture with England was so keen and crushing a disappointment to him that he resented it, more suo, with the utmost bitterness and anger. The German, however, in the Kaiser never really understood the British character, and so the great miscalculation took place and the great crash came.

(From "Memories of the Kaiser's Court," by Anne Topham; published by Methuen & Co., London)

Kaiser's daughter in uniform of Second Hussars

Kaiser Liked the English

None the less Miss Topham's pages are full of evidence of the Kaiser's English leanings. His children had an English nurse, a most uncompromisingly English lady, and an English governess. They read English books, amongst which those of Dickens and Stevenson were prime favorites. The Kaiser himself never missed Punch; it was a source of perpetual delight to him. The cartoons of himself as a sea serpent, an organ grinder or with bristling mustaches he would thrust, with mock indignation, into Miss Topham's hands. "What do you think of that? Nice, isn't it? Good likeness, eh?" His little daughter's first English letter was quite an event, and her delight at his delight in it was infectious. For Downing street he had no affection. British diplomatic methods were at once perplexing and irritating to him.

"Not one of your ministers," he said to Miss Topham, "can tell how many ships of the line you have in your navy. I can tell him—he can't tell me; and your minister of war can't even ride. I offered him a mount and every opportunity to see the maneuver. 'Thanks very much for Your Majesty's gracious offer. Sorry can't accept it; I'm no horseman, unfortunately.' A minister of war, and can't ride! Unthinkable!" He gave his short, sharp laugh.

"On the other hand, his delight in English country life was unreserved. When in England his letters to the Kaiserin were always full of this delight. The old houses with their art treasures; the wonderful gardens; the absence of etiquette; the children, so composed and so reserved; the parsons who boxed and played cricket, all appealed to the English in his nature. 'Poor papa,' wrote the princess, after one of the visits to England, 'he is quite broken-hearted at leaving his dear Highcliffe.'"

Kaiser Laments Plundered Art

"Ah," he said, alluding to it all one day, to Miss Topham, "'you have never had a Napoleon to plunder and burn your country houses, your Reynolds and your Gainsboroughs. Where would they have been if Napoleon's marshals or his soldiers had seen them? Perhaps burned, or destroyed, or sent to the Louvre.' I suggested something about Cromwell. 'Ah, Cromwell,' he replied; 'Cromwell did nothing in comparison with Napoleon; besides, that was much further back, long ago—Gainsborough and Reynolds not yet born. All our art treasures were absolutely destroyed, burnt, by Napoleon. Art and war cannot live side by side. We have had too much fighting, and now must recreate, rebuild almost from the beginning. 'Yes,' I said, 'it is lucky for us that we live on an island, and that the French fleet met its Trafalgar. Nelson saved our art treasures for us, I suppose.' 'I expect he did,' returned His Majesty, nodding his head emphatically. 'So you recognize that, do you?' And he turned away, laughing and still nodding vigorously, thinking, I am sure, a good deal about Nelson and the fleet."

It is really a delightful picture of the Kaiser Miss Topham draws, a picture drawn before the war cloud had blurred historical perspective, and reduced human judgment to the level of human prejudice. Keen, eager, quizzical; now passionately serious, now boyish in his humor; devoted to his family, yet capable of the strictest discipline; brilliant in his parts, with much, indeed, of old Frederick's genius, yet lacking his restraint. What, one wonders, would have been his attitude if he could have been perched on the great soldier's huge war horse, in that dark march on the night of Leuthen?

England's Motives

Frederick did not love England, and yet he understood. "The country," he said, in the annus mirabilis of Pitt, "has been long in labor, but it has brought forth a man." The Kaiser loved England but he did not understand it nor recognize that the man might be there. Miss Topham sums up the matter unintentionally in a conversation with a German on the difference between British success in South Africa and German failure in Alsace-Lorraine:

"'You see we've had a lot of practise at governing, and made an awful lot of mistakes, and we've learned a little by our past mistakes; I suppose that is one reason. So we know what are the kind of things people won't stand. And we let them a good deal alone afterward, and play cricket and football with them and things of that kind; and we let them vote the same as the rest of us, and—er—well, we don't treat them any differently from the rest, as far as I can make out—just let them alone to conspire and do as they like—and then if they know they can, they don't want to. See? And then our Tommies—our soldiers—are very good too; they're not brought up to be so patriotic as yours—so, of course, it's less galling; they just as soon chum up with the enemy afterwards as not.' The German gasped. 'Cricket, football, and not too patriotic, and vote, and let them conspire if they want to, and the soldiers are chummy. Ach! We cannot do that.'"

CENTRAL AMERICA TO BE VISITED

CHICAGO—A party of Chicago manufacturers will leave New Orleans Oct. 15 for a 74-day trip to the ports of Central America on the gulf of Mexico, says the Tribune. The trip which is to be one of introduction as well as selling, will be made in conjunction with many New Orleans business men and manufacturers.

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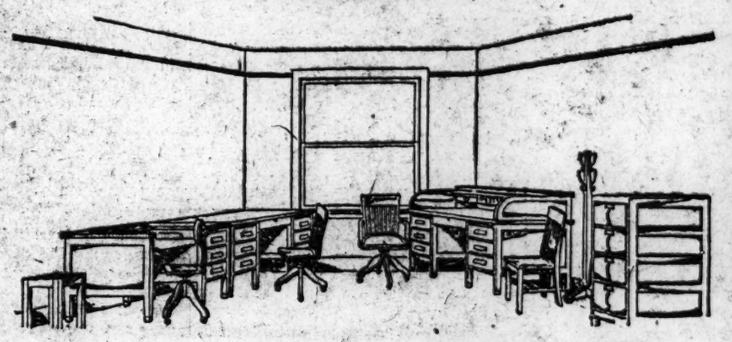

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NOTES OF LITERARY TOPICS

Rex Beach's stories are reported as having a large circulation in South Africa.

Robert Haven Schauffler, poet and essayist, has a new collection of essays on "The Joyful Heart."

Mountain climbers, amateur or professional, will read Miss Annie S. Peck's narrative of her feats in the Andes set forth in "The South American Tour."

Canada's cleverest humorist, Stephen Leacock, has found an easy mark for his satire in "Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich."

The former president of Amherst College, George Harris, has used his first years of retirement to write a book on "A Century's Change in Religion."

Paul Claudel's study of Asia is being brought out in an English version by the Yale University Press. Mr. and Mrs. William Rose Benet are the translators.

George Wharton James, in "Indian Blankets and Their Makers," has described reliably the processes and achievements of one of the most interesting of aboriginal arts.

James Whitcomb Riley, without being named, figures much in the story, "The Poet," which the most prolific author of the Indianapolis school—Meredith Nicholson—has just written.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, hitherto known as a sociologist of eminence, makes his debut as a poet with a collection of verse described by him as pagan but not irreligious.

George W. Cable not only has a new novel this autumn, but also a book on "The Amateur Garden," in which are told secrets he has learned while building up his small estate, "Tarryawhile," at Northampton, Mass.

Philip Davis, head of the Civic Service house, Boston, and one of the most experienced of workers in settlements and kindred organizations, has edited a survey of "The Field of Social Service" to which 18 experts contribute.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator, in "Democracy of the Constitution," will combine orations and essays defending representative as distinct from direct forms of democracy; and he also will include essays of a more literary and personal sort.

Samuel F. B. Morse, whose name is inseparably connected with telegraphy, has waited long for a biographer with access to documents making an adequate record of his life possible. In the volume of the elder Morse's letters and journals, edited by his son, Edward L. Morse, now to be had, the career of an artist and inventor who had to struggle with the limitations of his time, is vividly set forth.

Yale University's most popular teacher of English literature, Prof. William Lyon Phelps, who manages to give to his essays on literature the "human touch" that makes his class room instruction so attractive, is out with a new collection of essays.

Altered and by no means favoring conditions under which contemporary war correspondents are doing their work are giving piquancy and interest to the tales of other days to be found in F. Lauriston Bullard's book on "Famous War Correspondents."

The virile and graphically written studies of European and Asiatic immigrants in their new surroundings in the United States, which Professor Ross of Wisconsin University has been writing for the Century magazine, are to be had in a volume entitled "The Old World and the New."

Confessions by publishers seem to be in order. Last year the then editor of the Century magazine, Mr. Yard, sent forth a book describing the difficulties and triumphs of book publishing, and now McGregor Jenkins, in "The Reading Public" tells of his experiences as publisher of Boston's most famous monthly.

As the United States comes to have more intimate connections with Santo Domingo her statesmen and people must know more about the island's history and the cause for its present fiscal tangle. T. Lothrop Stoddard, in "The French Revolution in San Domingo" sheds light on both Dominican and Haitian conditions.

Miss Caroline Ticknor, in bringing together from the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes quotations from his books suitable for a volume entitled "Dr. Holmes' Boston," has made a distinctively Bostonian product. A memorial of the "Autocrat" is being erected on the Charles River enbankment in the rear of the Beacon street house where Dr. Holmes lived.

A missionary with the literary sense, by reason of his long residence in another land, can become an admirable interpreter of life about him providing he has breadth of view and wisdom. The articles on Constantinople by H. G. Dwight that have appeared off and on in Scribners magazine for some years past, have disclosed a man of insight and skill in narration. They come out in book form soon.

The scholar and orator seeking for authenticated facts, as understood from the American standpoint, that have to do with Anglo-American relations during the past century, will find them in "The British Empire and the United States," by Prof. William Archibald Dunning of Columbia University. This book has been prepared with the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent in view; and has an introduction by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce.

The Pennells in "Our Philadelphia," have collaborated to write and illustrate what will always be a classic depiction with pen and pencil of the exterior aspect and inner life of their native city, "a city with a brilliant history, great beauty, immense wealth, with palaces behind its red brick fronts, with an exclusive society elsewhere unparalleled in America, called 'slow' because it has the quiet strength to be profoundly indifferent to what any one thinks of it."

The Lowell family of Boston, which has produced poets, educators, judges, successful business men and an astronomer of eminence, now have a representative in the school of "Imagist" poets, Miss Amy Lowell, a sister of the president of Harvard University, in "Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds" brings together her poems illustrating a theory of poetics which she has expounded and defended in French as well as in American critical journals. It is an interesting case of contemporary revolt against formalism in a family with liberal traditions.

Immigrants' Autobiographies

In "A Far Journey" by Abraham Mitrie Rihbany, a Syrian emigrant to the United States who now occupies the Boston pulpit once made famous by James Freeman Clarke, describes the process of Americanization that he has undergone. In "From Alien to Citizen," Prof. E. A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Ia., gives the same sort of narrative of his exodus from Vienna, his experiences as a farm hand and wage earner, his career as a convert from Judaism to Christianity and as a preacher, and his present service as an educator and expert adviser on problems of immigration.

The success of Mary Antin's book "The Promised Land" no doubt has induced editors to solicit these and other similar autobiographies, appearing first serially and now in book form. Jacob Riis first struck the note years ago, but it had no such resonance. As human documents valuable for showing how the process of race assimilation goes on in the United States and what a land of opportunity it still is, the books are useful. Placed in the hands of other immigrants they will guide the way and inspire imitation.

Studying them, the regret is felt that the habit was not earlier acquired. Are there any similar books pertaining to the Irish, German and north Scandinavian peoples' invasions of the last century? Carl Schurz has recorded something of the experience he and other German Liberals had in seeking a refuge in America, and he has told how he acquired his knowledge of republican institutions at first hand by throwing himself promptly into the fight against slavery and in behalf of the Union. But his autobiography lacks the detailed intimacy of revelation of these later volumes. John Boyle O'Reilly, poet and journalist, has left on record some of the feelings and hopes with which he and other Irish refugees landed in New England and adjusted themselves to an alien society. But Schurz and O'Reilly did not do for their folk what Mary Antin has done for the Russian Jews, and what Mr. Rihbany has done for the pioneers from races in western Asia.

SAN FRANCISCO SHIPPING IS ACTIVE IN FACE OF REPRISALS

Plans of British and French Ship Owners However May Be Called Off Because of Cruiser Leipzig—Elsinore Crew to Be Rescued From Galapagos Island

SAN FRANCISCO—Although two British merchant vessels have been destroyed on the Pacific by the German cruiser Leipzig, the shipping interests here show no indication of making any change in their plans to proceed with the dispatching of vessels from this port, says the Examiner.

The confidence prevailing has been succeeded, however, by doubt and it is freely predicted that in the event of the Germans continuing the work of destruction, a considerable portion of the plans of the British and French ship owners may be called off.

The Britishers and French are now depending for relief upon the fleet of British cruisers commanded by Rear Admiral Craddock. They believe that the powerful cruisers steaming up the coast of South America from Magellan, will either master the Germans or drive them to cover.

Plans for the rescue of Capt. John Roberts and crew of the Union oil tanker Elsinore have been arranged by the owners through Comyn, Mackall & Co., agents for C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool, the owners of the unfortunate steamer.

A rescue ship will put out from Guayaquil, Ecuador, the nearest harbor to Galapagos island, the lonely and uninhabited isle upon which the crew of the tanker was marooned by the Leipzig.

As nothing has been learned regarding the amount of provisions in the possession of the castaways, every effort is being made to rush the relief ship to the scene as soon as possible.

Rescue advices will be waited for eagerly and many are of the opinion that in addition to the crew of the Elsinore, other seamen may have been marooned on Galapagos, for other vessels may have been captured and destroyed by the Leipzig.

The Union tanker Oberon, flying the British flag and for which fears were felt here on account of the lack of advices, arrived at Balboa Oct. 1, it is learned.

The Oberon sailed from Port San Luis to the canal port and in the absence of advices it was rumored that the tanker may have been captured by the Germans.

Captain Christenson of the steamer Avalon, which steamed into port from Willapa recently reported sighting the Japanese cruiser Idzumo off Pt. Arena on Friday night.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHEESE USED IN PLACE OF MEAT

An economy to which attention is called

Economical menus, which are becoming more and more popular with the practical housewives, have on them no better substitute for meat than cheese, but as this contains neither starch nor sugar one would naturally give special attention to the accompanying food served. The United States department of agriculture states that cheese contains over 25 per cent more protein than the same weight of rump steak, as purchased, and nearly twice as much as fat. As none of it is waste material, such as the bone and superfluous fat in meats, it is an economy worth considering.

Since cheese has a more pronounced flavor than meat there are some who do not like it so well for the chief item on the bill of fare.

On planning for accompanying foods for a meal the department of agriculture says: "Cooks would probably find that if, when planning menus of which cheese is the chief feature, they were to supply also crisp, watery vegetables, watercress, celery, lettuce or simple fruit salads, they would in general be more successful in pleasing those who are served.

"There is another point to be considered in combining cheese with other foods. Whether it is raw or cooked, it is likely to be somewhat soft, and calls for the harder kinds of bread, crusty rolls or biscuit, toast, pulled bread, rye bread, the harder brown breads, and some of the numerous crisp ready-to-eat cereal breakfast foods. Brittle cakes also seem more suitable than rich, soft cakes or puddings for the dessert in such meals."

TRIED RECIPES

POTTSFIELD PICKLE

Three pints of chopped green tomatoes, three pints chopped ripe tomatoes, three pints chopped cabbage, three onions, three red peppers, two bunches celery, one half cupful horseradish. Mix all together and add one half cupful salt. Let it stand over night. In the morning drain it and add three pints vinegar, three pints sugar, one half teaspoonful cinnamon, one half teaspoonful cloves, one half cupful white mustard seed. Cook slowly till soft, an hour or more.—Washington Herald.

SPICED PEACHES

Three quarts of whole raw peaches (not too ripe), three pints of vinegar, three teacupfuls of white (cane) sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground allspice (tie these two ingredients together in small cloth bag), one teaspoonful of whole cloves. Wash the peaches, halve and pit them. Put all ingredients together in preserving kettle. Put it over the fire and cook until the peaches are tender. Lift peaches out on warm receptacle. Cook syrup 10 or 15 minutes longer, then pour it over the peaches. Put in jars, let cool, then cover.—Los Angeles Express.

BISQUE OF TURNIP

Put one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion into a saucepan; toss and cook until the onion is slightly yellow, then add one small carrot, chopped fine, and two cupfuls of grated white or yellow turnip; cover the saucepan, and cook on the back of the stove for 20 minutes. Put a quart of milk into a double boiler, add two level tablespoonfuls of flour moistened in a little cold milk, and cook five minutes; add the turnip, a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, a dash of tabasco and a level teaspoonful of salt; cook 10 minutes, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, strain through a fine sieve, and serve with farina blocks.—Good Housekeeping.

STEAMED GRAHAM BREAD

This bread is made of graham flour and sour milk or cream, as follows: Two cups sour milk, half cup New Orleans molasses, one rounded teaspoon soda, one level teaspoon salt; stir all together and beat in enough graham flour to make a stiff dough and a rounded tablespoon of lard or other shortening. If sour cream is used instead of milk no other shortening is needed. Steam three to five hours in one-pound cans, covered, then dry off 30 minutes in moderate oven.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Knives can be cleaned in half the usual time if the knife-board be thoroughly warmed in front of the fire before being used.

STORED CLOTHES

Summer dance frocks and costumes of white serge should never be hung or packed away soiled. Send them to the cleaner's to be ready for remodeling next year, says the Washington Herald.

You should pay just as much attention to the storing of your summer clothing as you do to packing away that of winter, for in many homes it must form the nucleus of the next summer's outfit.

LEVANT LEATHER BAG BEAUTIFUL

The new handbag is made both in soft kid and in silk, the latter chiefly in moire. Most bags are in black, though occasionally one is seen that matches the gown of lighter color. The newest bag is box plaited and caught in at the top by a kid or silk-covered frame. Sometimes the bags are shirred toward the center of the side and ornamented with small enameled plates in the turquoise enamel, etc. Black and white enameled plates can be used on the bag for carrying out the still popular magpie scheme of black and white.

Most beautiful of all, says the Philadelphia North American, is the levant leather, that kid that has a highly glazed surface and comes in all kinds of delightful shades, rose and gray-blue being in the lead. On the black bags is sometimes seen a monogram of brilliants set in silver. This is placed in the center of the side of the bag. Sometimes the frame is silver, but more frequently the framework is covered with kid.

MORNING HATS

For morning, hats are being made of ribbed velvet and of thick brocaded silk. These models are untrimmed save for a band of handsome ribbon round the crown, and they are worn with washing veils of real lace.—Washington Herald.

ATTRACTIVE AFTERNOON GOWN

Silk and wool novelty with charmeuse satin

There is no costume included in the wardrobe of more real importance than the simple afternoon gown. It is constantly in demand and that it should be

becoming and attractive is all important. This one shows the long, plaited tunic that is eminently graceful and becoming, with the deep yoke that makes a distinctive feature of the latest styles. Here the material is a pretty silk and wool novelty in combination with charmeuse satin. The plain, two-piece skirt is made of lining material faced with the satin, and the blouse is bound with bias strips of the silk. The little chemisette and the collar are of white muslin. The color of the gown is the new blue known as Labrador.

Such a tunic can be worn over any simple gown, but this skirt is plain, cut in two pieces.

The blouse is quite novel, being seamed to the sleeve portions at the front, while at the back it is all in one.

Long sleeves make a feature of the fashions, but many women like those of three-quarter length for indoor wear, and these can be shown in the back view, although the sleeves that extend a little over the hands are new and smart.

If liked, lace ruffles can be added and they always have a becoming effect.

Almost any material that can be plaited successfully can be used for the gown, and there are numberless ones offered, beautiful wools and also silk and wool mixtures, that are perfectly adapted to such use.

Taffeta could be used for the blouse and tunic, too, over velvet or velveteen, to be handsome, or charmeuse satin could be used for blouse and tunic with broadcloth for the skirt and trimming.

Crepe de chine would make a pretty gown, too, over charmeuse or over taffeta, and there are some silk and wool crepes that are a little heavier than the all silk that are admirable.

For the medium size will be required for the blouse 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 or 44, with five eighths yard 36 for chemisette and collar; for the tunic, 4¼ yards 27 or 3¼ yards 36 or 44, with three-eighths yard any width for the yoke; for the skirt, 3¼ yards 36 with one yard 27 for the facing.

The pattern of the blouse (8371) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure; of the tunic (8351-A) in sizes from 24 to 32 inches waist measure; and of the skirt (8086) in sizes from 24 to 34 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WASTE IN KITCHEN ELIMINATED

An illustration of what can be done

It has often been said that a French family can live well on what an English or an American family throws away. In an "Interview With a French Chef," printed in the National Food magazine (New York), the following story is told in illustration of this alleged fact. The chef is justifying the salary of $1000 that he is receiving. "'How can they afford to pay him that!'" he quotes. "You shall know. I feed very well and save. You feed yourselves badly and waste." He goes on:

"A year or two ago I was chef in a country gentleman's household. The morning after my arrival I looked around the kitchen garden and in the dust bin that stood in the back yard I saw a mixture of food that could have been made into a first-class dinner. In about four quarts of milk that had turned sour were swimming stale half loaves, drumsticks of fowls, old ham bones, cold boiled potatoes, trimmings of dough made for piecrusts, cracked eggs, some old codfish, and some spoiled macaroni. Next day I found a second consignment, very similar, about to be carried away and thrown out. I stopped this lot, sorted it out, and, with the help of a little stock, half a dozen eggs, and a hare that had been shot on the estate, served a seven-course dinner for a family of 10 that night, and the master of the house called me up and complimented me before the whole family on the best dinner they had had for a year. Afterward his wife sent for me and told me that though pleased with the dinner she was anxious lest I had been too extravagant, and said that her rule was not to allow more than 7s. per head in housekeeping. It was a surprise to her to hear I had fed the family on what had been left the day before, the cost being not over 9d. per head."

Today's Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Metz.

What European country?

PAINTED SUIT FOR CORN HUSKER

The length of wear of a pair of overalls and common working jacket will be more than doubled in the corn field if they are treated with a thin coat of paint, says the Country Gentleman. They will also be frostproof and will keep one much drier than otherwise; burrs will not stick to them; dust will not go through them, and the trousers themselves will not become so dirty. The whole result is very satisfactory.

It is best to use inside paint or a solution of paint that contains a great deal of turpentine so that it will dry quickly. Put an exceptionally heavy coat on the sleeves of the jacket and the fore part of the trousers, from the waist to below the knees, where the wear is heaviest. Clothes treated in this manner will last throughout the husking season and may even be good enough to be laid away for another year.

NEW WALL PAPERS

In wall papers floral designs continue in favor, says the New Haven Register. Dainty colors are first choice. A preference is given small patterns. Scenic papers continue in high favor.

Rather bright chintz colors are favored for bedrooms and darker tones for living and dining rooms.

Decorators are not advising the futurist style. It goes quite nicely, however, for porches, sun parlors and breakfast rooms.

Bird designs in cretonne are still in favor.

LAWN MOWER IS NOW PUT AWAY

Of all the utensils the lawn mower is probably in the fall the most indifferently cared for. It takes time to dismantle it and clean and oil the machine thoroughly, but it counts when the first spring grass has to be cut. When the machine is dismantled dust the parts and then soak them in gasoline or kerosene oil to remove all muck and grit. Then before putting the machine together grease the various parts with vaseline or other rust preventing substance. Do not forget to grease the blades. In the springtime the grease should be flushed out with gasoline and a light lubricating oil applied.

CRETONNE MOTIF USED ON SCARF

The scarfs for the furniture of your room may be made to match the hangings by cutting out the single motifs of the cretonne and applying them to the scarf ends. Place them on the material in an attractive way and baste. They can either be sewed with an over and over stitch around the edge or buttonholed in place. If, however, you wish a quicker method, machine stitch close to the edge around the entire motif.

If you wish the scarfs to be inexpensive, a soft, unbleached muslin would make a good foundation and make a neutral background for the bright colors of the gay flowers, says the Detroit Free Press.

Buff, gray or oyster white linen could also be used effectively.

VALUE OF "SECONDS" IN FLOUR

Said to make better bread than the first grade

Many housekeepers object to the use of "seconds" in any kind of merchandise, but those who have used "seconds" in flour declare that this quality makes a more perfect food than any that can be made from the first grade. Where the wheat is so highly refined, it is claimed that the nutritive properties are removed and that home products cannot be compared with the substantial food made from the wheat finely ground and nothing removed.

The practical cook never throws away a piece of bread, for there are many ways in which it may be utilized and furnish an appetizing dish. If there are whole or half slices, they may be placed in the steamer for a few minutes and served very hot, or dipped in milk and beaten egg, then fried to a rich brown in butter or drippings. This latter method, French toast, may be used even with small pieces and crusts, as they may be cut into dice, thrown into the mixture then taken out quickly so they will not be soaked too much, then fried.

Pieces of bread may be cut in dice and toasted to be used in soups, put through the meat grinder to be used for rolling croquettes, for bread puddings, for dressing for fowls or other meats, and a practical house found a method recently of not only using the bread but of helping out a small serving of potatoes for the family, by frying the two together.

LOYALTY AND LOVE FOR WORK

These count in both manager and subordinate

In defining the qualifications of a manager, one defines the qualifications of every worker in an establishment, for practically the same ones are required to make a successful worker on a lower rung of the ladder as to make a successful manager. Enthusiasm and love for the work one is doing, whether it be in the lowest or highest position, are among the prime essentials, and on a par with these is loyalty to the firm for which one is working and to its interests. Keenness of perception, good common sense, fair education, quickness, accuracy, attention to details and a desire to gain practical knowledge and experience in everything that is in any way connected with the business are among the qualifications necessary to the success of every worker, on whichever rung of the ladder she may be.

Duties of a manager vary according to the size and importance of the establishment, but the qualifications which made her successful as a saleswoman, an apprentice, or whatever her work may have been, are the same as those which enabled her to rise one step after another until she became a manager. The same intelligence which made the work of the errand girl acceptable governs the work of the manager, so there is a common bond between them which is sometimes overlooked.

There is not the wide difference between the executives and workers in any concern that some suppose, for these qualifications common to both draw them more closely together than is always recognized, while the difference that exists is in the energy with which these are applied to the work.

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—"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.

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—"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it.

—"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

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Club Women Renew Activities

The year book committee of the New Century Club of Malden met with the chairman, Mrs. W. L. Milliken, 36 Clapp street, Wednesday. There will be three classes for study the same as last year, the class in English literature meeting the first and third Mondays of each month, that in economics, the third Tuesday, and the choral class the second and fourth Thursdays. The calendar for the year includes the following: Oct. 14, business meeting, hospitality, paper, "Stranded in London," Mrs. Lotta Nutter Gould; soloist, Mrs. Mildred I. Soulee, accompanist, Miss Ruth C. Melendy; Criterion trio; Oct. 26, economics, lecture, "Fabrics and How to Know Them," Mrs. Henrietta S. Wixom; Elmwood orchestra; violin soloist, Louis Wolk; Nov. 9, guest day, guest of honor, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, vice-president of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; reader, Miss Bertha Everett Morgan; soprano, Mrs. Abbie N. Ehlert; contralto and piano, Miss Natalie Kinsman; Nov. 23, civics committee, lecture, "The Protection of Children in Massachusetts," Ray S. Hubbard; soloist, Miss Agnes Bachelder Edwards; accompanist, Miss Marian Webster Hyde; Dec. 14, social committee, address, "Our Protectors of Women and Children as Seen by a Social Worker," Miss Mary C. Wiggin, secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts; "Little Stories of Russian Life," Miss Marion A. Downes; Somerville Mandolin Club, Mrs. A. E. Savage, director; greeting to new members; Dec. 28, home talent, education; informal talk, "The Library in Relation to the Club," Herbert W. Fison, librarian Malden public library; solo dance, Miss Constance Berry; accompanist, Mrs. W. H. Berry; original short stories by members of the club.

Mattapannock Woman's Club of South Boston held its first meeting in Hawes Unitarian church, Broadway last Saturday afternoon. Greetings were extended by the new president, Mrs. Henry L. Fell. The following chairmen for committees were appointed: Conservation, Dr. Addie B. Dalrymple; civil service, Miss Ann E. Newell; legislative, Dr. Adelaide N. Abbott; civics, Mrs. Frank S. Littlefield; moving pictures, Miss Alice C. Ryan; outing, Mrs. D. W. McGregor; guest night, Mrs. H. D. J. Small; rummage sale, Mrs. F. E. Willis. A brief report of the state federation meeting at Worcester was given by Mrs. Willis. The chairman of the social committee, Mrs. R. F. Ritchie, presented Miss Mary Ruddick, the daughter of one of the members, who gave selections on the violin. Dancing and reading were given by Miss Elsie Watson. Miss Laura L. Newhall, who has just returned from Europe, gave an account of her year abroad. Refreshments were served by the chairman of hospitality and her assistants. The next meeting on Oct. 17 will be in charge of Mrs. H. D. J. Small, chairman of art and literature. Irving L. Potter wil give "An Hour with Tennyson, Sheridan and Shakespeare."

On Friday, the first meeting for the season of the Daughters of Maine of Boston was held with the Misses Maxim at their home residence, 101 Walden street, Cambridge. In the absence of the president the first vice-president, Mrs. George W. Young of Boston, presided. Mrs. Greanleaf of Roxbury was elected a member of the club. Mrs. Marian Longfellow, the past president, was appointed special press correspondent. The club puts itself on record as deploring the European issue. The members will attend the pure food exposition Oct. 13. The Misses Maxim were elected honorary members of the club. At the close of the business meeting these two ladies entertained the members. Mrs. Flora E. Barry read letters of greetings from Sir Hiram Maxim of England and Prof. Hudson Maxim of New York city. Refreshments were served.

The fall reception of the Chelsea Womans Club was held Friday afternoon The principal guests were Mrs. Claire H. Guerney, first vice-president, and Mrs. Belle R. Clark, secretary of the state federation. Mrs. Guerney gave a short talk on cooperation. Miss Lucy Dennett, violinist, played selections. Miss Ruth Flanders, reader, gave a number of monologues. The next meeting will be held Oct. 23, when Arthur Fischer will read "The Fortune Hunter."

Philergians of Braintree held the opening meeting of the club season in Cochato hall Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Pamelia G. Webber, the new president, in the chair. The records of the annual meeting, which was held April 21, were given and approved. The corresponding secretary read a letter of appreciation from Rudolph L. Couillard, winner of the prize medal for the best essay on civil service reform.

A new committee with Mrs. Caroline A. Bill as chairman will be termed the dramatic committee and will furnish two entertainments at the town hall, one, Guest night, Jan. 5, the other on March 2, the date reserved for the annual dramatics at Bates Opera House. Mrs. George A. Arnold, chairman of the social service and education committee was chosen as a delegate to the Friendly Aid Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Harold M. Gage. Mrs. Caroline A. Bill was also chosen as a delegate from the club to the association.

Boston Women's Publicity Club will hold its fourth annual meeting and luncheon at the Hotel Thorndike, Tuesday, when Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, will speak on "Organization as Applied to Advertising Clubs." Officers will be

Preceding the business meeting of the Forthian Club of Somerville last Saturday, at Unitarian hall, a reception was held in which the president, Mrs. Lena Toppan, assisted by the vice-presidents and other officers greeted the club members and the waiting list who were guests of the afternoon. Later Miss Grace Sage read "Peg o' My Heart." Miss Carolyn Ingalls sang "The Spirit Flower," "The Fairies" and "Lullaby." After the meeting Mrs. Irving Taylor served refreshments. The club makes a departure at the November meeting when children's day will be observed instead of in the Spring, the usual time. This meeting is in charge of the directors and "the Pixies" will be given. In December an exhibition lecture will be given by Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling. This meeting is in charge of the household economics committee. Other speakers to be heard during the year include, MacGregor Jenkins on "The Making of a Magazine," and Mrs. Minna Eliot Tenney Peck on "Quaint Nooks in Holland, and the art of Rembrandt." Gentlemen's night will be observed Jan. 19.

Heptorean Club of Somerville opens its season's program this afternoon in Unitarian hall when Abraham Mitrie Rihbany will deliver a lecture on "Wise Men from the East and Wise Men from the West." A social will be given at the close of the meeting. The calendar for the remainder of 1914 is as follows: Oct. 24, household economics, "The Great Problem of Our Food Supply," Alton E. Briggs, Miss Louise F. Wilson, soprano soloist; Nov. 14, the club celebrates its twentieth anniversary, reception to past presidents and first board of officers of the club; Nov. 28, open meeting, current events, "The Woman's Side of the Criminal Problem," Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Harry D. Newcombe, baritone soloist; Dec. 12, art, illustrated lecture on "Florence and Her Art," Dr. H. H. Powers, social; Dec. 30, children's day, Carl E. Newton, entertainer, music by Miss Barbara Sawyer, violin, Spencer Sawyer, piano. Other speakers to be heard during the season include Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling, Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Miss Amelia Burnham, Frank Palmer Speare and Herbert W. Gleason. A feature of special interest is a current history class for which the subjects to be presented are as follows: "Mexico," W. A. Joubert; "A Week in the Philippines," Robert Luce; "Japan," Dr. Frederic Poole; "The War Situation," Halliday Witherspoon; "The Balkan States," Prof. A. Bushnell Hart. These lectures will be held on Nov. 9 and 30, Dec. 28, Jan. 26 and Feb. 8. Four opera talks by Havrah Hubbard will be given in high school hall, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 17, Jan. 14, Jan. 28 and Feb. 11.

Coenonia Club of Somerville will hold its initial meeting Oct. 17, in the Fitzgerald bungalow. Mrs. James J. Storrow will give a lecture on "Folk Dancing."

Browning Club of Somerville has just issued its calendar and will devote its season to the study of Browning's poem, "Fifine at the Fair." The first meeting was held Friday at the home of the president, Mrs. Althea T. Wheeler, 29 Robinson street. Mrs. Walter Chapman was in charge of the program.

At the first meeting of the Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville Monday afternoon, in Unitarian hall, greetings by the president, Mrs. Etta Browne Quimby, were followed by an entertainment in which Miss Grace Sage presented a three-act comedy entitled "Cousin Kate." Mrs. Hazel Porch Gibson sang solos, accompanied by J. Harrison Wade. The calendar for November and December is as follows: Nov. 2, household economics, Mrs. Caroline A. Marden, chairman; Miss Frances Stern, lecturer, subject, "The Woman Who Spends"; music; refreshments in charge of Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Currier. Dec. 7, "Civics and Legislature," lecture by Miss Mary Crawford of Brighton.

Somerville Woman's Club holds its first meeting of the season on Oct. 17. A reception to the officers will be followed by a musical. The artists include: Harriet Sterling Hemingway, contralto; Marion Lina Tufts, pianist, and Maud Huntington Benjamin, reader. A social will follow. The calendar for November and December is as follows: Nov. 21, art, illustrated lecture, "America's Wonder Spots," Arthur S. Phelps; social; Dec. 19, literature, dramatic recital, "The Helpmate," Miss Maud Sheerer; Martha Atwood Baker, soprano; social. A series of current events classes to be conducted by Mrs. Leila C. Pennock will meet on Wednesdays at 2:30 p. m., beginning Nov. 4. The club will have charge of an afternoon social at the pure food exhibiton in Mechanics hall, Oct. 22, from 4 to 5:30.

Taunton Woman's Club held its first meeting of the year on Monday afternoon. The president, Miss Flora L. Mason, spoke briefly, welcoming the members and asking for cooperation in club work. Chairmen of the various departments gave outlines of their work as planned for the year. At intervals during the afternoon groups of songs were given by Ethel Frank of the Boston opera company. Mrs. Lula C. Pennock, first vice-president of the state federation, gave an address on "What a Woman's Club Should Stand For in a Community." At the adjournment of the meeting an informal reception was held by the officers. Refreshments were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Charles J. Robertson, chairman.

Harvard Woman's Club will hold its first meeting of the year on Thursday at the Hotel Lenox. Personal reminiscences of Stevenson will be given.

The twenty-third year of the Lexington Old Belfry Club was informally opened last Saturday with an "open house," the members enjoying tennis, bowling, and other recreations. Refreshments were served. The yearbooks containing a list of officers and committees and also the program of entertainments were mailed to members on Monday. Last evening an informal assembly was held in the club hall, and this afternoon the first in the series of three young people's gatherings will be held at club. Other events on the calendar follows: Oct. 22, concert by the Boston quintet; Nov. 7, amateur night with vaudeville; Nov. 16, illustrated lecture on "South America," by Albert Leonard Squire; Nov. 23, party; Nov. 28, Thanksgiving assembly with music by Ralph E. Brown; Dec. 7, dramatics; Dec. 14, program to be announced; Dec. 19, young people's assembly; Dec. 31, assembly; Jan. 2, annual children's entertainment; Jan. 4, party; Jan. 13, concert by the Elcheim Orchestral Club; Jan. 23, informal assembly, music by Edward Hoppe; Feb. 1, program to be announced; Feb. 6, young people's assembly; Feb. 8, concert by Symphony quartet, "Ancient Instruments"; Feb. 13, "Lincoln night," members of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., and associates to be guests of club; Feb. 20, Washington's anniversary assembly; March 1, party; March 13, informal assembly; March 29, vaudeville by local talent; April 13, annual business meeting and election of officers; April 19, annual assembly in the Lexington town hall, and June 17, concert and assembly.

Lexington Tourist Club opened its new season Monday, when most of the members gathered in the home of Mrs. John H. Willard on North street, Lexington. The president, Mrs. Henry A. C. Woodward, greeted the members with a brief address of welcome, and then followed a half-hour review of current events by Miss Carrie Bacheller. Beginning with the study of "English Literature," which the club started last year, Miss Alice Munroe of East Lexington told of Dr. Van Dyke and read selections from his works. The afternoon closed with a social time, when refreshments were served by the hostess.

Members of Lexington Whatsoever Club met in the chapel of the Lexington Hancock Congregational church, Sunday, to make plans for the coming year. The club will have a study class. Plans are being outlined to organize a choir among members. Miss Gertrude Grafton was elected vice-president.

Members and officers of the Music Lovers Club of Boston were tendered a reception last Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Goddard Greene at Harmony Home, on Lake Waushakum, South Framingham.

The opening fall meeting of the Arlington Equal Suffrage League was held in the home of Mrs. A. H. Goodwin on Water street, Arlington. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Edward Chase, presided. Mrs. Cross gave a talk on "Suffrage Work Here and Abroad." The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Arthur A. Lawson; vice-president, Mrs. Edward N. Chase; secretary, Mrs. A. H. Goodwin; treasurer, Mrs. William Hardy; auditor, Dr. Julia Tolman; directors, Miss Ethel Wellington, Mrs. Bert S. Currier, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, Mrs. Charles Warren, Mrs. Charles Hardy, Mrs. E. P. Stickney and Mrs. Walter Mooers.

There was a good attendance at the monthly business meeting of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club Wednesday in the home of the vice-president, Mrs. Sarah F. Patterson, Arlington Heights. Mrs. Frank A. Noyes presided. A social hour was enjoyed, with refreshments served by the hostess. On. Oct. 21 Mrs. William T. Roop will entertain the club at her residence on Paul Revere road.

The first official meeting of the Arlington Woman's Club for the 1914-1915 season was held Tuesday when the members of the executive board met in the home of Mrs. William H. Cutler at 102 Jason street, Arlington. The new president, Mrs. Arthur D. Saul, presided. At this time the program for the coming year was talked over, and it was voted to mail the club yearbooks to members before the first meeting, Nov. 5. To fill vacancies two new directors were elected. Mrs. George M. Moody was made chairman of the dramatic committee, and Miss Esther Wyman was chosen a member of the civics committee.

Salem Woman's Club held its opening meeting for the season in Ames memorial hall Wednesday afternoon. It was the largest opening meeting in the history of the club. The recent action of the national federation in adopting a woman suffrage resolution was repudiated on the ground that women's clubs should not participate in politics. Miss Nellie Stearns Messer sang a group of solos with violin obbligatos by Miss Lucy J. Dennett, the accompaniment being played by Mrs. Harry P. Gifford. Mrs. Mabel M. Morse read current events. Reports of delegates to conventions were presented. At the conclusion of the meeting a social hour was enjoyed, refreshments being served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Grace E. Waters, chairman.

Danvers Women's Association has issued its calendar for the year as follows: Oct. 13, "Personal Experiences in the European War Zone," Mrs. Porter D. Brown, hostess; Oct. 27, "Mexico," Miss Alice Gleason; Nov. 10, "Common Fallacies About War and Peace," Lucia Ames Mead; Mrs. Harry S. Clark, hostess; Nov. 24, "Lohengrin," Hannah W. L. Hubbard, Floyd Baxter pianist. Peabody Institute: Dec. 8, "Everyday Law for Women," Emma Latimer Fall; tea, Mrs. Ira F. Pray, hostess; Dec. 22, "Children's day," Mrs. Ralph F. Abbott chairman; Jan. 5, guest night, "Robina in Search of a Husband," Miss Hortense Creede, C. N. Alexander baritone, orchestra; Jan. 19, "Folk Songs, Folk Lore and Folk Dances of Europe," Mrs. Alexing Carter-Barrell, mezzo-soprano; Miss Flora Yeo dancer; Miss Marion French, accompanist; Feb. 2, "Editing As an Art, or the Making of a Magazine," Col. S. S. McClure, Peabody Institute; Feb. 16, "Dramatics," Mrs. Fred U. French, chairman; March 2, Lenten organ recital, William Lester Bates and soloist, Maple Street church; March 16, "Practical Floriculture," William N. Craig; hostess, Mrs. Frank T. Ferguson; March 30, "Our Friends, Who Are They?" Mrs. J. Harry Poole, Essex hall; April 13, annual meeting, D. W. A. luncheon, Mrs. Wallace P. Putnam, chairman.

Old Colony Club of Weymouth held its first meeting for the year in the chapel of the Union Congregational church of South Weymouth yesterday afternoon. Miss Grace Sage gave a reading entitled "Madame Butterfly." There were songs by Chester Miller. The program for the remainder of the year is as follows:

Oct. 22—Concert by Miss Ethel Raymond, open meeting; Nov. 5, reading "America's Uncrowned Queen," songs, Mrs. Sidney R. Cook; Nov. 19, drama, "Mrs. Bumstad Leigh," candy sale, open meeting, Fogg's Opera House; Dec. 10, election, George H. Spencer, subject, "Flat Wheels"; Dec. 1, guest night, hostess, Mrs. Arthur Lintom; Jan. 14, Mrs. Harry Poole, "Current Events"; Jan. 28, Mrs. Harriet S. Woolman, "Training the Consumer"; Feb. 11, to be announced; Feb. 25, opera talk, Havrah Hubbard; Mar. 11, lecture, Miss Anna Kennedy, "Some Landscape Features," soloist, Mrs. Edwin Hunt; Mar. 25, concert; April 8, illustrated lecture, the Rev. Henry R. Rose; April 22, annual meeting, hostess, Mrs. Charles R. Denbroder.

The legislative committee of the Quincy Woman's Club has arranged to have a class in parliamentary law and practise which will meet at the clubhouse Thursday mornings, beginning Oct. 15. Mrs. Electa M. Sherman is to be the instructor.

The Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian church of Quincy held its opening session Wednesday afternoon, and Mrs. Thomas Fenno presided. Mrs. Wilson Marsh read a paper on "Social Service Work Connected With the Church." There were also musical numbers.

Monday Club of East Weymouth held its first meeting of the season in Clapp Memorial hall on Monday afternoon. "The Southland in Song and Story" was the topic of an address by Miss Hazel G. Brown. This was followed with an address by James W. Calderwood, supervisor of music in the public schools, on "Music in Our Public Schools." At the close a social hour was spent. Other events until the end of the year have been arranged as follows: Oct. 19, "My Trip to Weymouth, England," Judge Louis A. Cook; report of biennial convention, Mrs. Harriet B. Batchelor, delegate; report of the current events committee, Mrs. M. E. Hawes; music. Nov. 2, dramatic reading by Miss Sherer; cake and candy sale in charge of Mrs. C. Bailey; music. Nov. 16, arts and crafts, in charge of Mrs. Walter Thompson; address by Mrs. Grace A. Chase on "Old China"; exhibit of china and glass by members; social; music. Dec. 7, opera talk, "Carmen," Havrah Hubbard. Dec. 21, address, Winthrop Packard, "Welfare of Wild Birds," illustrated.

Brighthelmstone Club of Allston held its initial meeting of the season Monday afternoon in the clubhouse. A large attendance listened to words of welcome from the president, Mrs. William Henry Mitchell, who conducted the meeting from a stage draped in the American flag to which she paid this tribute: "May this flag which hangs in our hall today prove, in the near future, a factor in restoring such peace as the world has never known." Concluding, the members rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Reports from the heads of the various committees having charge of the "Country Fair" held last June showed that a sum over $3200 was realized. A response to a note of thanks and appreciation from the club to Mrs. J. B. Brown (who was instrumental in the success of the fair) was read by the secretary. During the summer a special meeting was held for the purpose of aiding the Salem refugees, and the club responded with a contribution of $75. The club also voted that $150 be set aside for the work of district nurse. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McDonald have offered the use of their new Allston theater to the club for a benefit night, Oct. 22. The entertainment will be motion pictures and vaudeville. The state federation of women's clubs will participate in the pure food exposition held in Mechanics hall this month, during which time each club will occupy the booth for a number of days. Oct. 15, 16, 17 will be known as "Brighthelmstone Club days." Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder read "Lady Windemere's Fan." Music was rendered between the reading of the acts. At the close of the afternoon's program a social half hour was enjoyed, during which refreshments were served by the hospitality committee. The next meeting will be Oct. 19 in charge of the home committee.

On Monday last the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester held its first meeting of the season with Mrs. Nellie A. Letteney, Mattapan. Summer reminiscences in response to roll-call, selections from favorite poets by members and music by the glee club concluded the afternoon's program.

The first meeting of the Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop was held on Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Ruth L. Brooks, 39 Johnson avenue, the president, Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, officiating. The meeting opened with the quotations for the day and the president's welcome. After the regular business a social hour was spent with the hostess, who served refreshments. Miss Cummings gave a talk on the "Songs of the Waverley Novels," illustrated by Mrs. Weeks and accompanied by Miss Weeks. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Emma Campbell, Oct. 20.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club will hold its initial meeting of the season at Corinthian hall, Franklin street, Oct. 14, when an informal afternoon will be enjoyed by the members. Musical numbers will be given by Mrs. Frank Stanley Tower, 'cellist, accompanied by Mrs. Humphrey Tower, pianist. Reports of the state federation meeting will be made by Mrs. Edna F. Huxford and Mrs. Helen Campbell, president and secretary of the club, who were delegates to the gathering, while Miss Agnes L. Dodge, former president of the club, will make a report of the Chicago biennial convention of the National Association of Women's Clubs, to which she was sent as a delegate. An informal social will follow. The following meeting, Oct. 28, will be guest day, and the presidents of all neighboring women's clubs will be invited to attend. Dramatic readings will be given by Mrs. Elizabeth Pooler Rice, and Miss Marion Hyde will be the pianist.

Medford Woman's Alliance has prepared its program for the season. The initial meeting takes place Oct. 19, with a luncheon in charge of Mrs. William Homer and a discussion on "The Approach to the Social Question," by Mrs. Herman Baker and Mrs. M. E. Merritt. The chairmen of entertainments are Mrs. Wilson Fiske, Mrs. Bowen Tufts, Mrs. Philip Redfern, Miss Dora Homer, Miss Harriet Rich, Miss Amy Reed and Miss Rachel Bearce. Luncheon will precede each of the regular meetings, which are to be held on the following dates: Nov. 16, Dec. 21 (guest day), Jan. 18, Feb. 15, March 15. The annual meeting will come April 19.

West Medford Woman's League held its opening meeting Wednesday afternoon in the vestry of the West Medford Congregational church. Mrs. Luella H. Farr, president of the club, presided and greeted the members in a brief address in which the work of the league for the year was outlined. Mrs. Christobel W. Kidder of Greenfield, formerly of Somerville, was the principal speaker, giving Robert Browning's "The Blot in the 'Scutcheon." The ushers were the Misses Mildred Grimes, Harriett Grant, Elizabeth Leonard and Gladys Falt. Next Wednesday the league will hold an "At Home" meeting with Mrs. Lulu M. Covelle and Mrs. Margaret Williams in charge.

Monday Club of Malden held its initial meeting of the season, Monday afternoon, at Hough's Neck, the meeting being in the form of an outing. Mrs. David D. Nickerson was hostess and was assisted by Miss Lila Minchin. The report of the club treasurer showed that 196 girls had been enrolled in the various industrial classes conducted by the club. The annual seven-cent sale of the club was decided upon and will be held the first Saturday in December. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Marion Thayer on Oct. 19.

Old and New Club of Malden met Tuesday afternoon, with Mrs. Albert L. Decatur, the president, in the chair. Mrs. Decatur gave a brief address of welcome and congratulated the committees for work accomplished last season. Capt. Hugh B. Conyers, who has spent several years in New Zealand and Australia, gave an address on "Financial and Economic Conditions in New Zealand and Australia" and spoke of the extension of the franchise to women. The current literature department met Friday at the residence of Miss Celia Hawley, 37 Washington street and discussed "The World Set Free," by H. G. Wells.

Malden Women's Civic League will start the season Tuesday evening with an open meeting at the Malden high school hall, when Dr. A. A. Berle will be the speaker and Miss Mary Aronwitz will give violin selections.

Wollaston Woman's Club of Quincy held its first meeting of the year on Oct. 6, in the Wollaston Unitarian church. The president, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, greeted the members and all joined in singing the club ode, written by the secretary, Miss Fanny L. Johnson. Mrs. Charles M. Bryant, treasurer, made a report of the finances. The work to be taken up for the season 1914-15, was then outlined by heads of departments Reports of the state federation meeting held in Worcester, were given by the president and three delegates, Mrs. Edward E. Jameson, Mrs. William E. Rowe and Mrs. Charles R. Safford. Violin selections were rendered by Miss Hazel Clarke, assisted by Mrs. Edith Barry, accompanist. At the close of the business session, a reception was held, during which refreshments were served. This part of the program was in charge of the chairman of the hospitality committee, Mrs. A. Percival Thompson.

Melrose Woman's Club started its classes in voice culture and evolution of expression Wednesday in Grand Army hall in charge of Mrs. Elsie Powers Corwain. Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, former president of the club, is chairman of the committee in charge. Study of the drama classes are also under way with Mrs. Mary Clarke as instructor. These classes are to meet at the residence of Mrs. William S. Blake, 21 Frances street. On Thursday the annual outing of the club was held at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Balch in Westwood, the trip being made to and from Melrose by automobiles. Members of the club furnished their automobiles for

(Continued on page fourteen)

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Week's Review of American Events

With the final passage of the Clayton bill, accomplished in the House of Representatives Oct. 8, another chapter of legislation in fulfilment of the designs of President Wilson is closed. Antitrust is a loose and inadequate term for its caption. The President held out to the country the promise of legislation which would define more closely the antitrust laws as they have stood and would provide the government mechanism for their application. The protests that were long sounded against any new regulation were met by the assertion that the measures sought would not only impose no burdens upon business honestly conducted but would also serve the other purpose of making the intent of the government clear, leaving no twilight zone in which the business man would be left in doubt as to whether his enterprises were legitimate or contrary to law.

The two bills that have been enacted seem to fulfil the promise. They undertake to make somewhat definite what constitutes an infraction of the anti-monopoly law and they set up a new instrument for the administration of the whole body of past laws as to trade in a commission framed upon the plan of the interstate commerce commission, this one with trade practises for its field and with powers therein much like those of the older commission as to transportation.

Clayton Antitrust Bill a Compromise

The Clayton bill passed the last stage of enactment in the vote of the House of Representatives with the support of the entire Democratic majority and a considerable number of Republicans and Progressives. Its signal feature is that it holds the officers of corporations which violate the antitrust laws personally accountable in criminal proceedings. It forbids price discriminations, consistently with all past laws moving in this direction. It sets up the prohibition of interlocking directorates in competing business concerns, and between railroads and other companies, and limits the interlocking of banks with each other through their officials. Holding companies that tend to restrict competition are outlawed and the agreements that violate the freedom of competition, such as tying and excluding contracts are forbidden. The processes of injunction and against contempt of court are subjected to new rules which will make resort to them less burdensome. It is the Clayton act which writes into law the exemption from the operation of antitrust laws of labor, agricultural and fraternal organizations, but so qualified as not to free them from accountability for acts that violate the law.

The criticism of both the Clayton bill and the trade commission act come from both extremes. They are said to be too radical by the conservative and not to go as far as they should by those who have sought extreme provisions. The double complaint may be taken as a substantial indorsement. The criticism has attended the passage of all the laws that compose the body of statutes that try to make effective the common-law requirement that two men may not agree together to the financial injury of a third. They are in design, at least, the fulfilment of the assurance that governments exist to protect the public against conspiracies against competition. And the only judgment that will have value is that of experience, and that as applied to the similar laws already in use may fairly be said to be that they serve the purpose of protection of honorable business and of the broader public.

Sea Shipping Begins to Find Its Way

Announcement was made this week that some of the British vessels which have been lying idle in Atlantic coast harbors are about to venture out to sea and carry on trade between North America and South America. The way is believed to have been cleared by the British and French war vessels, which have persuaded the German ships out of the American waters. The record of changes to American registry shows that 62 alien vessels have taken the American flag under the provisions of the more liberal law that was one of the first acts of Congress to meet the extremities the war imposed. Of these, 54 were British, five German and three Belgian. The indication that these figures supply is that the ships of most of the nations at war will not transfer and will avoid the high seas under the present conditions.

With the reduction of the number of ships actually engaged in transportation across the Atlantic, there comes a sharp advance in freight rates. The demand for space for package goods is so great that the shipments of grain are restricted. The increase in the rate is indicated in the case of apples, which have been enormously exported to Europe in other years, the charge to English points being 16 cents a barrel more than last year. The fulfilment of the project of government-owned ships for freight-carrying, not yet actually even a law, is so remote that the restrictions in shipping will continue in a measure.

Monticello May Yet Be Owned by Nation

The animated correspondence of some months ago between Mr. Mark Littleton of New York and Jefferson Levy, member of Congress, which was carried on with the public looking over the shoulder of the writers, is recalled in a new effort to bring Monticello, the home of Jefferson, into national ownership. Mr. Bryan has sent a letter to Mr. Levy, pointing out that it would be very fitting to have the home of Jefferson acquired during a Democratic administration. The secretary of state does not indicate that there is occasion for haste on this ground or that it is necessary to have the transaction completed before March 4, 1917, in order to accomplish this happy plan. He asks Mr. Levy to consider the public's interest in the home of the third President and Mr. Levy responds that he is moved by the appeal. A purchasing act is to be considered by Congress.

Mr. Bryan is not lacking evidence of public interest in the project of the government's acquirement of the famous home of the writer of the Declaration. Historic places are in a higher state of regard with every year and those associated with the early Presidents are the object of concern. Monticello is next to Mt. Vernon in its associations. But Mt. Vernon is not owned by the government. It is held by the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association, formed in 1858, and so of a period when the means of attaining public reservations and protecting historic features was through associations instead of through the government. The road to the treasury was not so well paved then as now. The taking over of Mt. Vernon is little advocated because of the care it has had and the freedom of public access. But the case is easily presented for it along with that of Monticello.

Women Opposing Democratic Candidates in Suffrage States

Democratic candidates for Congress from nine states where women will vote this fall have been duly notified that they will be opposed by the suffrage organization because of the attitude of the party on the question of a federal suffrage constitutional amendment. The notification tells them that it does not matter what their personal opinions may be, the suffragists will oppose them on the ground that as members of the party they will be powerless in the House of Representatives to make their votes effective. The defeat of the party is the one way seen for the promotion of the cause.

Measured as political tacticians, the women in the suffrage organization are found to have advanced beyond the men in past campaigns. On an issue that was not strictly of a party kind, men organized to promote a cause would accept the personal assurance of a candidate as to his stand. The women are looking for effect on the Democratic party as a whole. Nothing, it would seem, could be more effective than the notice that the party was to have its majority reduced by as many as the number of members from these states, and the result of the opposition is shifted from the personal interest of scattered candidates to the fate of the majority.

Party Policies as Shown in Platforms

In the platforms of the three leading parties, issued nearly simultaneously in Massachusetts, a measure is afforded of the policies that are offered in the eastern states at least. The Democratic platform is as glowing an approval of the administration at Washington as could be framed in words and is also an indorsement of the Democratic Governor's administration. The Republican platform is marked by a cessation of the efforts to attract by concession the element among the voters that went out from this camp in 1912. It consequently reads like a defense of conservatism, or, if more than a defense, then the assertion of the conservative view, as in the plank calling for the defense of property, abstractly sound, but bound to be interpreted in present circumstances as a rebuke to the pursuit of the holders of property.

The Progressive platform reaffirms the ground taken in 1912, with less emphasis upon machine rule and with the addition of favor for a national prohibition amendment. The declaration for prohibition follows closely upon Mr. Roosevelt committing himself to the same cause, and is taken up by the candidate for Governor as the "crowning" of the Progressive cause as a devotion to social betterment. As to woman's suffrage, the Republican party, which formerly in Massachusetts was outright in its support, now omits reference to it, the Democratic party goes so far as to favor the submission of an amendment, and the Progressives declare outright for the extension.

As in Massachusetts, apparently in most or all of the states, the issue is to be the Wilson administration. The Democratic platforms bear the evidence that this is the main asset of the party. Everywhere the local issues will be minimized in the effort to turn the accomplishment of the administration to party account. The report from Washington to the effect that the administration, including the President personally, will aid the Democrats to election to both the Senate and the House of Representatives goes to prove that the national issues will be kept uppermost and that what is being sought is a plebiscite on the standing of President Wilson with the country.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill

Evidently the large appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors are not to be given up without a protest. No more is there to be ready agreement to the change to a lump sum in place of specific appropriations. The national organization for waterway improvements, which is the organized defender of the policy of national aid to these projects, is taking on a high activity and is making an open and stout campaign to arouse sentiment in behalf of its cause. It is claimed that the charge that the bill, as it has been framed in other years, has been a pork barrel is without foundation, that the appropriations are all based upon surveys and recommendations by the government's engineers, that the deepening of channels of great ports is not more valuable, relatively, than the opening of small streams to navigation, and that there is hardly a trace of "pork" in the whole process. But the swing away from the detailed appropriation, accomplished by the stout stand of a few senators, has wide approval in the press, and it is to be questioned if the return to the old way can be brought about.

Meanwhile the distribution of the $20,000,000 voted by this year's session has taken place, and the various works already begun are allotted sums supposed to be a fair share in the reduced amount. Nearly a fifth goes to the Mississippi Improvement Association to carry out the work on the great river, while the various ports get moderate allowances for continuing the work. The deepening of the ship channels seems not to be taken into the list, and it may be expected that the states whose large ports are not getting the expected aid to make them commercially available will join in the demand for larger appropriations by the next Congress. It is not to be supposed that retrenchment at any such length as was brought about this year will be permanent, but there is at least a possibility that Congress will not resume the task of parceling out the appropriations. It may be assumed that members of Congress will be glad to escape the difficult task of justifying their national responsibility to the demands of their own districts.

Revenue Bill in Its Final Form

The Senate Democratic caucus having finished this week its work of redrafting the new revenue bill, that measure is seen approaching enactment, and there is expectation that it will pass the Senate, meet with the assent of the House to the amendments, which are rather sweeping, and be sent to the President with little delay. The solidification of the Democrats of the two houses secures the bill against unfriendly amendment. At the hands of the Senate caucus the proposed taxation of gasoline and of automobiles was entirely abandoned the rates on liquors were increased, the stamp list was shortened, leaving out the tax on bank checks, but retaining that on insurance policies of every kind. The estimate of the revenue it will yield as it now stands is $105,000,000 yearly.

Political use of the revenue measure turns not so much upon the merits of its provisions as upon its necessity. It is plainly evident that the opposition to the administration will make much of the need of repairs upon the administration's tariffs revision bill to cover a gap of $100,000,000 a year. The charge is already becoming familiar that the necessity does not spring from the war, and that the existence of a disturbance in Europe is being made a cover for added taxes that are actually made necessary by the failure of the revenue bill of last year to yield as expected. The Democratic answer is that the customs duties show a decided decline and make a new resource necessary. But the rejoinder is that the lowered customs were the feature of the administration's revenue bill that was most acclaimed, and that the country is called upon to pay for the failure of the Democratic party to legislate with prudence as to both revenue, which is short, and as to expenditure, which is extravagant.

World Championship in Baseball at Stake

Baseball's high event, the world series, this time between the Boston Nationals and the Philadelphia Americans, opened at Philadelphia Friday, has its second game there today and transfers to Boston for the first days of the coming week. The Philadelphia "Athletics" have three times in four world's series won the high honor in baseball, and the expectation has been that they would rather easily carry it off in this engagement. In the first game, however, the Boston Braves gave a different color to the affair, winning by 7 to 1. They appear to have won it by the same dashing sort of game that has carried them from the lowest to the highest place in the National league, while the main reliance of all baseball, the man in the box was proved well placed in Pitcher Rudolph. The opinion that the Philadelphia team has the greater reserve of skill and strength is not removed by the opening game, but it is at least somewhat subdued. The possibilities of baseball as an athletic display and as a product of training carried to the last point are being shown in the series at their best.

BOSTON MANUAL CLUB TO MEET

The regular business meeting of the Boston Manual Training Club is held at Franklin Union this afternoon. Reports of officers and committees for the year are to be read, also announcemtns of standing committees for 1914-15.

An address is to be given by the president, John C. Brodhead, on "From Vienna to Amsterdam After Declaration of War."

SCOTTISH RITE IN EXEMPLIFICATION

A large delegation of Scottish Rite Masons from New Hampshire, headed by George E. Danforth, 33 degrees, past commander of the consistory in that state, witnessed the fifteenth grade as exemplified last night in the temple, by Giles F. Yates council, P. of J.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page thirteen)

those making the trip. The affair was in charge of Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, Mrs. John C. F. Slayton and Mrs. James A. Hewes. Next Thursday evening the club will hold its annual gentlemen's night with an entertainment by the Boston Quintet Club. Refreshments will be served. The affair will be held in the Melrose high school hall. Mrs. Henry W. Sawyer will be in charge.

Hyde Park Current Events Club opened its season last Wednesday morning. Current events were given by Mrs. Charles G. Chick. Miss Margaret I. Townsend sang several soprano solos, and Mrs. Elizabeth Pooler Rice gave a dramatic reading of the comedy "Cousin Kate." Next week the first regular business meeting of the club year will be held. Reports from the state and general federation conventions will be given. Miss Dorothy Evans will review current events for the week, and the committee in charge of music will furnish a short program.

Members of the Maynard Woman's Club tendered a reception to the president and vice-president Thursday in the home of Mrs. Emma K. Haynes on Brooks street, Maynard. The president, Mrs. Augustus L. Morse, and vice-president, Mrs. Bessie Richardson, received many of the ladies during the afternoon. Refreshments were served. The eleventh annual season of the club will be officially opened next Tuesday in Masonic hall with a "musical afternoon."

Medford Woman's Club held its initial meeting of the season Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown, president, in the chair. The hall was decorated in autumnal foliage and flowers. The afternoon was in charge of the hospitality committee, Mrs. Velma Hamlin, chairman. Readings were given by Miss Miriam Davenport Gow and musical numbers by the Florian orchestra and by Miss Louise Sullivan, contralto soloist. Announcement was made that the membership of the club was filled, although increased a year ago, and that there were 45 names on the waiting list.

Mrs Frederick S. Snyder of Highland avenue, Winchester, was hostess of the Winchester Equal Suffrage League at its initial meeting Wednesday afternoon.

Winchester Anti-Suffrage League was entertained at its initial meeting of the season at the residence of Mrs. J. Herbert Dwinell of Main street, Wednesday afternoon.

A reception to the club president, Mrs. George Minot Baker, featured the opening of the 1914-1915 season of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club last Monday in Concord town hall. In receiving, Mrs. Baker was assisted by the vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles H. Towle and Mrs. Leslie R. Moore, and the past-presidents of the club, all of whom were present with the exception of one. During the afternoon refreshments were served by the social committee, Mrs. Thomas Todd, Jr., chairman. Mrs. Murray Ballou, Miss Ethel G. Hoyle and Miss Caroline P. Holden assisted.

Members of the Sudbury Woman's Club held their second meeting of the season in that town Wednesday, at which time an enjoyable program was presented. Another meeting will be held on Oct. 21.

There was a large attendance at the opening meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club last Monday in the vestry of the West Acton Baptist church, when Miss Laura A. Brown, the new president, officially started the year's work with a brief address of welcome. Mrs. Emma Kimball Lemley spoke on "From India's Coral Strand to the Himalayas." Mrs. Mary Tyler contributed to the musical program with a vocal selection and Mrs. Florence Salmon played a piano solo. The meeting was concluded with a social hour.

Tuesday Club of Marlboro held its opening meeting Tuesday afternoon in that city at the home of the president, Mrs. Marcus Browne, on Concord road. Mrs. Oscar Stevens read a paper on "My Ideal Vacation," which described her work as a pupil for a month at the Garland school in Boston, where she studied "Home Devolopment." At the meeting yearbooks were distributed and the program for the year was outlined. Refreshments were served at the close of the afternoon by daughters of the members.

Under the direction of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association a public suffrage rally will be held in the town hall at Sudbury, Tuesday evening, and following the addresses there will be an open discussion.

Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance Thursday afternoon opened its season in the vestry of the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church. The new president, Miss Sarah E. Robinson, presided, and besides various reports a number of small appropriations were made and new members voted into the alliance membership. Miss Clara Harrington read a paper on "The Isles of Shoals," and Mrs. Charles L. Pierce gave a report of the alliance meeting during anniversary week last May.

A social afternoon has been planned for the October meeting of the Friday Social Club next week in the home of Mrs. John G. Taylor on Bartlett avenue, Arlington Heights.

Elizabeth H. Whittier Club of Amesbury held its first meeting of the season Monday afternoon at Washington hall, Amesbury. Mrs. Charles I. Fish, the president of the club, officiated. The guest of honor was Mrs. William A. Russell, first vice-president of the newly formed Women's Club of Merrimac. She gave a reading from Browning. Mrs. J. H. Poole of Brockton, member of the executive board of the state federation, was also a guest. She gave a report of the biennial convention held in Chicago last June. She also spoke about the exposition held in Boston this month. Music was furnished by Mrs. Gage at the piano and Mr. Noyes of Newburyport on the violin. Refreshments were served. The following are the officers for the year: President, Mrs. Charles I. Fish; vice-presidents, Mrs. George E. Collins, Mrs. John H. Howarth, Miss S. Elma Goddard, Mrs. John J. Allen; recording secretary, Mrs. Guy L. Bean; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. Balch Boardman; treasurer, Miss Stella U. Sanborn; auditor, Mrs. George E. Hodge; directors, Mrs. Nathan Collins, Mrs. Samuel Barnes, Mrs. Benjamin H. Young, Mrs. S. F. Goodwin, Mrs. M. Bartlett Peasley, Mrs. Otis P. Mudge, Mrs. Charles R. Jewell and Miss Ida M. Merrill.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

The opening meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to be held this afternoon in the chapter house at Concord, when the hostesses will be Mrs. Daniel Lothrop and Miss Margaret Lothrop of "The Wayside," Concord. The regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, will preside and greet the members with a welcoming address, after which there will be a business meeting. Mrs. Lothrop is to tell "The Story of the Old Concord Chapter," which begins its twentieth year today. Refreshments will be served.

Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, holds its October meeting next Thursday in Liberty hall, the home of the regent, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Parker street, Lexington. Mrs. Crosby will announce the speaker within a few days.

"Guest day" was observed by the Wayside Inn chapter, D. A. R., last Saturday in the Unitarian church at Wayland, with guests present from Framingham, Natick, Old Concord, and Dorothy Brewer chapters. The president, Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, officiated, and a musical program was furnished by the Nutt trio. A feature of the afternoon was the address by Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, who spoke on "Welfare of Women and Children."

The first anniversary of the founding of Old Belfry chapter, D. A. R., was observed in Lexington Tuesday. In the morning the chapter members visited the Old Belfry tower on Belfry hill, and from there went to the historic Hancock-Clarke house, where a basket lunch was enjoyed. Then as guests of Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, who was founder many years ago of the Lexington chapter, the ladies went to her home on Pleasant street, East Lexington. Alonzo E. Locke, president of the Lexington Historical Society, gave an address recalling many points of interest and landmarks in Lexington, and giving an account of how the town has been preserved through the efforts of the historical society. Following the address, Mrs. Van Ness served refreshments.

Adams chapter, D. R., of Quincy held its meeting in Jonathan Belcher hall of Randolph, Monday afternoon, by invitation of members of the chapter residing in that town. Miss C. R. Veazie read a paper on "The Atherton Whale's Homestead." There were instrumental duets by Miss Helen F. White and Mrs. N. I. Holman. After the meeting refreshments were served by Mrs. William Porter, Mrs. Frank C. Granger, Mrs. Frank Porter and Mrs. H. H. Rountree.

Summer reminiscences will be given by the members of the Dorchester Heights chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, at its first meeting of the season, Oct. 15, at the home of Mrs. Carolyn Cole, Broadway, South Boston. The chapter will entertain members of the state society, Daughters of the Revolution, on Cornwallis day, Oct. 19, at the Hotel Vendome. Albert G. Bryant of the World Peace Foundation will give an address on peace.

In response to the appeal made by the American Red Cross Society, the Old South chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, voted to appropriate $50 for relief work at its meeting in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, last Monday. Delegates to the annual fall conference of the D. A. R. were elected as follows: Mrs. Joseph H. Patterson, Mrs. Frank B. Endicott, Mrs. Clara A. Hill, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Mrs. J. C. Peabody, Mrs. F. A. Williams, Miss Fannie Gridley, Mrs. Grace White Noyes and Miss Josephine Richardson.

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OKLAHOMA CITY IS DEVELOPING ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL TALENT

Educational Clubs in Both Lines Have Become Important Agencies of Culture, and League Begins Collection of Pictures and Objects for Proposed Art Museum

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—For 15 years after the settlement of this place, 25 years ago, no one had the time or the courage to begin to weave into the busy commercial fabric the threads of gold that stand for the refining influence of art and music. Woman, with her natural love of the beautiful, recognized the necessity of educating the community to look for and appreciate the blending of the esthetic with the workaday program, saw the value of concerted action, and the Renaissance Club, the Ladies Music Club, and like organizations were the outcome.

The Renaissance Club, organized in 1904, under the leadership of Mrs. Martin Seig, with a roster of 25 members, was the pioneer art club, not only of Oklahoma City but, it is claimed, of the state as well. The purpose was first to make it a study club; studying the history and appreciation of art and the careers of artists.

Organizations Are Giving

Having gained in self-confidence by this study, the members began to feel they had something to give out; that individual gain is not and should not be the only object of study. The public has been the beneficiary of the club's work in the holding of loan exhibits. Interest was aroused to such an extent that the art league was organized, the membership of which is unlimited, and its avowed purpose is to establish an art museum in the city.

The league is making a collection of pictures for this proposed museum. It now has four by representative artists which are temporarily housed in the Carnegie library. Mrs. James Franklin Harbour is president of the art league.

Through no channel, perhaps, has Oklahoma City developed more than its musical organizations. The foremost of these is the Ladies Music Club, whose influence has been so far-reaching that it begins its seventh year with an active membership of 45 and an associate membership of more than 300.

This club owes its inception to Mrs. E. L. Dunn, who, at the time she was president of the City Federated Clubs, and also of the Art League, gave an impetus to the musical talent of the city which resulted in the founding of the club, whose object is "the advancement of music culture."

Musicians Multiplying

Under the leadership of Mrs. Charles B. Ames the handful of musicians which formed the nucleus of the club has grown to its present membership. The interest and influence of the organization has been greatly augmented by extensive study; the programs given by the active members have been representative of the best musical works.

Also this club has endeavored to give the public an opportunity to become acquainted with the master works, and has been instrumental in bringing to the city artists of wide reputation. This season, in conjunction with the Musical Art Institute, it is to present in recital Mme. Alda, MM. La Forge and Casini, Enrico Aresoni, Josef Lhevinne, the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, the Zoellner quartet and Fritz Kreisler.

The Musical Art Institute has dedicated a home to the development of the three arts which is regarded as worthy a place in any city.

Young women of the city formed the Chaminade Club in 1908, and have made a special study of American composers, folk songs and characteristics of the music of Germany, Scandinavia, Russia and other countries.

Scholarships Maintained

The Brunnhilde Music Club, organized in 1913 by Miss Marion McCune, is maintaining two free vocal scholarships and awards a gold pin yearly for the most creditable original composition. These contests are open to the young people of the entire state.

Pipe organ recitals by Edwin Vaile McIntyre, the oratorio festival by Charles M. Bliss with his chorus of 50 voices, and recitals by the Apollo Club have a prominent part in the music activities of the city.

HORSES RESCUED IN CAMBRIDGE

Twenty horses were rescued, many persons had to leave their homes and it was eight hours before the flames were brought under control in a general alarm fire which started in the paper stock warehouse of the M. J. Connolly and Myles McCabe companies at 152 Main street, Cambridge, and spread to a vacant wooden building, to the Bay State Fuel Company's plant and other places early today.

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WILLIAM CAMPBELL COMPANY, Dept. 38, Detroit, Mich.
150 Famous Recipes Rapid

Automobile News of Interest

AUTO LICENSES IN BAY STATE STILL GROWING

With Two Months to Go the Number Issued to Oct. 1, 1914, Was 11,113 Greater Than for the Whole of 1913

Increasing interest in motoring in this state, due to a great extent to the steady improvement of the automobile, with the perfection of the medium and low-priced car, is clearly brought out in statistics issued by the automobile department of the Massachusetts highway commission, which show that 12,711 more automobiles had been registered in this state up to Sept. 30 this year than during the same period of time last season. From Jan. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30 there had been 73,776 automobiles registered in Massachusetts, while for the same period of time in 1913, the figures show 61,062 cars registered. The total number of automobiles registered in 1913 was 62,660, which shows that 11,113 more cars have been registered thus far this year than during the entire year of 1913.

Not only in the pleasure cars has the increase been registered, but also in the number of motorcycles and commercial vehicles. To Sept. 30 last year there were 6839 motorcycles registered, while in 1914 there have been 7875, an increase of 1036. Prominent highway officials state that the interest in motorcycle touring is very much greater this summer than ever before, the perfecting of the saddle springs as well as the frame springs going a long way toward arousing it. There is also an unquestionable increase in the moderate and low priced cars, and there are more of these on Massachusetts' roads this summer than ever before.

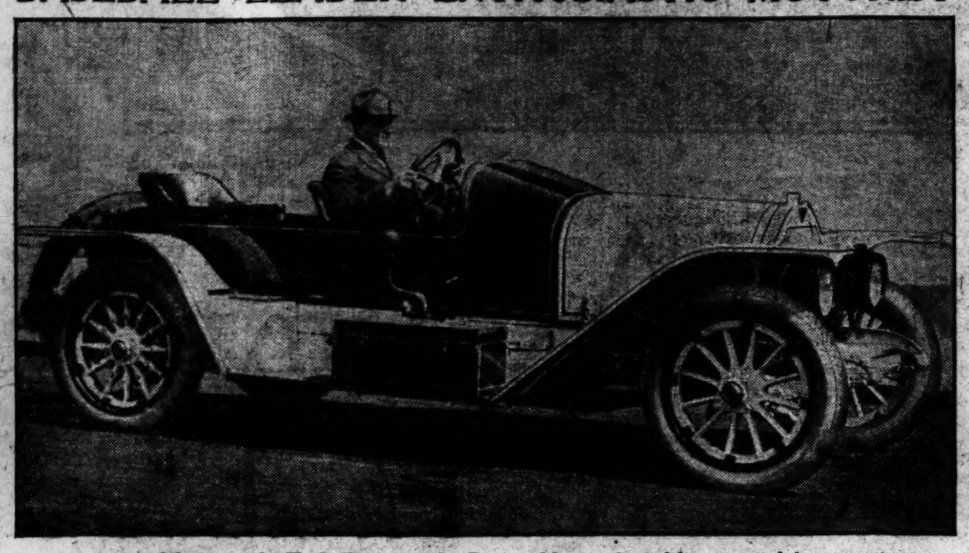
As to the commercial vehicles and heavy trucks, there has been an increase this season, although not so marked as among the pleasure cars. This season there have been 1501 registrations of commercial automobiles, while in 1913 there were 1305 numbered, an increase of 196.

Licenses to drive motor vehicles have been issued as follows: Operators, 1914, 18,728; 1913, 15,261; chauffeurs, 1914, 4564; 1913, 4604; operators' renewals, 1914, 47,022; 1913, 37,927; chauffeur renewals, 1914, 18,581; 1913, 15,482. The total receipts received by the state for registration and licenses to Sept. 30 in 1913 was $737,864.59. For this season the receipts have totaled $895,679.39.

COURT JURISDICTION TEMPORARILY DENIED

ST. LOUIS—The federal district court has no jurisdiction in the cases involving overcharges collected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, while the Missouri two-cent passenger fare law and the state freight rate law are in litigation, according to Judge Dyer in the federal district court here Friday.

BASEBALL LEADER ENTHUSIASTIC MOTORIST



Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston Nationals and his automobile

Manager Stallings, who has made such a record for himself this year by developing the Boston National league baseball team into a championship nine, is an enthusiastic automobilist. He has a large plantation in Georgia, where he spends his winters and is often seen motoring around the country.

MOTORCYCLES

The Motorcycle Club of Milwaukee, Wis., has recently been incorporated.

About 100 riders enjoyed the recent annual picnic of motorcyclists of Piqua, Ohio.

Kirksville, Mo., has employed a motorcycle policeman to stop speeding on the city streets.

The Freeport Motorcycle Club of Freeport, Ill., recently opened its winter season with a banquet in its club rooms.

Arrangements are being made for the motorcycle parade which is to be a part of this year's annual celebration at Houston, Texas.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists has a new recruit from China. T. H. Warren of Shanghai has sent in his application and been assigned membership number 29,691.

On Oct. 12 hundreds of motorcyclists will turn their machines toward Chicago, headed for the first regiment armory, where the third exclusive exhibit of motorcycles, bicycles and accessories will be held.

During one month a motorcycle officer of Lansing, Mich., covered 870 miles on his two-wheeler. So well pleased is the board with the work accomplished by the officer that they have decided to purchase an additional machine.

Joe Esler of Quincy, Ill., has just returned from an extended motorcycle tour through the East. Esler had planned a 30,000-mile world tour for this fall, but was prevented from starting on the trip on account of hostilities in Europe.

CRANKING AND LIGHTING BY ELECTRICAL METHODS

This System Has Been Devised and Brought to a High State of Efficiency in a Comparatively Short Space of Time—In General Use

The energy with which electric lighting and cranking systems have been devised, brought to a high state of perfection and produced upon the commercial scale is paralleled only by the enterprise shown by car manufacturers in adopting these systems, the combined result being that practically all cars now being produced, save the very lowest-priced ones, are equipped with complete electric lighting and cranking apparatus.

Both the cranking and lighting of cars by electricity are ultimate methods, so far as can now be predicated, for the electric motor is nearest the ideal source of rotary motion and the electric light the most perfect form of light known.

All the cranking and lighting systems prominently in the industry comprise an engine-driven generator, a storage battery charged by the generator, suitable lighting circuits and lamps, the required controlling and regulating devices and a starting motor, which may or may not be identical with the generator, and it seems to be taken for granted, says Horseless Age, that this combination of elements affords the only practical solution of the problem and that it is universally applicable to all sizes and types of motor cars, irrespective of the manner in which they are operated.

The inclusion of an engine driven dynamo as an element in such a system is obviously for the purpose of making the system self-contained—that is, independent of outside energy, the theory being that the amount of useful electrical energy developed by the generator, in any considerable period of time, will be equal to the draft of energy from the battery for cranking and lighting purposes, plus unavoidable losses in the battery and other parts of the system, during the period of time considered.

In practise, however, it is extremely difficult to realize, in a self-contained system of this sort, an accurate balance such as mentioned above, and the result is not infrequently a failure to keep the battery properly charged and in other instances excessive and protracted overcharging of batteries with, at least, the waste of considerable energy.

Obviously, the very wide differences in the usage of cars is the source of the difficulty above mentioned, and some idea of these differences may be conveyed by a few examples. A certain car is used almost exclusively for high-speed long distance touring, and its owner does not care to drive by night and puts his car up before dark, unless accidentally delayed on the road. The lights are thus used hardly at all, very few crankings of the motor are required, and there is absolutely no trouble about keeping the battery charged, but quite the reverse and, unless the automatic regulating devices are devised so as to prevent it, the battery may be in a nearly constant state of overcharge. It is hardly too much to say that upon a car used in this manner the generator might be dispensed with without detriment, provided that occasional chargings of the battery from an outside source were practised.

Another car may be of the town-car variety, used in a large city, driven most of the time at a speed below that at which the generator will charge the battery. It is used nearly as much after dark as in the daytime, stands for long periods by the curb with its lights burning and makes short runs only, with frequent stops and starts.

The battery output to the lights and starter may exceed the battery input from the generator, with the result that a partially or completely discharged condition is brought about, which can be corrected only by driving with the car in second speed, running the motor idle at sufficient speed or by charging from an outside source.

Between these two extreme cases, are, of course, innumerable graduations and many instances of cars the usage of which corresponds closely to the average contemplated by the builders of electric kept quite normally charged, but the driver who habitually operates at speeds very much below the average, although in other respects quite normally, if he does not find that his battery gradually becomes discharged, is usually quite fearful that it may do so and this suspicion calls for rather frequent battery tests and entails some uncertainty as to the reliability of the equipment.

On the other hand, the operator who drives mainly at a smart pace over long distances, with few stops and by daylight only, is forced to furnish power for and to otherwise maintain a generator which he hardly needs, so small is his consumption of electrical energy.

Obviously, so long as the battery charge is sufficiently complete to furnish the normal working voltage to the lamps and cranking motor the services on an engine-driven charging generator are not required and thus, in a sense, it is not an essential part of a starting and lighting system and the question may legitimately be raised whether a non-self-contained lighting and starting system, without a generator and dependent upon an outside source for its energy may not, under many conditions of use, as, for instance, upon small cars, be superior to the accepted self-contained type which includes a generator.

Within the last few years the portable, moderate priced and efficient vibrating armature rectifier has been devised and highly developed and is proving an almost ideal source of charging current for batteries of the starting and lighting class. Any one can successfully use one of these rectifiers wherever 100-120 volt alternating current is available at a lamp socket and by the use of a time switch the duration of a charge can be accurately determined without personal attendance.

One of these rectifiers can be sold for much less than a generator costs and the energy furnished by it to the battery has a well defined cost which, allowing for rectifier losses, is, roughly, from 10 to 24 cents per kilowatt hour, dependent upon local rates. The amount of energy put into a battery by a rectifier is accurately known and the condition of charge resulting is not in doubt.

Without attempting to minimize the great inherent advantage of "self-containedness," which electric systems of the generator type aim to secure and in fact do secure in the majority of cases, the writer believes that the desirability of including a generator in the car equipment may be questioned and the desirability of furnishing a rectifier, for garage charging, may well be contemplated on the following classes of cars among others: Cars with small power plants; cars which are but seldom used or are laid up for long continuous periods; town cars; cars habitually operated at very slow speeds; cars seldom operated at night.

There is a strong presumption that, upon cars of these classes, the bother of rectifier charging, at intervals, will prove less than the inconvenience of looking after a generator and generator-served battery and that the cost of starting and lighting service will prove lower.

On cars not provided with generators somewhat larger batteries should be installed, and they can be so installed without increasing the total weight of the system.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Oct. 10.....From 5:42 p. m. to 5:20 a. m.
Oct. 11.....From 5:41 p. m. to 5:21 a. m.
Oct. 12.....From 5:39 p. m. to 5:22 a. m.
Oct. 13.....From 5:37 p. m. to 5:23 a. m.
Oct. 14.....From 5:36 p. m. to 5:24 a. m.
Oct. 15.....From 5:34 p. m. to 5:26 a. m.
Oct. 16.....From 5:33 p. m. to 5:27 a. m.
Oct. 17.....From 5:31 p. m. to 5:28 a. m.

MR. ROCKEFELLER HUNTS MOOSE

HALIFAX, N. S.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York and A. Lerto Chipman, also of New York and formerly of Berwick, N. S., have been hunting moose in this province this week. They left St.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

To the student of golfing politics there is a point that seems to call for the formal judgment of the administration. Everybody knows—or ought to know, which, perhaps, is a different proposition—that included in the rules of the game is a statement that the rules committee "will not sanction any substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs, which, in its opinion, consists of a plain shaft and a head which does not contain any mechanical contrivance, such as springs." Every true golfer agrees with the spirit of this regulation. It would be a sorry situation if the implements of the pastime provided an open market for the reception of all kinds of ingenious contrivances; sooner or later, the shortest driver in the land would find deliverance from his trouble in the shape of a long-handled spring hammer capable of augmenting the force of a blow to such good purpose as to reduce the physical side of the game to a farce.

Unfortunately, every little nibble into the luxury of standardization has a way, in golf, of provoking complications. It was so several years ago, when, in response to a question submitted by a club in Australia whose very name was unpronounceable, the rules committee decided that a mallet was not a legal instrument with which to putt. That was a reasonable enough finding, but it proved to be exceedingly embarrasing, for very soon it was borne upon the committee that, having delivered themselves of the negative in regard to an isolated instance of illicitness, they would have to proceed to the positive and declare just what shape of club was permissible. Obviously the law cannot be properly administerd by periodical declarations as to what is right and what is wrong; there must be categories of the legitimate and the illegitimates so that any individual may know before he takes a step whether it is legal or illegal. That is very annoying, but where a law of the land is concerned there can be no half measures and nothing left to individual opinion. In the case of the mallet put- and ultimately a disagreement with America as to whether the Schenectady was a properly shaped club.

We seem now to be drifting toward some such intricacy in connection with the material of which a club shall be made. In both the amateur and open championships this year, players were warned that instruments possessing steel shafts could not be regarded as lawful. It is known that several entrants who had tried such clubs and who liked them abandoned them on learning of this semi-official decree. Whether the rules committee propose to proceed any farther in the matter is not at present known, but as there is nothing in the current rules which deals with the question of the material of which a club shall consist, it is open to considerable doubt whether the authorities would be justified in disqualifying or otherwise punishing a player who used steel shafts.

It may be that they constitute a substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of clubs. But we have first to decide when tradition was established. Nobody would dream of excommunicating aluminium heads, which are tremendously popular among many players and which offer no ground for complaint; nobody has ever thought of barring ivory-faced drivers. Yet these features of the modern equipment are substantial departures from the traditional form and make of clubs if we go back far enough for our ruling. Steel shafts constitute a no more serious deviation from custom, and there is nothing to show that they render artificial aid to the player. In any case, it would appear that having performed a second piece of negative administration as a temporary measure, the rules committee will need either to cancel it or define the material of which a shaft shall be made. And it will be difficult to fix upon hickory when all the makers declare that they cannot obtain half enough of that wood.

The above is one of the interesting editorials contributed to the World of Golf by its new editor, R. E. Howard, who succeeded Mark Allerton in that

Every Tire Failure
Brings You Nearer to Goodyears

Every rim-cut is bound to remind you that No-Rim-Cut tires avoid this.

Every blow-out should tell that our "On-Air" cure ends a very frequent cause.

Every loose tread will urge reduction of this risk. In Goodyears—by a patent method—we reduce it by 60 per cent.

Every puncture recalls our double-thick All-Weather tread. So does skidding. So does wear.

Those are four exclusive Goodyear features. To get them you must get No-Rim-Cut tires. And that time is surely coming.

It has come to hundreds of thousands already.

More men use Goodyears than use any other tire. And they are men who seek just what you seek.

We've Earned It

We have earned this place for Goodyears—the topmost place in Tiredom. We have attained here a quality supreme and unvarying. We have long spent $100,000 yearly on laboratory efforts to better them.

On one exclusive process—our "On-Air" cure—we spend $450,000 per year.

The result is maximum sturdiness, the limit of safety, the minimum of difficulty. You want the benefit. Soon or late that want will bring you to these matchless Goodyear tires. From that day on, you will never give them up.

Start now—when our All-Weather tread offers winter security such as no other tread can offer.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Any dealer can supply you Goodyear tires. If the wanted size is not in stock he will telephone our local branch.

(1915)

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Oil-fouled spark plugs may be cleared easily by boiling them in washing soda solution.

The old officers of the New York Garage Association were reelected at the annual meeting of the association as follows: President L. J. Joscelyn; vice-president, William Burrows, secretary, C. H. Potter; treasurer, W. H. Haradon.

The small rubber cushion inside the valve cap of the tire gets turned sometimes in such a way that when the cap is screwed down the rubber presses down on the valve core and a slow leak will result. It is well to look at the cap before putting it on.

Thirty-one cars were exhibited in Denver's first fall automobile show and the event was so well attended that some of the dealers are already urging that it be made an annual affair. The show and two-day race meet combined were attended by nearly 10,000 people.

Montana's first annual motor car show, held in Billings Sept. 15, 16 and 17, was an unqualified success, 10,000 spectators being attracted to the exhibit during the three days. The dealers of Montana have organized the Montana State Auto Show Association and already are planning for next year's show.

For the purpose of showing the possibilities of the modern electric vehicle, both of the pleasure car and motor truck types, the New York Electric Vehicle Association has perfected plans for the running of a series of mileage tests during the electrical expositon and motor show in New York, Oct. 7 to 17.

Hugh Hughes, now located in Tacoma, has begun the construction of a racing car which he has named Tacoma and which he expects to finish in time for the big races next year. A feature of the racer will be the cylinders. They will be 3½ by 7 in., giving a displacement of approximately 297.6 horsepower or just inside the 300-in. limit.

It is stated that the French government has placed an order with a Cleveland automobile concern for 600 motor trucks for use of the French army in the European war. The order for an additional 400 trucks has as yet not been placed. It is also stated that manufacturers have been asked to submit bids supplying 1000 touring cars of five and seven-passenger size.

The city council of Columbus, O., has passed an ordinance regulating traffic on High street which has received the support of the Columbus Automobile Club. It prohibits the parking of cars any place on that street between Russell street and Livingston avenue between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. longer than 30 minutes. Another section prohibits cars from standing within 40 feet of street intersections.

The contest between the large taxicab operating corporations and the more pretentious hotels against the establishment of taxicab stands in front of the hotels ended in favor of the city. Ornamental signs are being placed in front of all hotels and at all points where the city desires cab stands. Each sign states the number of motor and horse cabs that may occupy the stand.

Feeling that in the elimination of the proposed tax on automobiles against manufacturers and dealers, the finance committee of the Senate at Washington has properly recognized the position of the motor car industry, there was a general sentiment of appreciation at the meeting of the directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce held at the New York headquarters.

At a meeting of the legislative committee of the Ohio State Automobile Association, held in Cleveland, it was decided to introduce bills at the next session of the Legislature for the following purposes: Requiring all vehicles to carry lights at night; requiring tail lights to be green, instead of red; reducing the dealers' license to $10; requiring the elimination of headlight glare on country roads, as well as on city streets.

It is expected the United States government will be in the market early next year for a big fleet of motor trucks. Postmaster-General Burleson is conferring with a special committee of postmasters and postoffice department officials looking to the substitution of government-owned motor trucks for screen mail wagons. Contracts for screen-wagon delivery in 30 leading cities expire next June and will not be renewed if the department decides that motor trucks are more economical and efficient.

Invitations have been sent to all automobile clubs within 400 miles of New York city to tour there the latter part of the month to compete for club prizes in the tercentenary automobile pageant on the night of Oct. 28. In addition to the list of clubs letters have been sent by A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association, to 2600 motorists in the metropolitan district who are members of the A. A. A. urging them to enter the event in celebration of New York's three hundredth business birthday.

AUTO FIXTURES

Oct. 10, Chicago, interclub run, endurance run, Chicago Automobile Club and Chicago Athletic Club; Medford, Mass., track meet for light cars; St. Louis, Mo., seventh annual owners' reliability tour, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of St. Louis; 12 to 17, Boston, international light car and cyclecar show; 17, Tulsa, Okla, track meet; 17 to 24, Pittsburgh, Pa., automobile show, Automobile Dealers Association of Pittsburgh; 17 to 30, Los Angeles, automobile show, Shrine Auditorium (second week commercial vehicles); 17 to Nov. 10, Dallas Tex., automobile show, State Fair grounds, Dallas Automobile Dealers Association; 19 to 21, Philadelphia, convention of Electric Vehicle Association of America; 28, New York, automobile pageant as part of commercial tercentenary celebration; 28 to 31, Milwaukee, Wis., convention of Northwestern Road Congress.

Nov. 8 and 9, El Paso-Phoenix (Tex.) road race, El Paso A. C.; 8 to 11, Shreveport, La., track meet, Shreveport Automobile Club; 26, Corona, Cal., race meet, Racing Association of Corona and the W. A. A.

Dec. 1 to 4—New York, annual meeting of American Society of Mechanical Engineers; 14 to 18, American Good Roads Congress, International Amphitheater, Chicago.

Jan. 2 to 9, New York, automobile show, Grand Central Palace; 9 to 16, Philadelphia, automobile show, under the auspices of the Automobile Trade Association; 23 to 30, Chicago, automobile show; 30 to Feb. 6, Minneapolis, Minn., automobile show, National Guard armory, Minneapolis Automobile Trade Association.

Feb. 15 to 20, Omaha, Neb., tenth annual automobile show, Auditorium; 22, San Francisco, Cal.; Vanderbilt cup race, Panama-Pacific exposition.

March 6 to 13, Boston, thirteenth annual automobile show, Mechanics building, under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association and the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association; 7, San Francisco, grand prix race, Panama-Pacific exposition; 14, San Francisco, Panama-Pacific cup race, Panama-Pacific exposition grounds.

SENATORIAL PRIMARY INQUIRY POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—Postponement of the proposed investigation of senatorial primary expenditures in Illinois and Pennsylvania until after election at least, was decided upon Friday by the Senate elections committee. Chairman Kern said it was impossible to secure senators to conduct the inquiry before election.

PROPOSED AS SALEM'S MAYOR

SALEM, Mass.—Mathias J. O'Keefe, a leather manufacturer, has been indorsed for mayor of this city by the Better Government Association which was organized to assist in a campaign for recalling the present mayor, John F. Hurley. The action is said to have the backing of the Citizens League.

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Finished in burnished brass, shade white enamelled inside, 6-ft. silk cord, full chain, socket and plug.

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Women—Misses

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SUITS—Hundreds of Fascinating New Styles

Broadcloths, gabardines, serges, ripple and soleil cloths, cheviots, velvets, waffle cloths, poplins, diagonals, bayaderes, mixtures, diagonal mixtures. Beautiful shades of navy, midnight blue, seal brown, tete-de-negre, Russian green, plum and black. Coats that are long, coats that are short, and coats in the "in between" lengths.

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Velvet Trimmed Coat Suits

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Cluster Pleated Skirt Suits
Uhlan Coat Suits
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Tailleur Coat Suits
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Side-Pleated Skirt Suits

Drawing from Hat Shown by Chandler & Co.

Hats most stylish, yet there is no charge for style.

The New Hats

They are Charming—They are Most Stylish

Yet No Charge Is Made for Style

You Pay for Work and Materials Only

Hats reproductions from the famous French milliners, Lewis, Mary and Annie, Madelaine, Georgette, Maria Guy, Leontine, Louison and Virot.

Hats from our own workrooms—stylish, graceful, becoming in outline, coloring and materials.

Velvet Hats—black, tete-de-negre, crimson, green, midnight blue.

Fur-Trimmed Turbans
Slashed Sailor Hats
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Plumed Toque Hats
Scalloped Sailor Hats

Velvet Bishop Caps
Scotch Tartan Hats
Napoleon Tricorne Hats
Plumed Helmet Hats
Imperatrice Plush Turbans

Envelope Sailor Hats
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Ostrich Pompon Hats
Flaring Canotier Hats
Triangular Bow Hats

Dresses—Gowns

For All Occasions—Scores of New Styles

Velvet and velvet with satin and silk net, satin and chiffon, serge and serge with satin, charmeuse, silk crepes, brocades, high lustre satins. Graceful reproductions and adaptations of the late imported models. Many attractive models shown in velvet, with combinations of serge, satin or net for afternoon wear.

Byzantine Gowns
Net Tunic Dresses
Spangled Net Gowns
Serge Tailleur Gowns
Modified Basque Dresses

Shirred Bodice Gowns
Pleated Tunic Dresses
Semi-Fitted Basque Dresses
Lace Flounce Gowns
Crushed Girdle Dresses

Semi-Redingote Dresses
Fur-Trimmed Gowns
Serge and Satin Dresses
Circular Flounce Gowns
Crossed Surplice Dresses

Coats—Wraps

Of particular interest are the many influences seen in effects militaire—the long belted, flare tunic and cape models—the loose top coats for travel and motoring, of sufficient length to fully protect the long tunic of dress or suit—and the effective wraps for theater and evening wear of rich brocades, satins, and velvets, with trimmings of fur.

Cumberland Tweed Coats
Tasseled Hood Capes
Belted Top Coats
Flare Skirt Coats
Fitch Trimmed Capes

Scotch Motoring Coats
Cheviot Walking Coats
Empire Evening Cloaks
Spanish Cape Wraps
Silver Spangled Wraps

Grenadier Capes
Russian Peasant Capes
Cape-and-Coat Wraps
Monkey Trimmed Coats
Ripple Back Coats

Waists—Blouses

Taffetas radieuse, crepes Georgette, plainand crepe chiffons, crepes de chine, combination effects of high-lustre satins and chiffon velvets with chiffons, laces and nets.

Sleeveless Basque Blouses
Trotteur Blouses
Pompadour Chiffon Waists
Mirabeau Collar Blouses
Kerchief Blouses

Tuxedo Collar Blouses
Lace Vestee Waists
Two-in-One Collar Blouses
Pressed Pleat Waists
Tailleur Blouses

Velvet Coatee Waists
Russian Smock Blouses
Semi-Tailored Blouses
Ecossaise Vestee Waists
Surplice Blouses

Quality of materials considered prices, of Chandler & Co.'s Garments are always moderate.

The Suit Problem Solved. Suits with short coats. Suits with long coats. Suits with medium coats.

Chandler & Co.'s custom dresses made by dressmakers rival those of the best modistes, and at about half the price.

All garments at Chandler & Co.'s are stylish and further, they are always of good quality.

Drawing from suit shown by Chandler & Co.

Drawing from gown shown by Chandler & Co.

Established Nearly a Century **Chandler & Co.** Established Nearly a Century

Tremont St. Near West

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pages 17 to 32

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914

Bookbinders of Today Find Old Ways Still Helpful

Methods Used in Fine Leather Work Have Changed Little During Centuries — Buckram Now Displaces Sheepskin

Present Tendency Favors More Simplicity, Less Gilt, Quieter Colors—Many Firms in Boston Date Back to Early Times

"I have been looking over my library," said a Boston business man, "and I find several books that need rebinding.

"I should think that would be simple enough," answered his friend, a visitor from a distant city. "Just send them to some bindery, and the people there will do the rest."

"Yes, but I haven't the least idea to what bindery to send them. I presume there must be at least half a dozen here but I have never looked them up. It seems to me I used to hear my father talk about binderies on Cornhill and on School, Pearl and Federal streets. I presume the simplest plan would be to consult the directory and pick out a bindery that sounds as if it might do."

Tour of Inquiry Made

"Well, I don't know how you are going to decide that," laughed his friend a moment later as they both ran their eyes down the directory list of binderies. "There must be nearly 50 binderies here, and I don't see but one name sounds about as satisfactory as another.

"I never dreamed there were so many," commented the host. "Look here," he added, "have you ever been in a bindery."

"No. In fact I have only the vaguest notion of how book binding is done."

"Then let's go and find out," proposed the host. "I won't take my books with me, for I have decided I want to look over the field before deciding on any bindery."

So the two started out. "We'll take the nearest one first," said the Bostonian. "It's very near Mechanics building."

They found this establishment in a brick building, up two flights. The manager told them the work was confined to leather binding, which meant of course that the books sent there were for the most part works of literary value. The manager also showed his callers valuable manuscripts which his workmen were putting into beautiful bindings. A set of manuscripts by Joel Chandler Harris particularly attracted the visitors, as well as an autograph letter from Harriet Beecher Stowe to Mrs. Browning.

Leather Binding Methods

The process used in leather binding was explained, and the visitors were surprised to learn that the method had changed little from that employed hundreds of years ago. A sawing machine and a cutting machine comprised the only innovations in equipment. As in olden days, the sewing, gilt edging, stamping, illuminating, are done by hand, and the volumes come forth, durable and artistic, delightful to handle and exquisite to look upon.

"They were certainly the most beautiful books I ever saw that had been made in the United States," said the visitor to the city. "I was not so much surprised to learn that some of them sold for $500 a volume. And where are we going now?"

"To another place where they make a specialty of leather work. It's down on Washington street."

The second bindery also was near the roof, and the inquirers found this characteristic of Boston binderies. The manager of the second concern told his visitors that years ago all leather binding was done abroad, but after a while Boston people began to want their books rebound at home, and his firm was started to meet that demand.

Taste Becomes Simpler

One fact learned was that those who have real leather bound books are choosing less elaborate styles than a decade ago. The tendency is toward simplicity, less gilt and quieter colors.

"Now we'll take a jaunt toward Faneuil Hall," was the host's next proposal. "I hope we shall find a bindery soon where they do something besides high-grade leather work for I can't have all my books rebound in morocco, pig skin or calf."

The third bindery proved to be all that was wanted, for the inquirers were assured on entering that books could be bound there in cloth, leather or buckram, the last named material a fabric of linen or hemp.

"Why do you use buckram?" asked the man from another city. "Isn't that something new?"

"Not very. We have been using it for about 10 years, and I think you will find that true in other binderies. It is being used largely on law books, and heavy books of all kinds that get hard usage. It has taken the place of leather to a large extent. You see the bark process of tanning leather isn't used any more; instead, leather is tanned with chemicals, and that means that it isn't so durable as it used to be. It gets dry and won't 'stand up,' as we say. So buckram bindings are on the increase.

"I suppose if people had objected to the inferior leather and insisted on having a durable quality, buckram might never have come into style. We have been in business 28 years, and in that time the use of buckram is about the only big change that has come into the bookbinding business as it is carried on in job shops."

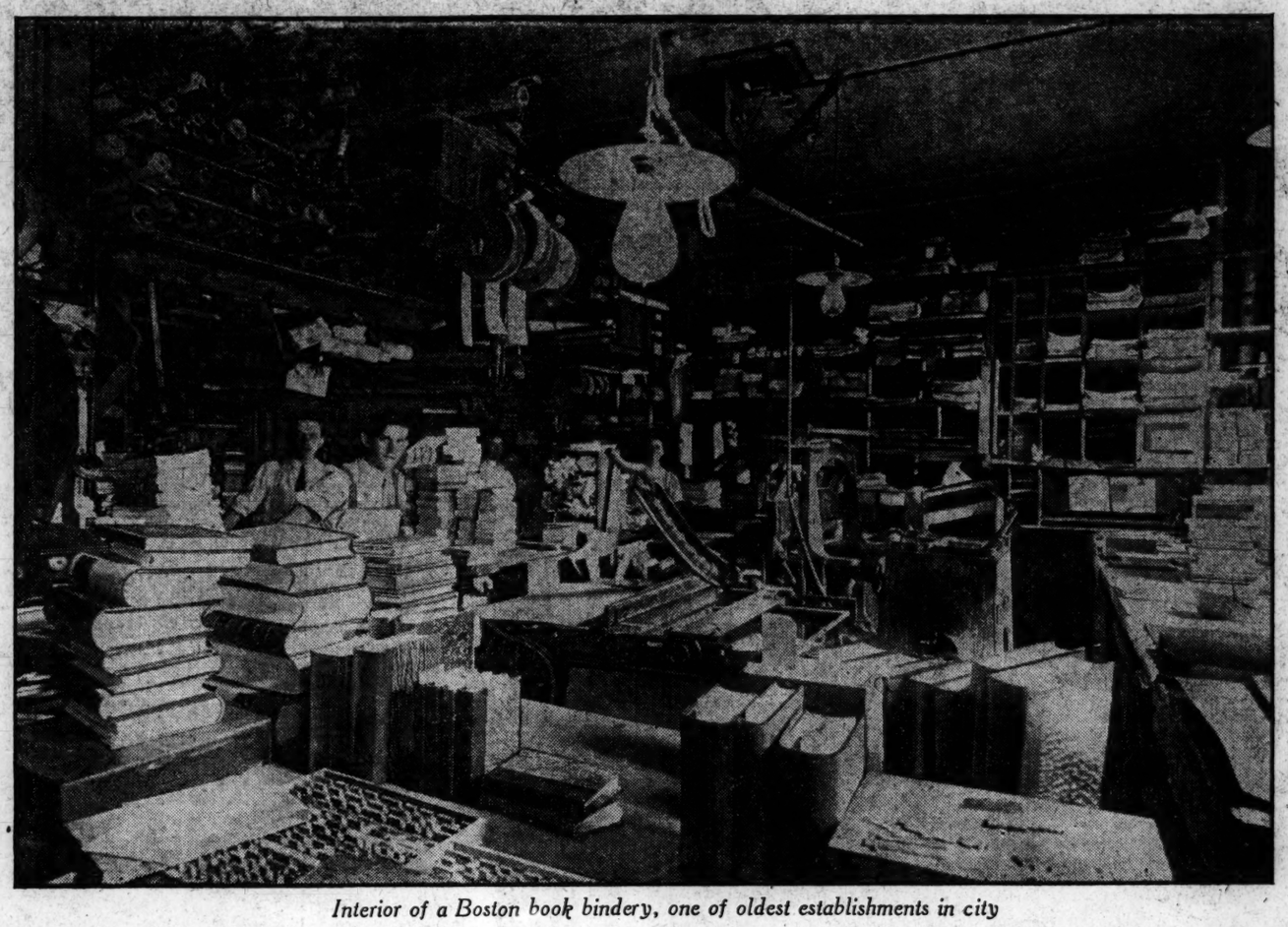
"Our next place is on Congress street," said the Bostonian. "We have been in business since 1838," said the young woman at the desk, "but we don't do the kind of work you want, for we are an edition concern and not a job shop."

"Just what is an edition concern?" asked one of the men.

"Edition places do binding but no rebinding. They get out books for publishers who want big quantities. Here on our sample shelves you can see the names of some of the publishers we do work for. Of course the work is almost entirely done by machinery."

The next bindery was on Purchase street. The woman in charge said she had been with the firm ever since it was established, 45 years ago. She pointed out with pride the old-fashioned equipment, much of it still in constant use, for here all the work is done by hand, except the cutting and wiring. "We don't believe much in machinery," she said, "especially for sewing. We bind books to stay bound, whether they are done in leather, cloth, buckram or canvas. We rebind a great many lawyer's books and library books. Some of our workers have been with us many years, and they take great pride in the kind of work they turn out."

"I have run a book bindery for 46 years," announced the manager of a concern on Pearl street. We do all kinds of binding here from the cheapest covers to gilt edge full levant. I shouldn't wonder if we did the greatest variety of work of any book binding concern in New England. It was all hand work when we started, but now at least three fourths is done by machinery. Hand sewing is better for books if you want them to last, but for cheap novels machine sewing is plenty good enough. If you didn't sew them by machinery you could never turn them out fast enough."



Interior of a Boston book bindery, one of oldest establishments in city

"Do your patrons want about the same kind of bindings today that they did 40 years ago?" was inquired.

"Just about the same. Of course buckram has taken the place of sheepskin to a large extent, but aside from that the owners of private libraries want about the same styles in bindings that they always did. There are more binderies in Boston today than there were years ago, and many of these are edition concerns. There are more job shops, too, but I believe there are fewer that do really good work. Boston has always been a great place for binderies."

"This place has been established since 1821," said the manager of the next concern, a bindery on Federal street. "We got out the first Watts hymn book and the first copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We do all kinds of binding from 4½ cents a volume to $250 a volume. We use every conceivable kind of binding, silks, velours and alligator.

Industry Sees Growth

"We started with not more than six employees and now we have 125. I think we must be the largest concern and the oldest of just this kind in New England. Of course we use much more machinery than we once did, but all the sewing here is still done by hand."

"I started in business for myself only nine years ago," asserted the next book binder, who is located on a top floor on Franklin street. I come from a family of bookbinders; my father and grandfather were both in the business, but not in the United States, and I intend that my boy shall grow up to be a bookbinder too. I believe there will always be room for the good bookbinder, although of late years people aren't so particular whether the work is done well as long as the book looks well. I like this business because it brings me in contact with educated, pleasant people."

"Suppose we omit the others in this section and go over to Bromfield street and Hamilton place," proposed the Bostonian, and they went to the latter, climbing four flights.

Patrons Willing to Climb

"Your customers must think a lot of you to come up all those steps," one exclaimed on entering the tiny office.

"They do. My customers know me well," answered the proprietor. "I have been in the business for years, and my father was before me, where the Old Corner Bookstore stood. I imagine we are the oldest bindery in Boston." Then he entertained his callers with anecdotes of bygone days, pointed to pictures and prints on the walls associated with old Boston history, and told how his father had loved books, what a remarkable library he collected, and how well acquainted he had been with literary lights.

"What do you say if we take a run over to Harvard square?" inquired the host as they turned into Tremont street. "You remember one man told us of a bindery near the university that we might find interesting."

So to Harvard square they went, and near by they found the establishment, which does all the rebinding for Harvard University. "And we number among our patrons owners of fine private libraries, too," said the young man in charge. "We have been in business since 1876."

Sprinkled Edges Are Liked

Then he explained how many people would like to have morocco bindings but choose buckram because it is cheaper, and he named the different kinds of edges that are put on books and told how they are put on. Before he had finished his listeners had learned the difference between deckled, plain, colored, marbled, sprinkled and gilt edges; learned, too, that the sprinkled edges are those most in demand at present, and that the gilt edge usually is put on only the best books because it is expensive.

"Well, what bindery is going to get your patronage?" later asked the Bostonian's friend.

"I am more perplexed than I was at the beginning," was the reply, "but I certainly know a lot more about book binding than I did this morning. I think I shall have to divide up my books and try all the binderies, then I may know what one to recommend to my friends."

RESPECT FOR BAGGAGE TAUGHT IN TOPEKA RAILROAD SCHOOL

One System Reduces Cost on Articles Lost or Damaged in Transit From Three Almost to One Per Cent by Lessons for Employees and Shippers

TOPEKA, Kan.—This state has just discovered that it has in operation within its borders a new sort of school, said to be the only one of its kind in the United States. It is located in Topeka and is operated entirely by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. The only pupils allowed to enroll are station agents, depot helpers, baggage men and trainmen. In place of text-books there are hammers, nails, boxes, a few pieces of paper, some excelsior and some burlap. The enrolment never diminishes or increases over 30 pupils at one time and sessions are in progress during the entire year. Sometimes the school and its equipment is bundled into a freight car and taken to other parts of the railroad's lines and used for a time.

The school is a shippers' efficiency school, and its purpose is to prevent the heavy charges which every railroad has to pay every year for goods lost and damaged in transit. The school is to teach the station agents, depot helpers and baggage men how to pack goods for safe transit, the baggage men how not to smash baggage and the trainmen how to switch cars so that all the packages in a car are safe from damage.

Classes have been in active operation for two years, and in that time the company has reduced the loss and damage claims against it from 3 per cent of the company's total earnings to a fraction over 1 per cent of the gross earnings. This not only helps the company's finances but it also saves shippers much loss, annoyance and inconvenience.

People Moving Instructed

The station agents and depot helpers are instructed as to packing goods to stand shipment in a freight car. If John Jones sells his store at Emporia and decides to move to California, the Santa Fe agent at Emporia asks when Mr. Jones is going to pack up to leave. When Mr. Jones is ready, the station agent, if it is a small town, or a helper if it is a large town, goes over to the Jones home.

He has been to the school in Topeka. He sorts out the furniture into different classes, one class being that which should be boxed, another that which should be put into barrels, another that which should be wrapped. Then he shows Mr. Jones, or whoever is doing the packing, how to pack each class of goods. If the [illegible] is done properly and as the railroad goods will make the 2000-mile trip without a single complaint of an article lost or damaged in transit.

If the railroad company has many complaints of loss and damage from a shipper, it sends a man over to the factory or warehouse and teaches the men in the plant how to pack that class of goods to avoid the damage. If a dealer in buggies has a customer who wants a buggy quickly and it arrives in a damaged condition the customer is inconvenienced, the dealer is annoyed and the railroad company perhaps has to pay the bill. So the company sends a man to the maker of the buggy, and the shipping men of the buggy plant are told how to pack a buggy so it will not be broken under ordinary circumstances.

Trunks Not to Be Dropped

Instructors in the school are experts in all the details of freight handling. The men are instructed not to drop a trunk or a box of freight out of a car door. "Take a little more time and get a truck and roll or lift the package out, set it down carefully and see that it doesn't roll off," is the text of one lesson. Then the instruction shows the agents and trainmen just how to do it.

The Santa Fe tried every way its management could think of to save the drain each year for lost packages and goods damaged in transit. It knew that much of the loss and damage was caused by poor packing to start with, also that its own trainmen and employees were not taking proper care of the goods in their charge. It sent out instructions by the dozen and discharged careless men by the score. But that did not save the 3 per cent of the company's total earnings being paid out in loss and damage claims. So the company decided on the school.

Every agent, depot helper, baggage man, trainman and every one else that has anything to do with actually handling a freight or baggage package on the system was ordered to go to this school. That helped somewhat but did not cut down the loss entirely. Then it was decided to give free instructions on packing goods to any shipper along the line. It mattered not whether the shipper handled a dozen cars of goods a day or was an emigrant on his way to a new home. The company furnished the instructors free to all. In two years

STYLES OF KEYS CHANGE OFTEN

Large Ones No Longer Fashion Since Tendency Developed to Make Them Smaller—Some Used to Lock Up Automobiles

Styles in keys change oftener than styles in women's hats. At least that is what Boston locksmiths say, and as some of them have been in the business 40 years they ought to know whereof they speak. Long ago very large keys used to be the fashion; today it is the small flat key which is most popular. Tomorrow something entirely new may appear on the market and straightway be adopted, though the general opinion seems to be that the small key never will be superseded permanently, for its very convenience commends it to men and women alike.

There are many ways in which keys may be classed. They may be divided into large, medium and small keys; into cylinder, drill and bit keys; or into keys for doors, trunks, desks, chests, jewelry cases, and everything else that ever needs to be locked up. One of the most interesting uses to which keys have been put in recent years is to lock books. In large business concerns where the ledgers contain information which only a few persons are allowed to see, locks and keys for these valuable books serve a most important purpose. Sometimes locks are used just for certain pages instead of for the whole book.

Locking Automobiles

Another modern use of the key is to lock automobiles. Sometimes it is the doors that are locked, sometimes the wheels, sometimes both. When they use keys, owners of automobiles who are also their own chauffeurs feel no uneasiness if they leave their cars standing in the street while they are closing up a business deal, and women who go out in their electrics to pay social calls can chat as long as they please, knowing that adventurous youths cannot take advantage of their absence for a jaunt about the city. New inventions make new kinds of keys necessary, and so it is not unlikely that the automobile key may be followed by the flying-machine key.

Door keys are, of course, among the commonest keys made. They have been used so long that it would seem as if nothing new in the line of a door key were possible. Yet there are many people who have not heard yet that door keys now are being fitted into door knobs instead of into a plate back of the knob. Nothing more convenient than this can be imagined for the people who have to find the keyhole in the dark, and the only wonder is that it wasn't thought of sooner.

In the Olden Days

In olden days door keys were of mammoth size. Sometimes the key was enough to discourage any one who thought he wanted to get in where he didn't belong. These keys were made of iron, and that only added to their forbidding appearance. Gradually their size was decreased until the medium-sized bit key became the popular one for doors. Then in 1838 the tumbler lock was developed, and today it is the small, flat key which is coming more and more into use, supplemented by cylinder keys which resemble it strongly. But at first the small, flat key was not popular at all. It was so small that the public needed some time to gain confidence in it, and even today there are plenty of cautious citizens who prefer the bit key to the cylinder key, not only because the former is cheaper but also because it looks safer. Yet people with experience with the two kinds of keys know that it is the cylinder and not the bit key which is really the safer.

Large Ones Still Wanted

Boston locksmiths still have orders for very large door keys. One reason for this is because there are stores and warehouses down in the Commercial street district which still retain the locks of a century ago, and in these locks only large keys can be used. Then there are people who are having country homes built in the colonial style, and of course they want locks and keys appropriate to the architecture. Lastly, large door keys have to be made sometimes for use on the stage, where scenes often are laid in some past century and where doors have to be locked and unlocked in plain sight of the audience. To behold a sexton unlocking a ponderous church door with a small bit key would be almost more than the modern audience could endure.

For the convenience of persons who through necessity of one kind or another still carry large keys these are often made now so that they can be folded up to the size of an ordinary bit key.

Trunk keys come in about every style that has been invented. The kind most in use now, locksmiths say, is the drill key. This is a small hollow key, and resembles other keys only in one particular—it is frequently not at hand when wanted. As soon as people begin to pack for vacation, the locksmith's trade begins to boom, not only because there is a demand for keys to lock up all doors in the house but because nobody in the house seems to know where all the trunk keys have gone to; consequently a new supply must be procured.

Keys Often Disappear

There is something else besides vacations that helps to keep the locksmith busy, and that is the fact that women have no pockets. They are always laying down their handkerchiefs and keys and going away without them or else dropping them when they hurry on to or off the cars, or else leaving them at home when they should take them along. One locksmith says some women come to him as often as five times a year to sorry for himself but not for the women when pockets for women come into style again.

Fifty years ago keys were composed mostly of brass. Today with the growing popularity of cylinder keys, German silver and steel are the materials more commonly used, though brass and cast iron also are holding their own. Occasionally tiny keys are made of gold or silver for jewel cases. These often fit into padlocks and are expensive. Keys for watches and clocks are not made by locksmiths but are turned out in the factories where the timepieces are manufactured.

Locks for safety vaults have come to be complicated affairs. Sometimes it requires five different persons to unlock a single door, because of the various combinations employed. Improvements in these combination locks are still being made, the idea being to increase the complications to the point of absolute security.

Master keys are a comparatively recent invention. They began to come into favor some 15 years ago, and now they are employed everywhere in large office buildings and hotels. Often there is a master key for each floor and a grand master key for the entire building.

Filed to Proper Shape

Keys used to be made wholly by hand, and many keys still are made so, though the more usual way now is for the locksmith merely to file to the proper shape a blank that has been turned out by machinery. One Boston locksmith declares by this method he is able to make 400 Yale keys in an hour.

A modern key catalogue gives one an idea of the present extent and nature of the key business. Here one finds from 40,000 to 50,000 blanks listed, any number of them looking almost alike but showing some slight difference upon close examination. Here are some of the heads under which these blanks will be found catalogued: Bronze metal and steel key blanks, polished or nickeled blanks, steel, polished or nickeled blanks, flat steel blanks, German silver blanks, bronze pad blanks, steel and malleable pad keys and blanks, gilt cabinet blanks and nickel-plated folding steel door blanks.

The reason why there should be so many patterns in keys of the same type can only be explained, the makers assert, by the fact that people are always wanting something new, something different and something individual. The difference in pattern has nothing to do with the key's usefulness, as a rule, yet the fact remains that as soon as a new pattern appears there is likely to be a demand for it. Occasionally some one wants a key which will be different from that owned by any one else in the world; in other words, he wants the exclusive right to that key. A Boston locksmith recently made such a key for a patron and received for his work the tidy sum of $30. This locksmith says that key making always has been and always

VALUABLE LANDS PRESENTED ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Gift to Be Used as Site for New Music Department and Institution to Have Many Handsome Structures, Including Administration Building and Armory

CHICAGO—Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, recently announced the most important single gift ever made by a private individual to the University of Illinois. It was made by Capt. Thomas J. Smith of Champaign, and consists of 769 acres of the best farm lands of Champaign county, much of it situated in close proximity to towns and villages. The total valuation exceeds $200,000.

The purpose of the gift is to make possible the erection of a building upon the campus of the university to house the music departments of the institution. The University of Illinois was the first of the important American universities to organize a music school upon the same basis as other professional schools of the institution.

A new chemistry building, valued at $250,000 to supplement the present chemistry hall, is under course of construction. The new $500,000 armory is nearing completion. The building is 225 by 400 by 90 feet. In addition to being used for military purposes the building will be used for various kinds of conventions, meetings and athletic purposes.

Ground has been broken for the new administration building, in which will be housed all of the business offices of the school. It adjoins the recently finished commercial building. Work on the educational building will be started this will be maintained as a model high school as well as having many other features of twentieth century education. The auditorium is being remodeled so as to improve its acoustic qualities, and a $20,000 pipe organ is being installed.

There have been a minimum number of changes in the faculty. The most notable is the appointment of J. Lawrence Erb, formerly president of the Wooster (Ohio) University of Music, to succeed Charles H. Mills as director of the school of music. Mr. Mills resigned to accept a similar position at the University of Wisconsin.

SOUTH TOLD TO GROW MORE OATS

BALTIMORE—The condition of the cotton market may result in a considerable readjustment of the crops produced by the South, says the News. Already the southern farmers are looking for something to take the place of cotton.

South Carolina farmers are being urged to raise oats. In a circular sent throughout the state, W. W. Long of Clemson College, state agent and director of extension, recommends the raising of oats. He says they require a minimum amount of fertilizer, that plenty of seed is available and that the continuance of the war

Growth Helps San Diego Schools

Unusual Educational Facilities Have Resulted From City's Rise in Population—Nearly Trebled in Space of Five Years

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Educators who visit San Diego exposition, which is to open on Jan. 1, 1915, for 12 months, will find this sunlit California city rich in the possession of unusual schools developed under the stress of a flowing tide of population, which has arisen from 35,000 to 90,000 in the past five years and still advances.

Adjoining the exposition in Balboa park and commanding the blue expanse of Pacific ocean and the purpling mountains of Mexico there has been completed recently a high school of notable character. The school group includes four buildings of granite construction and of Gothic architectural motive.

A feature of the planning is the grouping of the sexes, all distinctly feminine work being included in one building and boys' work in another, separated by the central buildings, where joint studies are conducted. Arcades connect the buildings and enclose "open air" study courts.

Technical Arts Studied

Studies usual to high schools are provided for, but unusual attention has been given to development of technical arts. The domestic arts building contains cookery, domestic chemistry, laundry, dressmaking, millinery and physical inspection departments, and also a completely furnished model house for training of housekeepers. The manual arts building is more liberally spacious and better equipped than is usually the case, and provides for practical woodworking, foundry and smith work, machine shop and electrical practise.

The additional study hall recently completed and here illustrated is distinctive for its scheme of lighting through diffusing glass in the ceiling, which has proved restful and conducive to study. At night the lighting has a daylight effect produced by batteries of electric lamps concealed above the ceiling glass. The furnishing of this study hall was experimental and is probably the first large installation of individual tables for study; an arrangement which has proved a great help to students.

Particular attention has been paid to educational drama at this school, standard and original plays by the students being systematically produced.

More Demands Foreseen

The continued increase of enrolment will result soon in an additional high school in another section of the 1400 acre park which forms the heart of the city of San Diego, the present school being crowded by the attendance of 1600 students.

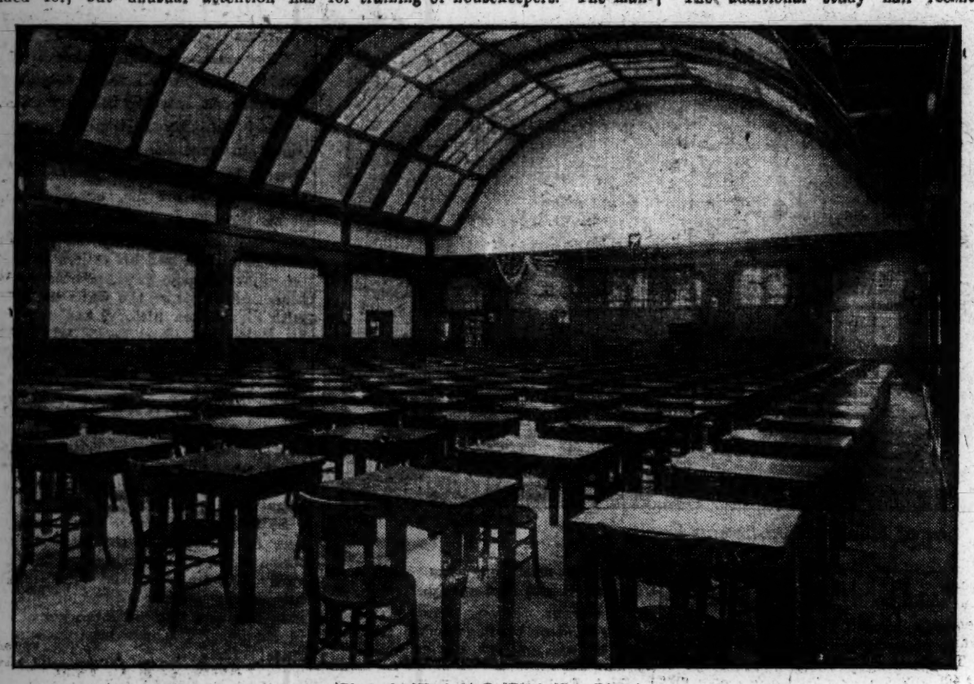
Provision of a school "cafeteria" accommodating 400 per sitting and providing exceptionally good food in an exceptionally economical way, has been demanded by the attendance.

San Diego now is constructing a concrete stadium, to seat 28,000 people around a quarter-mile track with full baseball and athletic field, and an athletes' building. The latter is built to enclose a private "patio" or open-air court for athletes' practise, basketball and other activities.

This stadium adjoins and will serve the high school for athletic work. Its completion is being arranged in time for the world competitions and important ball and athletic events associated with the exposition in 1915, which are expected to attract an enormous attendance.

(Quayle Brothers & Cressey, architects)

Extension scheme for high school addition to meet city's growing needs



(Photo by Herbert R. Fitch, San Diego)

Study hall of San Diego high school, furnished with individual tables

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Preparations have now been completed for

The Great Autumn Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

(of guaranteed qualities)

which will commence on Monday, October 12th, and will continue throughout the current month.

The Sale will be held in the greatly enlarged Rug Department (occupying practically all of the Fifth Floor), and will far surpass in magnitude and interest any previous event of similar character.

Every Rug in this Sale, which includes Rugs of every desirable type and size, was separately selected by B. Altman & Co.'s New York buyers in their expedition through the Orient. All will be marked at prices representing about one-half the real values.

Fine Persian Mats
value $25.00 . . . . . at $12.50

Small Oriental Rugs
values $16.50 to $19.50 . . . . . at $9.50

Large Oriental Rugs
values $27.50 to 50.00 . . . . . at $13.75 to 24.00

Extra Large Oriental Rugs
values $65.00 to 150.00 . . . . . at $30.00 to $68.00

1,000 FINE ORIENTAL RUGS
in large sizes, from Central Persia,
values $65.00 to 175.00 . . . . . at $30.00 to 75.00

Oriental Hall Runners
values $75.00 to 175.00 . . . . . at $34.00 to 85.00

OVER 2,000 ORIENTAL RUGS IN ROOM SIZES
values $185.00 to 2,500.00 . . . . . at $90.00 to 1,200.00

Inspection and comparison are invited.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HARKING BACK

Do folks now have as much real fun
When out in their auto for a run
Of a hundred miles or so, so fast
They can't see things they are flitting past,
As they did in the old-time, plodding days
When they jogged along in an easy chaise,
And let the good horse slowly walk,
Or stop, if they met with friends to talk?

Sometimes when I'm out in my machine
And sniffing the scent of gasoline
And cleaving the air at a rapid rate,
I say to myself: "Yes, this is great!"
Yet, somewhere, hiding within my breast,
There is a feeling of strange unrest,
And many and many a time I've sighed
For a good old-fashioned buggy-ride!

The baseball season is about to make its home run.

ILLUMINATING

A lantern is good to go out in the dark
When a light is required, although
One that will not go out, let me dare to remark,
Would really be better, you know.

As the football season advances things are warming up on the gridiron.

APPRECIATION

If you, my friend, should think of me
Oft as I think of you,
And thoughts were solid things, there'd be
A bridge between us two.

TIDAL BASIN PLAN IS NOW APPROVED

WASHINGTON—In a letter sent to the president of the Senate, Secretary of War Garrison approved the plan of establishing bathing beaches at the tidal basin, says the Herald. The letter was accompanied by an estimate, showing that it would cost $192,150.

Secretary Garrison declared the tidal basin an appropriate place for the project, in view of the fact that the office of public buildings and grounds is improving Potomac park with recreation facilities for the general public.

The bathing beach plan as set out by Colonel Harts, engineer commissioner of the district, calls for the erection of several permanent buildings on the edge of

AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENT WORLD

Value of Contact With Great Teacher Emphasized by College Graduates—Novel Application of Honor System—Kitchener as Educator—English Schools

"What is the most valuable asset of your college course?" was asked of 100 graduates of American colleges, the graduates chosen representing different walks of life.

The answer of 89 of these men was virtually identical—"Personal contact with a great teacher," a significant point for the consideration of teachers who fail to see the boys beyond the subjects of their lectures.

At Peddie Institute, where there are this year 313 boys, the honor system has taken firm root. A student committee composed of five seniors and four juniors, elected by the boys, has charge of student discipline. Democracy is the watchword. One law is to the effect that every boy must greet every other boy he meets. Two of the new boys were walking together last week when one of these freshmen failed to speak to a boy on the street. "Why didn't you speak to him?" said his companion. "Oh," said the boy, in a superior way, "he is a waiter. I don't associate with waiters." The conversation was overheard and at once reported to the student committee, who met the young aristocrat at the school buildings, escorted him hurriedly to his room, made him disrobe and put on his pajamas, after which he was led to the football field and made to spend the entire day marking out the field, working on his hands and knees, meanwhile wearing a sign reading, "I believe in the dignity of labor!"

"What is your policy in educating Egyptian youth?" was asked of Lord Kitchener. He answered sententiously, "We don't want them to get their hands soft." That Kitchener is a successful educator along practical lines is revealed by the fact that recently there were 1960 applications received for 384 vacancies in a Trades School at Cairo, and that along the Nile one sees today scores of government boys from the mechanical, civil and electrical engineering institutions, repairing the dykes, surveying for new irrigation works and teaching the Nile farmers the latest methods in agriculture. One finds these young Egyptians in the school foundries welding iron with iron, exchanging the ancient method of memorizing the Koran for the experience of joy and wonder of iron, "Isn't it fun to see how one thing bursts into another without breaking?"

The war has many indirect effects. Recently a lady who had been thinking of sending her boy to a military school was asked what military school she had selected. "Oh," said she, "I have changed my view; I wouldn't for the world encourage my boy to be a soldier at this time."

Compulsory chapel is being omitted in many colleges of the United States today, because, the authorities say, the boys are not interested in enforced religion. One sometimes wonders whether it is the enforcement or the irreligion of the chapel leaders that lies at the root of the student indifference. As one student expressed it, "When a man has something worth while to say, we usually listen." It was at one of the great western universities that the beautiful college verse is found illuminative of the value of the exercises, as it is of the fact of reverence whenever a great teacher bows his head in prayer:

When Prexy prays
Our heads all bow,
A sense of peace
Smooths every brow;
Our hearts, deep stirred,
No whisper raise
At chapel time,
When Prexy prays.

The following statistics from the Christian Association year book of 1913 are as significant as they are encouraging regarding the altruistic and religious tendencies of college and preparatory school students of the United States. Student associations numbering 772 in as many institutions report a membership of 69,296 men; 6037 students engaged in community service, 48,398 students in Bible classes, 260 Greek letter fraternities reporting Bible classes with an enrolment of 5160 fraternity men, 12,823 students following habits of daily Bible study, and 12,668 men studying missionary problems in mission study classes.

A religious census was taken recently at the Imperial University of Tokio, where 6000 students were in attendance. There were approximately 70 students who claimed to be Christians, 300 confessed the Shintuist, Confucianist or Buddhist faith, while the large remainder said they were indifferent or not rived, the native religious beliefs of the educated young men of the Orient seem to be gradually losing their hold. If, as one great educator said, "As go the students of Asia, so goes Asia," this matter is one of critical moment for both native and outside educators.

"What is an English public school?" was asked of a varied list of Englishmen. "An institution of democracy of the top layer," answered a Cambridge schoolmaster. "A place where I learned the habit of never saying nice things about a man to his face, and never saying a bad thing about him when he is absent," said a London business man. "A jolly good place to teach a boy how to play fair," was the answer that came from an English colonizer in India.

It is the latter answer which is especially impressive to an American visiting the great public schools of Eton, Harrow and Rugby, which are among the best types of the 25 or 30 such institutions for preparatory training in England. These institutions, which emphasize student self-government, the training of the will and justice at any price, never have been more accurately described than in the spirit of the poem by Henry Newbolt, called "Vita Tampadá." It reads as follows:

There's a breathless hush in the close tonight—
Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in.

And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,
But his captain's hand on his shoulder smote
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

The sand of the desert is sodden red—
Red with the wreck of a square that broke—
The gatling jammed and the colonel dead
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke.

The river of death has brimmed its banks
And England's far, and honor a name
But the voice of a school boy rallies the ranks
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

This is the word that year by year
While in her place the school is set
Every one of the sons must hear,
And none that hears it dares forget.

This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame—
And falling, fling to the host behind

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Teaching is not all from text-books, as any teacher knows. The textbook work is often the easiest part, the hardest having nothing at all to do with books. The aim of every school is to help its pupils become fine men and women, with American ideals, and just how to do this is sometimes a puzzle. It is the greatest puzzle where the children are of alien parentage or nativity, for their training is wholly different from that of the American child, and it is often a difficult task to get them to appreciate and abide by the American standard.

In every school there are at least some pupils whom the teacher finds it exceedingly difficult to interest. One method after another may fail, but many stories may be told of boys or girls who were a hard trial to their teachers and who have become a credit to their school and themselves. It is things like these that help to make teaching the high and important task that it is.

CHILD HELPS CHILD

In one school in Boston there is a certain little girl who not very long ago seriously troubled the whole school and was of serious concern to the master and teachers, who knew to what unhappiness she would come if she did not mend her ways. Nothing they did seemed to help the child, and the master thought he had about reached the limit of his patience when it occurred to him that this little girl had taken a fancy to another little girl, who evidently did not care for the proffered friendship.

In this the master saw hope. He took the second little girl into his confidence, telling her that he thought she might do a great deal for the first little girl and help her to become what she ought to be. Bertha was to talk it over with her mother before anything was done about it, however. The mother was as willing as Bertha was, so after that when Emily smiled at Bertha, Bertha smiled at Emily and asked her to play. One day Emily went home with Bertha, sisted to Emily that she would not be her friend unless Emily was a nice little girl.

The change has been marked. Emily is very careful now about her language, and everything she does, so there shall be nothing of which Bertha or Bertha's mother could disapprove. She keeps herself clean and neat, is making friends, and finding that she has ever so much more fun in being "good" than in doing the things that caused her to be shunned by the other children at the school. She is a merry little lass, full of frolic and good, but there was no one at home to watch over her, and no one to care very much about her until Bertha, the master and Bertha's mother took her in hand.

MAKING SCHOOL HELP

George A. Tyzzer, master of the Theodore Lyman school, East Boston, looks upon it as one of his most important duties to know everything there is to know about the social conditions of his district. It is not so much what the pupils get from the school books that matters, he thinks, although that is very important, but what they get about right living, so he endeavors to make the school stand as the father and mother to the children as well as teacher in the professional sense. He knows what his boys and girls do out of school, and they know he knows it. Through this understanding many crooked paths have been made straight and boys and girls helped on to a usefulness and consequent happiness that they would not otherwise have attained. It is difficult, Mr. Tyzzer says, for the school that has the child only five hours a day to accomplish all that should be done for some children, but even so results are gratifying.

So well has this larger work of the school been carried out that the grown people of the district, whether they have children in the school or not, are accustomed to come to the master with all their difficulties, expecting him to settle them. It may be an altercation between the children, or it may be something in which the school cannot be even remotely interested, but whatever it is cants return again and again upon occasion and send others.

Three fourths of the residents of the district are from southern Italy.

MACHINE-SHOP PRACTISE

Machinery for machine-shop practise in the new Austin pre-vocational center in the Lyman district, East Boston, is being installed by the boys. A good deal of it is now up. When it is finished the walls of the industrial side of the building will be painted by the boys. The whole building has been put in thorough repair and the half devoted to academic work painted and finished. The half in which the shop work is carried on was left for the boys to finish, each group setting up its own apparatus. The printing and bookbinding outfits are now completed and the machine shop is almost ready for the painting. It is needed badly. This work, besides giving the boys practical experience, will be an object lesson in what a little paint and labor will do.

DEVOTED TO WORK

The boys are devoted to their work and showing good results, but some of them are inclined to be unruly and give their teachers much to do to keep them in order. When all other means have failed the teacher will say to such a boy that if he is not obedient he will not be allowed to go to the shop. That usually is sufficient to bring about the desired end.

EXTRA CLASSES OPENED

Two new classes, one on public speaking and one on business correspondence, have been started at the High School of Commerce. They are extras and open only to those seniors who have particularly good marks in their regular studies. In the opinion of James E. Downey, the head master, the ability to speak in public is valuable to anybody. It means self-possession and poise, puts one in the way to both give and receive pleasure, and often leads to advancement. The advantages of business correspondence are obvious.

The boys taking the work are enthusiastic over it.

EL PASO TO TORREON SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In expectation of the early opening of the through service from the Texas border to Mexico City, the Texas and Pacific has arranged to run through sleepers from El Paso to Torreon connecting with the Tex and

Birds Trill in Human Musical Notation

HERMIT THRUSH'S MELODY ON SCALE OF SCOTCH FOLK SONG, F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS FINDS

Harvard Botanist Through Long Study Has Trained Ear to Catch Bird Songs and Translate Them Into Musical Notation—Tones Transcend High Register

Birds in their songs have a scheme of rhythm and melody which is essentially the same as that out of which the art of music has developed, according to Prof. F. Schuyler Mathews of Harvard University, who has made the study of bird singing his avocation for 30 years. Points which Mr. Mathews maintains are: First, that while the casual listener may not be able to refer the song of a bird immediately to the musical scale, the tones form a melody which when analyzed may approximately be transcribed on the staff; and second, that while all birds of a particular kind have a foundation song which is invariable, there is so much indivdualty of voice that the same singer can be distinguished from other singers of his feather and can be recognized from season to season on his return from South to North.

The department of the university in which Professor Mathews serves is that of botany, and he has made many of his studies of bird songs in the botanical gardens at Cambridge in the course of his academic work. He has also studied them during his summer vacations in New Hampshire, in the valley lands and mountain localities near the Franconia notch. He first began to study them in the eighties in New York and New Jersey. Consequently his observations cover typical regions in the northeastern United States.

Observer's Ears Trained

Talking with a Monitor writer Mr. Mathews said that it was not his professional interest in technical branches that led him to the study of bird songs, but his incidental interest in painting. "Not as an ornithologist, but as an artist," he explained, "I have noticed the singing of the birds. When out in the fields sketching I heard them and I began, what few naturalists and no musicians, so far as I have learned, ever did, training my ears to the bird sounds and taking the songs down on paper.

"This work should not have lain neglected by the musical profession," Mr. Mathews declared; "and there is much still left for musicians to do. It is simply a question of patient observation and diligent ear training. The tones of the bird voice lie in the highest register employed in music and sometimes they go even above that. The listener must not only accommodate his ear to acute pitches, but he must habituate it to extremely rapid execution and to constant and random shifts of key. And then he must accustom himself to listening to a great deal of inferior talent. For only a few of the birds are great artists in singing."

Illustrating his method of working, Mr. Mathews showed that it would be next to impossible, even for those of highly trained ear, to set down the song of a bird on hearing it for the first time. The bird's utterance in most cases is so complex, strain succeeding strain, that the listener finds it profitless to try to get it all at once. He must listen to the first notes only and neglect all the rest, waiting until those first notes recur, as they inevitably will. When those notes are analyzed and put on paper the rest of the song can be added in time.

Song of the Species Sought

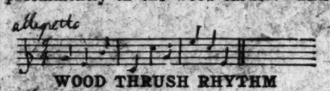
"I never, when I start out, listen to a bird song with the idea of committing it to memory," Mr. Mathews added. "I am searching for the fundamental rhythm of the song of a given species of bird. To record accurately the interpretation of that rhythm by an individual singer would not give me what I want."

The highest type of singer among the birds that are found in the northeastern corner of the United States, according to the records of Mr. Mathews, and probably according to general opinion also, is the thrush. "I recognize the various birds of this family," he commented, "not by their markings, but by their voices." I never try to get close to a Swainson's thrush to look for the olive marking on his back; I know him by his song. I never look for the red on the hermit; I recognize him by his singing."

Continuing the subject of the thrushes, Mr. Mathews referred to an issue which he means to raise some day with the ornithologists. "Wilson's thrush, or the veery," he explained, "is put down in the books as a distant relative of Bicknell's thrush. The veery is a valley bird, is light in color and of fair size. Bicknell's thrush, on the other hand, is a mountain bird, is dark in color and rather small. I have never heard him sing below an altitude of 2000 feet. In appearance, and in habits he is quite a different bird from the veery and on the ground of these external characteristics, I think the ornithologists plausibly make him a distant relative of the veery. But I have a reason for thinking that the two thrushes are not distant but near relatives, and that reason is in their songs. The song of the veery and that of Bicknell's thrush are much alike. Now I hold that this similarity of endowment of song argues more strongly for the nearness of kinship than their physical dissimilarity argues for remoteness."

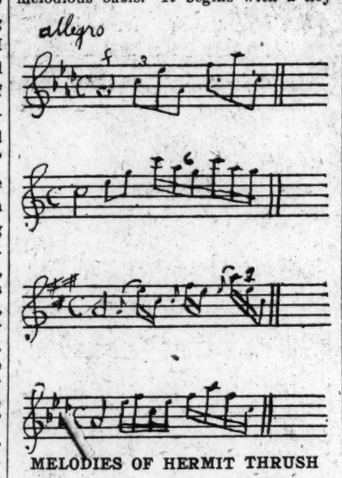
Thrush Like Oboe

Resuming the subject of the proficiency of the thrushes as singers, Mr. Mathews remarked on the tone quality of the songs of the whole family. "The thrush quality of tone," he said, "is not unlike that of the oboe in the orchestra. It is just as clearly a family type of sound as is the double-reed instrumental tone. It discloses itself preeminently in the wood thrush. This



WOOD THRUSH RHYTHM

bird has by far the most beautiful voice of them all; but his song is stiff in rhythm; he is a comparatively poor executant, and so he does not rank as the best singer of the family. The greatest artist is the hermit thrush. In the form of his song and in the execution of it he is a master. The wood thrush's song is based on three notes of a chord, taken in all possible variations and in many keys. The number of his groups of three notes is large, but the form in which he presents them is stiff. They are always even, or nearly even, quarter notes. But the hermit thrush's song has a more melodious basis. It begins with a key-



MELODIES OF HERMIT THRUSH

note, which is sounded loudly and is effectively prolonged. From this as a starting point the song is a series of notes sounded swiftly and in arpeggio manner on the pentatonic scale. The song thus takes in six notes of the piano scale and the octave and has the same musical basis as a Scotch folk song."

Mr. Mathews here pointed out that the hermit thrush, with his familiar habit of singing in the border of an echoing wood, seems oonsciously to pick out his auditorium. "That first note," he remarked, "is sounded with such power that it seems to be heard through all the rest of the song, as when a low note is held on an organ while a consonant melody is played above it."

Describing the voices of the thrush family further, Mr. Mathews said that the veery sings on a descending scale, while Swainson's thrush sings on an ascending scale. The tone of the hermit thrush and of Swainson's thrush is pleasing, though inferior to that of the wood thrush, being of somewhat mixed color. The veery tone color is altogether on the mixed order."

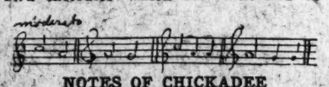
Birds Change Key

The practise of birds singing their songs in a number of keys, Mr. Mathews pointed out, makes the notation of their melodies merely illustrative of their general vocal habit, and not actually representative of what the listener hears. So when the hermit thrush song is written down in notes it is only a small part of what the bird does at a given performance. The bird has a song No. 1, with which he starts a concert. He follows this quickly with the same thing, or nearly the same, in a rising key, and he goes on with it in as many as five different keys, chosen at random. But eventually he returns to his song No. 1, and this will be exactly as he originally gave it.

Mr. Mathews has kept records year after year of the same birds, keeping them for as many as five years on in the case of individuals, or as long as the birds returned to their northern nesting grounds. A common period for him to keep the record is three years. This period he has found, brings the bird to his best efficiency as a singer. He has observed that a bird makes distinct improvement the second year over the first and that he is better at the end of the spring singing season than at the beginning. When he resumes his singing in the autumn, he is not generally up to his spring mark. After the second year a bird's song becomes practically fixed and goes on without change.

On the subject of individual voices, Mr. Mathews spoke of a song sparrow which this summer developed a tune enough like the beginning of a familiar gospel hymn to make it instantly recognizable from all other song sparrows. This bird is one of the singers he will especially listen for when the northward migration take place next spring.

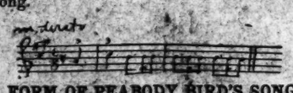
One of the simplest and most familiar bird melodies which Mr. Mathews re-



NOTES OF CHICKADEE

ferred to is the two notes of the chickadee, in either a minor third or a full tone. These, if represented in the key of C fall on the notes C A, descending, and A G, descending. Of course the sound of all the bird songs is a double octave above the position where they sound as written on the ordinary treble staff.

The rhythmic pattern of few bird songs is so distinct and easily reducible to the musical staff as that of the Peabody bird's, or white-throated sparrow's song.



FORM OF PEABODY BIRD'S SONG

The songs of few birds, Mr. Mathews pointed out, are as accurate as the simple cadence of the chickadee. The birds sing, in his explanation, as though they would be accurate if they could be.

By way of general comment Mr. Mathews said that one of the familiar singers, the Baltimore oriole, has no fundamental rhythm, but only an unmeasured staccato. He makes up, however, for his lack of rhythm by a brilliant quality of tone. The tone of the scarlet tanager and that of the rose breasted grosbeak are identical; but the tanager has a broken song, while the grosbeak has a continuous one. The New England cuckoo strikes two notes almost simultaneously, being unlike the European bird of the same name, which has distinct notes.

VOICE SUITS ROLE ALWAYS IN BOSTON THEATER OPERA

Singing the role of Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto" and the role of Rosina in Rossini's "Barber of Seville," Miss Miriam Ardini, light soprano, will apear in the performances of the Boston theater opera company the second week. Miss Ardini has made herself known the first week by her interpretation of the title role of Donizetti's "Lucia." The assignments given her in the repertory illustrate the excellent musical management of the company, role and voice being brought together with fine artistic discernment.

The company at the Boston theater is small, but it seems completely equipped with singers, and so far not one has been missassigned to a part, and no part, however small, has been ineffectively taken. There is the lyric soprano voice of Miss Kristoffy, the dramatic soprano of Miss Lynbrook and the coloratura voice of Miss Ardini, and the right one is always heard in the right place.

A popular-priced opera company managed with complete respect for artistic requirements has been a rare institution in recent seasons in cities of the eastern states. Such an organization existed when Oscar Hammerstein had his preliminary "educational" season five years ago in New York and such a company exists in Boston at the present. The voices singing in the quartet in "Rigoletto" with Miss Ardini are Miss Gentle and Messrs. Sacchetti and Picco. The tenor associated with her in "The Barber of Seville" is Mr. Di Crescenzo, who has disclosed a tone of great beauty and an execution of unusual merit as Edgar in "Lucia." The baritone in "The Barber" is to be Mr. Corradetti.

Other operas of the second week to be given by the new company for the first time are "Otello," with Mr. Tricario in the title role, Mr. Corradetti in the part of Iago and Miss Kristoffy as Desdemona; "Cavalleria," with Miss Fox and Mr. Sacchetti, and "Pagliacci," with Miss De Phillipe, Mr. Opezzo and Mr. Picco.

The conductor of "Rigoletto" and "Otello" will be Mr. Bovi, who has interpreted "Aida" and "Trovatore" with success the first week. The conductor of "The Barber," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" will be Mr. Castillo.

The repertory of the second week is announced as follows: Monday afternoon, "Trovatore"; Monday evening, "Otello"; Tuesday evening, "Rigoletto"; Wednesday afternoon, "Otello"; Wednesday evening, "Cavalleria," followed by "Pagliacci"; Thursday evening, "Barber of Seville"; Friday evening, "Rigoletto"; Saturday afternoon, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"; Saturday evening, "Barber of Seville."

MISS MIRIAM ARDINI
Soprano with Boston Theater Opera Company

MUSIC NOTES

Miss Maud Powell, violinist, and Felix Fox, pianist, are to give their concert under the auspices of the Boston music school settlement on the afternoon of Oct. 25 in the Boston theater, instead of in the Scollay square Olympia theater, as originally announced. The other concerts of the series will also be in the Boston theater, as follows:

Nov. 8, Arrigo Serato, violinist, and George Mitchell, tenor; Nov. 22, Tina Lerner, pianist, and Swedish Singing Society Harmoni; Dec. 6, Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Reache, contralto, and Hoffmann string quartet.

These Sunday afternoon concerts begin at 3 o'clock. The prices are 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.

The Tremont Temple course of evening popular concerts is to begin in November with artists who have contributed to the success of the series in former seasons reappearing.

Cambridge Symphony Concerts

The sale of season tickets for the series of Symphony concerts which will be given in Sanders theater, Harvard University, by the Boston Symphony orchestra the coming season, will open at Kent's University Book Store, Harvard square, next Saturday morning, Oct. 17. The sale had wrongly been announced for Oct. 12.

The soloists engaged for this series are Pasquale Amato, Florence Hinkle, Harold Bauer, Anton Witek, Edward Morris, Irma Seydel and Ruth Deyo. The dates of the concerts are Thursday evenings, Oct. 22, Nov. 12, Dec. 10, Jan. 14, Feb. 4, Feb. 25, March 25 and April 29.

Concerts at Jordan Hall

Recitals which will be given during the coming winter under the management of L. H. Mudgett in Jordan hall are announced. The first will be by Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 17. Emilio De Gogorza, the baritone, will give a recital Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5. On the following afternoon, Frank Gittelson will make his first appearance in Boston. Mr. Gittelson, a native of Philadelphia, is a violinist with a record of success in Europe. Ethel Leginska, a pianist new to Boston, will give a recital Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, and Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, Albert Spalding, the violinist, will be heard.

Miss Ruth Deyo will appear in a piano recital Thursday, Nov. 19. Franklin P. Cannon, pianist, will give a recital Monday afternoon, Nov. 23; and Paul Draper, tenor, will give one Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 25. Other recitals will be given by Mme. Julia Culp, Miss Elena Gerhardt, Josef Lhevinne, Ferruccio Busoni, Jacques Thibaud, and Ossip Gabrilowitsch. Among local singers to be heard in recital under Mr. Mudgett's management will be Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt and Mrs. Marie Sunderlius.

The Flonzaley and Kneisel quartets will give their usual series of concerts. The former will give three in Jordan hall; the latter, four in Steinert hall. The dates of the Flonzaley concerts are Thursdays, Dec. 10, Jan. 28, and March 11. The dates of the Kneisel concerts are Tuesdays, Nov. 3, Dec. 1, Jan. 5, and March 16.

Concerts at Symphony Hall

A series of Sunday afternoon concerts will be given during the coming winter at Symphony hall. The first of these will be given Nov. 1. Two were scheduled for this month but one was cancelled and the other postponed. The first was to have been by Miss Emmy Destinn and Dingh Gilly, both of the Metropolitan opera house, but Mr. Gilly is to stay in Germany and Miss Destinn has announced that she is not coming to America, therefore this concert had to be abandoned. The other concert was to have brought Miss Frieda Hempel, the German soprano. Miss Hempel, however, is not coming to America as soon as she expected but she will appear at a Sunday concert later in the season.

The first concert, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, will be given by the New York Philharmonic orchestra under its conductor, Josef Stransky, with the Russian violinist, Efram Zimbalist, as soloist.

On the following Sunday, Nov. 8, the concert will be given by Mme. Olive Fremstad, formerly of the Metropolitan opera company, and Pasquale Amato, the Italian baritone of that institution. Mme. Fremstad is devoting herself this year entirely to concert work, while Mr. Amato is having a series of concert appearances before the opening of the Metropolitan season.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, will bring a joint recital by Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, and Mme. Olga Samaroff, pianist.

The annual concert for the benefit of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony orchestra will be given Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22.

These Sunday concerts will continue well into the spring. Among the artists engaged are: John McCormack, tenor; Harold Bauer, pianist; Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano; Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto; Miss Alma Gluck, soprano, with an assisting artist; and Fritz Kreisler, violinist. Mr. Paderewski, pianist, will appear on a Sunday afternoon, also Mme. Elisabeth van Endert, soprano; Jacques Thibaud, violinist; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist; Mme. Marie Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; Carl Flesch, violinist; and Miss Elena Gerhardt, soprano.

This list will be added to as time goes on. It is expected that arrangements can be made by which Mme. Sembrich, who is coming to America for a visit, may give one recital in Symphony hall.

After the close of the auction sales for tickets to the Symphony concerts Friday afternoon, the managers found that they had a number of locations left both for the Friday afternoon rehearsals and for the Saturday evening concerts. They are holding them on sale at the box-office.

People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union will establish a sight-singing class for beginners in a new locality, Faelten hall, 30 Huntington avenue, where meetings will be held at 8 o'clock Wednesday evenings through the season beginning Oct. 14. Another class for beginners will be held on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock in Recital hall, New England Conservatory, beginning Oct. 18. At the same place on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock an advanced class in sight singing will be carried on, beginning Oct. 18.

Any woman over 16 or any man over 18 years of age is eligible to join these classes. For the elementary classes no previous knowledge of music is required. A desire to learn to sing is all that is expected of intending members. The advanced class is made up of those who have had one season in the elementary classes and others who feel that they would like further instruction in sight singing. These classes have been carried on for 16 years, and thousands have through them learned to know the pleasure that comes from association with others in song. The instructors, officers and committees give their services without compensation. Books and music are furnished free. The only expense to members is 10 cents a lesson, which goes to pay hall rent.

The People's Choral Union, a chorus of 400 mixed voices, will this season give two concerts, one in January and one in April, in Symphony hall. For the first the conductor, Frederick W. Wodell, is planning a program which shall bring to performance new dramatic and patriotic cantatas by American composers, and "Fair Ellen," by Max Bruch. The work for the annual spring concert will be an oratorio. Those wishing to join the choral union do so by taking a sight-singing test, held by the director at Jordan hall, New England Conservatory building, Sundays, Oct. 18 and 25, and Nov. 1, at 2:30 o'clock.

The rehearsals of the union at Jordan hall are held on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock, and begin Oct. 18.

First Symphony Program

The thirty-fourth season of the Boston Symphony orchestra will open next Friday afternoon with the first public rehearsal, beginning at 2:30, which will be followed by the first concert on next Saturday evening, Oct. 17 at 8 o'clock. The sale of seats which has been in progress at Symphony hall during the past week is considered satisfactory. The new members of the orchestra are present and the rehearsals begin Monday morning. Dr. Muck, following the precedent established by him in past years, has not gone far afield for his first program. The symphony will be Beethoven's "Eroica." The other numbers will be Brahms' variation on a theme by Josef Haydn, Richard Strauss' tone poem "Don Juan," and Weber's overture "Euryanthe."

Rudolph Ganz's Recital

Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, will open the Boston season of recital in Jordan hall next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His program will be as follows: "Chaconne," Bach-Busoni; sonata in D major, Haydn; sonata in B minor, op. 58, Chopin; "In the Garden of the Old Serail," from op. 18, and serenade in G flat, op. 15, Blanchet; etude-caprice from op. 14, and "The Pensive Spinner," from op. 10, Ganz; "Elves' Dance," from op. 3, Korngold; "Mignon's Lied" and "Rakoczy March," Liszt.

Financing St. Louis Orchestra

Some doubt has been expressed in St. Louis as to whether or not the regular plan of financing the St. Louis Symphony orchestra can be carried out this year. Ordinarily a few wealthy men would be guarantors of the $12,000 to $15,000 fund needed to guarantee the coming season. This year there has been a reluctance in coming forward with subscriptions, and it is proposed to raise the money among the music-loving wage earners who make up the majority attendance of the concerts. It costs about $80,000 a year to run this orchestra, according to Oliver F. Richards, chairman of the executive committee. The seat sales amount to $50,000, leaving some $30,000 to be guaranteed before Max Zach, the conductor, can begin his season.

Oliver Ditson Company

Dream Pictures. Op. 6

WILMOT LEMONT

A collection of piano pieces which fascinate by their spontaneity and fresh flavor. Mr. Lemont offers an abundance of melody and a pleasingly euphonious harmonic scheme, which always shows refinement and sprightly fancy. To those who play for pleasure, to whom music brings joy and relaxation, these facile and effective compositions will be more than welcome.

The cover is a marvel of the printing art, in four colors, tied with silk cord, making the collection a most attractive gift to a musical friend.

Price $1.25 Postpaid

BOSTON NEW YORK

PROGRAM MADE FOR GATHERINGS AT FORD HALL

Speakers Appointed Will Take Up Topics Relating to Present Day Problems in Economics, Politics and Sociology

Sociology, economics, immigration, labor, militarism and other subjects of general interest are to be discussed at the 26 meetings in Ford hall this winter for practically all of which programs have been arranged under the direction of Miss Mary C. Crawford. The gatherings will be held each Sunday evening beginning Oct. 18. They were introduced to this city several years ago by George W. Coleman and were made possible through a fund left by Daniel S. Ford.

The first speaker on the list is William English Walling, of New York, who did some work while in the University of Chicago along the lines of sociology and economics and has been a factory inspector in Illinois. Mr. Walling's Ford hall subject is "The Message of Syndicalism."

Next on the list comes Mary Antin, the immigrant girl, who published an illuminating study of the immigrant problem called "They Who Knock at Our Gates." Her text will be the Browning lines, "God's in his heaven, all's well with the world." She will call her lecture "God and His World." The date is Oct. 25.

Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia on "What Work Should Give Us Besides Bread," is next on the list, his date being Nov. 1.

Margaret Slattery, who first appeared on the Ford hall platform last year on a night when the merits and demerits of our public school system were up for discussion, is to be the next speaker. Miss Slattery has been a teacher in all the grades and she talks on the contribution being made to society by the present school system of the United States. Her subject is "Energy—Undirected and Misdirected."

During the second week in November an association for the study of infants will hold a convention in Boston; and at a mass meeting in Ford hall the evening of Nov. 15, it will consider "The Effect of City Life on the Child of the Future," with Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott of the Hudson Guild, New York, as principal speaker.

Leslie Willis Sprague of Chicago who talked on "Tolstoi, the Man," last year, will speak in Ford hall, on the evening of Nov. 22, on the topic, "Will Democracy Endure?"

The next in the list is Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. After her marriage, 25 years ago, to Ballington Booth, she came to the United States; 15 years ago they founded together the Volunteers of America, of whose prison league work Mrs. Booth has charge. She will talk on the topic, "After Prison—What?" Her date is Nov. 29.

On Dec. 6 Peter Witt, commissioner of public works in Cleveland, O., is the speaker. Mr. Witt was one of Tom Johnson's lieutenants and has carried on many of the reforms of that social leader.

Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, who has kept in touch with the recent progress of affairs in Europe, will discuss "The Military Ideal" at the meeting of Dec. 13.

Bouck White will talk the Sunday preceding Christmas, taking for his subject, "If Christ Came on Christmas Day."

"Militancy and Morals" is the title of Professor Zueblin's address, which will come on the last Sunday of 1914.

The Rev. George Gordon, pastor of the New Old South church, talks on Jan. 3 on "A Message for the New Year."

On Jan. 10 the Rev. Harry Levi will speak on the topic, "What of the Brotherhood of Man?" Mr. Levi came to Boston from Wheeling, W. Va.

John Haynes Holmes, socialist preacher, who succeeded Minot J. Savage as pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York, will come on Jan. 17, speaking on the topic, "From Absolute Monarchy to Pure Democracy in Industry."

The Rev. John Ross of the Presbyterian church in Buffalo makes an address on Jan. 24, taking for his topic, "Modern Shifts in Emphasis."

Walter Rauschenbusch will speak on Jan. 31.

The Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., of St. Paul, Minn., will summarize on Feb. 7 "Minimum Wage Laws and Their Operation in America."

Louis Wallis of Chicago, author of "The Sociological Study of the Bible," will come on Feb. 14, with an address on "The Newer Issues in Democracy."

S. K. Ratcliffe, formerly fellow of Calcutta University, editor of the London Sociological Review, will be the next speaker. Mr. Ratcliffe, who is declared to be in close touch with the formative influences in social thought all over the British Empire, will talk on "Classes and Masses in the England of Today." His date at Ford hall is Feb. 21.

Prof. Frank O'Hara of the Catholic University in Washington, will come on March 28. Professor O'Hara's subject is to be, "What Irish Immigration Has Done for America."

Prof. Charles Prospero Fagnani, of Union Theological Seminary, is to give the address on April 4, taking for his topic, "Human Nature and the Coming Democracy."

To close the season on April 11, Gov. G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona will talk on "The Evolution of Prison Management."

AMUSEMENTS

Mr. Henry Lawrence Southwick
Announces his fifteenth annual course of
INTERPRETATIVE RECITALS
To be presented in
HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS HALL
On Friday Evenings, Beginning Oct. 16th
At Eight O'Clock
CLASSIC AND MODERN DRAMA
PROGRAM
Oct. 16—"Twelfth Night".....Shakespeare
HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK
Oct. 23—"Jeanne D'Arc".....MacKaye
JESSIE ELDRIDGE SOUTHWICK
Oct. 30—Short Plays and Sketches.
MR. AND MRS. HARRY RAYMOND PIERCE
Nov. 6—"As You Like It".....Shakespeare
MAUD GATCHELL HICKS
Nov. 13—"A Midsummer Night's Dream" Shakespeare
WALTER BRADLEY TRIPP
Tickets for the course, three dollars. Single admission, 75c. On sale at door on evening of readings. Send orders by mail to Mr. Walter B. Tripp, Room 501, 30 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON —THEATRE— Evenings at 8 Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA
TODAY AT 2
"LUCIA"
With Mmes. Ardini and Renis and MM. de Crescenzo, Giuliani and Blanchart.
TONIGHT AT 8
"TROVATORE"
With Mmes. Lynbrook, Gentle and MM. Corradetti, Opezzo and Florian.
Next Mon. Mat.....Trovatore
Next Mon. Eve. and Wed. Mat.....Othello
Next Tues. Eve.....Rigoletto
Next Wed. Eve.....Cavalleria and Pagliacci
Next Thurs. and Sat. Eves..Barber of Seville
25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
Tomorrow Night { Monster Operatic Concert Prices 25c, 50c, 75c

Sanders Theatre, Cambridge
Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor
EIGHT CONCERTS
ON THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 22, Nov. 12, Dec. 10, Jan. 14, Feb. 4, Feb. 25, March 25, April 29.
ASSISTING ARTISTS:
Miss FLORENCE HINKLE, Soprano
Mr. PASQUALE AMATO, Baritone
Mr. HAROLD BAUER, Pianist
Mr. ANTON WITEK, Violinist
Mr. EDWARD MORRIS, Pianist
Miss IRMA SEYDEL, Violinist
Miss RUTH DEYO, Pianist
Subscribers of last season may secure the same seats at George H. Kent's University Book Store, Harvard Square. The unclaimed seats will be offered for sale on Saturday, Oct. 10.

Boston Symphony Orchestra
SEASON TICKETS
REHEARSALS AND CONCERTS
On Sale at Symphony Hall
Prices according to location.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 17, AT 3
Rudolph Ganz
Piano Recital Tickets at Symphony Hall, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c.

NANTASKET
Every Day Until November First
Steamers leave Rowe's Wharf daily for Pemberton and Nantasket: A. M., 7:30 a b, 10:15; P. M., 2:15, 5:15 a, 6:45 a b.
aNantasket via train from Pemberton. bOmitted Sundays.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

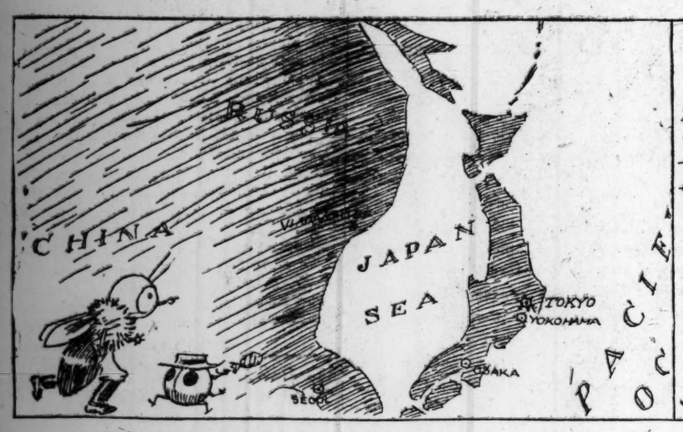
Queer Things Which Buzz Imagined He Saw While Studying His Map

Buzz is by the grape vine,
Studying his map;
He locates Podunk and Palatka,
Then Sir Polka asks him what car
He must take to reach Kamchatka.
Says Buzz, "I need a nap!"

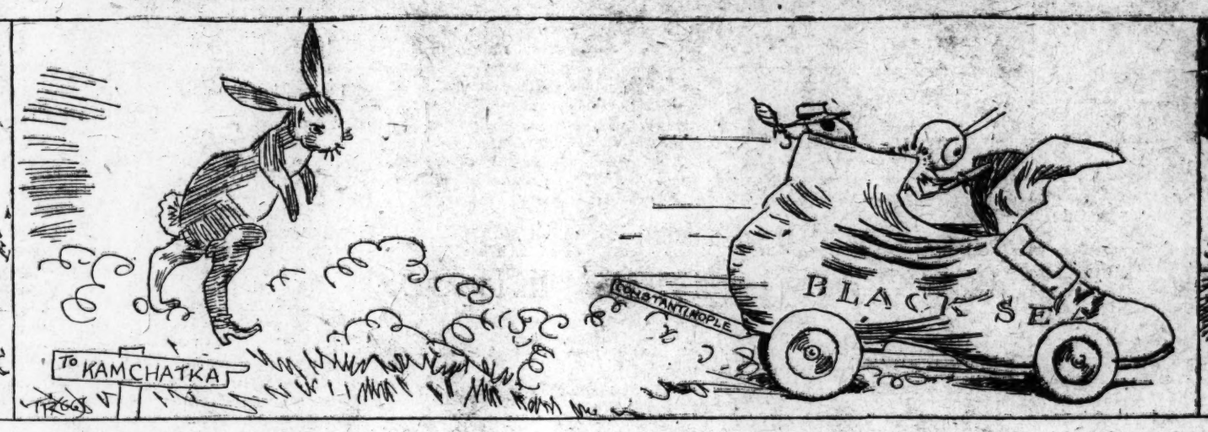
"I'll look it up myself, then,"
Says Dot, "for I can tell a
Place that seems a pleasant city,
Fit to make into a ditty,
Hat-ka, Bat-ka, Fat-ka—pity
'Twon't rhyme my green umbrella!"

But Buzz is off to dreamland,
By the southern route;
Medit'ranean sea to Italy,
Colonel Dot remarking wittily,
If he were not quite so little, he
Would try this seven-leagued boot.

Here's a sea that's shoe-shape,
Looks as if 'twere Russia's;
There the heel that some folk hope'll
Walk, some day, Constantinople;
The sea is black, yet blue and opal,
And at sunset blushes.



Past table-lands and ranges
(Not kitchen ranges, please),
And deserts with no hint of dinner,
With China, though (the joke gets thinner),
They meet a rabbit (hear it whinner?)
Not Welsh, but Japanese.



They asked him to go with them,
And Rab of course asked, "Can I, Ma?"
And Dame Pacific, so I hear,
Said, "Yes, but now Japansea, dear,
Do not go near the water"—queer!
They meant to visit Panama.

So landward, now, to race them,
He dons the Boot, and that car
Some folks would call an automo-bil,
He chases while he hollers, "Whoa, Bill!"
(This language ought to be more noble,
Though this is no calm-chat car.)

They rush into Kamchatka,
And bells go clipper-clap
To welcome them, when Buzz awakes,
And rubs his eyes, and says, "My sakes,
Are all those queer things my mistakes,
Or are they on the map?"

BOY SCOUTS ARE PRAISED FOR VALUABLE AID GIVEN

Probably in no other important event since the boy scout movement was adopted in the United States, says Scouting, have the scouts served more effectively than they did during the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit. Every official connected with the big event has said that the convention could not have been the success that it was if it had not been for the work of the boy scouts. Newspapers of Detroit devoted columns of space both in news matter and in editorials to the scout movement.

Several weeks before the encampment Dr. Sowerby opened a training camp for the scouts where they were given instructions as to what would be expected of them when the soldiers were the guests of their city. Several days before the opening of the encampment scout headquarters were established in the Y. M. C. A. building.

The boy scouts made themselves absolutely indispensable. From the first day, when Washington Gardner, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was met at the station by a boy scout, until the last visiting veteran was assisted aboard his train by a boy in khaki, the scouts were constantly at work.

The duties were arranged in five-hour shifts, the boys beginning at 6:30 a. m. and quitting at 10 p. m. Details were sent to meet every train and every boat, including those which arrived during the night. Of the 1300 boy scouts in Detroit practically every one saw service during the encampment.

Their duties consisted of directing visitors to their lodgings, running errands, assisting veterans with their baggage, answering questions, and making themselves generally useful.

* * *

Of all the schools the camp is far and away the best for teaching boys desired character attributes, says a writer for Boys' Life. The environment is clean, the boys are elated and keen, and the scoutmaster has them for the time, day and night, under his hand. A week of this is worth six months of theoretical teaching in the club room, valuable though that may be.

As the boy becomes conscious of no longer being a tenderfoot, but of being a responsible and trusted individual with power to do things, he becomes self-reliant.

Observation and deduction are the basis of all knowledge and can be taught directly through tracking and sign reading. The general intelligence and quick-wittedness of the boys can very considerably be educated by their finding the way with a map, noticing landmarks, judging heights and distances and noticing and reporting all details of people, vehicles, cattle, etc. Signaling sharpens their wits and encourages them to study and to concentrate their thoughts.

* * *

In New York a definite program has been worked out for the Boy Scouts of refugees from Europe and to render any help that is required of them. The work of the scouts is entirely voluntary. They are in charge of F. C. Oliver, field scout commissioner, who recently returned from England, where he assisted the relief committee and where he observed the work of the English boy scouts and became impressed with the value of their services.

The scouts meet each incoming boat, act as guides, give any information they can, assist refugees in obtaining hotel accommodations and do everything possible to facilitate the work of the relief committee.

Mr. Oliver says: "The number of scouts on duty at one time has varied from five to 20, according to the need anticipated and the ability to obtain local scouts.

"I have heard nothing but expressions of praise and thankfulness for the work done by the scouts in this connection. Not only have the relief committee expressed their appreciation of the service rendered, but the customs officials have recognized their value and expressed the desire that the work become permanent even when the relief committee ceases to be."

Reports have been received at national headquarters that the boy scouts of Boston have also taken advantage of this opportunity to be of service. The Boston scouts are working in cooperation with the Boston relief committee and are meeting the boats which dock at that port.

UNIQUE INN

In the Blue Ridge mountains in North Carolina is a peculiar hotel structure. It is located on the side of Sunset mountain, about a mile from the top, and is built entirely of the great boulders taken from the mountain side. The workmen were instructed that when the building was complete every stone should show the time-eaten face given to it by the sun and rain to which it had been exposed for centuries. Consequently the lichens and moss still cling to many of the boulders in the walls. The "Big Room," which is the central feature of the place, says Zion's Herald, is lined with boulders rich in flint and mica, which glisten at night in the indirect lights and are exceedingly interesting.

NEW EXAMPLE

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "I want you to know that the syllable 'stan' at the end of a word means the place of. Thus we have Afghanistan—the place of the Afghan; also Hindustan—the place of the Hindus. Can any one get another example?"

Nobody appeared able to do so until little Johnny Brown said proudly:

"Yes, sir, I can. Umbrellastan—the place for umbrellas."—New Orleans

WHY?

Why is the United States flag frequently seen flying from the top of a large building under construction? This custom, which today is quite general in America, particularly in the erection of steel buildings, originated, it is said, in New York city in the days when steel was beginning to be extensively used in the modern building. The foremen of two structural steel gangs prided themselves on the relative abilities of their workmen. To settle an argument, the two bosses, who were then in charge of buildings in process of construction, agreed to race their respective crews. It was planned that the crew which first placed in position the highest piece of steel on its building should immediately hoist the stars and stripes from the uppermost point, in this manner signaling the rival crew that the race had been won. News of the contest spread among builders, who at once adopted the plan of raising an American flag from the topmost piece of steel on their structures, indicating that its maximum height had been reached.

RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE

The restrictive clause is not preceded by a comma; the non-restrictive clause is preceded by a comma.

The restrictive clause does not add a new fact; the non-restrictive clause does add a new fact. The restrictive clause is needed to make sense of the construction; the non-restrictive clause is not needed for this purpose. It simply adds another meaning to that already expressed. Thus:

I shall call on him at a time "when he will be at liberty."

I shall call on him next Monday, "when he will be at liberty."

No comma is used in the first sentence. A comma is used in the second.

The restrictive clause, "when he will be at liberty" (first sentence) is needed to make sense of the construction. The non-restrictive clause, "when he will be at liberty," is not needed to make sense of the construction. It simply adds a new fact.

When you can say to yourself "and he," or "and she," or "and it" ("and we, you or they"), the clause is non-restrictive. When you cannot say these words, the clause is restrictive. Note that you can say, "I shall call on him next Monday 'and he' will then be at liberty." Note that in the first sentence you cannot say "and he."—Correct English.

LITTLE PROBLEM

139—A fort standing on the bank of a river is 60 yards high, and the distance from the top of the fort to the opposite bank of the river is 100 yards. How many feet wide is the river?

Answer to Little Problem No. 138.—I should have sold house for $8437½ to gain 12½ per cent.

TALENTS OF BOYS AND GIRLS DRAWN OUT BY MUSICAL CLUB

Every Sunday morning in the Music School Settlement in New York city a group of boys and girls throng one of the big music rooms, eager for an hour's practise of orchestral work. It is a simple orchestra made up of stringed instruments with piano accompaniment, says Mothers Magazine. The boys who lovingly shoulder their violins and cellos handle newspapers and blacking brushes during the week. The lessons from skilled instructors, who are giving their time to developing the music sense that lies dormant in almost every child, cost the boys but a few cents each.

Why not start a children's orchestral club in your town?

The child who is one of even a very primitive amateur orchestra, made up perhaps of only piano, first and second violin and cello, is taking a truly royal road to music proficiency.

Children who are studying music should have as part of their very necessary ear training, practise in recognizing the different instruments that make up the harmonious, wonderful whole of the orchestra. If it is possible, take the children to hear good orchestral music, helping them to listen for the different instruments and note their various parts in making up the whole orchestration.

A very simple way of helping children thus is to divide the different instruments into groups or families as:

The viol family, who yield tones when their strings are rubbed.

The harp family, who yield their tones when they are twanged, plucked or picked.

The wind family, who must be blown.

The dulcimer family, who yield their tones when they are struck.

The grouping of the viol and wind families in the orchestra corresponds to the choral grouping of human voices in the quartet. When a child can listen to the first violins and hear them as the soprano tones in the orchestra; the cellos as alto; the bass violins as bass; and so on, he is getting mental training along with the joy of the music.

Next best to listening to well-rendered orchestral music is to listen to, and analyze the orchestra through the medium of the good orchestral record. This enables children to obtain a truer ear for distinguishing certain instruments than the concert program gives. The child soon becomes familiar with the record that brings out the tone of the harp, violin or cello.

A mother who is very talented musically believes that her children should become familiar through play with the different orchestral instruments. She has helped her little ones to make scrapbooks of pictures of musical instruments cut from magazines and music programs and by drawing and painting the violin, cello, cornet, fife and clarinet.

The children's neighborhood orchestra may follow naturally from these simple beginnings. It may consist, at first, of only piano and first and second violin, a cello being added later and one of the quaintly beautiful Irish harps. In nearly every town there are children studying these instruments individually, and an interested orchestra leader or capable music teacher may be persuaded to act as the children's leader.

To be able to play in even an amateur, "make-believe" orchestra means that a child must be quick to note a direction and obey it instantly and implicitly. It means that a child must unselfishly subordinate himself to the good of the whole; the first violin must not drown the liquid sweetness of the harp; the cello and piano must subordinate themselves in the task of accompanying—all this is moral training for the child.

Forming such an orchestra is just a question of utilizing and combining the musical talent that exists in every town. And not only is the children's orchestra a source of great value to the children themselves, but it has a very real value to the neighborhood.

The work of such a children's club should not be confined to music practise alone. To know music means to know music makers as well, and a meeting of the children once a month might be devoted to a story hour in which a famous composer or a loved composition is studied.

CINNAMON DOLLS AT THIS PARTY

A party that is both unique and enjoyable may be given at this season, after housewives have finished their canning and preserving, writes Villa C. Reed.

The place cards may be as varied as the spices which make our fruits so delicious. Paraffin squares with the guest's name written upon them; cinnamon sticks masquerading as dolls; cranberry necklaces; and lemon pigs with clove eyes, may be utilized for the purpose and will provide much amusement.

The entire scheme of decoration may carry out the canning and preserving idea. The water should be poured from glass jars and bright new can tops may be used to hold salted nuts, while napkins may be slipped inside of can rubbers.

"Pickles and spice and all things nice," make up the menu.

TO HULL WALNUTS

I have a bench in which I have bored three holes of different sizes, one able being the size of a hulled walnut, one that of a hickory nut, and one that of a hazel nut, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. When I want to hull one of these nuts I place it on the hole to which it belongs. One blow from a hammer then sends the nut to the large basket underneath the bench, leaving the hull on top. I can hull a bushel of walnuts in a few minutes in this manner.

PORTABLE HOUSE USED AS A CHILDREN'S PLAYHOUSE

Portable houses, used for camps and bungalows, come in pre-shrunk canvas on a strong wooden frame, which is put up in sections with a mica preparation for window glass. The floor is of pine, in sections and is creosoted underneath to keep out the damp.

A small portable house of this sort is an admirable playhouse for the children, says the Detroit Free Press, if one has outdoor space to accommodate it. While it can be furnished with durable, livable furniture and may have sufficient rooms and comfort to accommodate a whole family, there is no reason that a house of this sort should not serve as a playhouse, where real housekeeping can be taught.

The writer when she was little visited a family of children who had a charming little playhouse in their grandmother's garden. It was built of dovetailed boards with a wooden floor, and while it was only about five feet square it accommodated four children around its little table. The one window had muslin curtains, as had the window in the door.

Several shelves on the walls held dishes, a clock and other household necessities, while a small drawer in the table had tablecloths and utensils. The floor was covered with oilcloth and a rag rug, and while the children were not allowed to have a stove, their afternoon repast was brought from the big house, and the children were expected to wash up and keep the house clean by means of a convenient hydrant, a light broom and a supply of dusters and dishcloths, kept in the drawer.

The whole outfit cost very little, but it kept the children occupied happily at home and drew their friends to the house under the mother's eye.

SALE EXPECTED

When Dickson, not yet 4 years old, ran in to ask his mother if he could buy a balloon, she replied: "I can't let you buy one today, for I haven't any change." A minute or two later he was heard calling at the top of his voice: "Balloon man, balloon man," to the man who was by that time well past the house. He turned and came into the yard and up to the porch, expecting, of course, to make a sale, when Dickson said: "Balloon man, my mother hasn't any change today."—Chicago Tribune.

COLLEGE ECHO

You can always tell a Senior
For he's so sedately gowned;
You can always tell a Junior
From the way he jumps around;
You can always tell a Freshie
From his tanned looks and such,
You can always tell a Sophomore
But you cannot tell him much.
—Defiance Collegian.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

MIXED MELODIES

Musically inclined young folk may find amusement in the jolly game called "Mixed Melodies." The young host gives each of his friends as they arrive a card or a slip of paper. On half these the first lines of familiar songs are written, and on the other half the second line of the same songs. After a short introductory program of songs and instrumental music, the guests match cards—fun in itself—and each pair, representing the first two lines of a song, are partners for the game of Mixed Melodies.

Some one at the piano plays 20 familiar airs. The partners decide what each is and write its name upon their cards or on paper. When all have been played, the correct answers are read by the player, and the partners mark their cards. Prizes may then be given to the most successful guessers. Mouth organs, tin whistles and miniature musical instruments of any kind are suitable for prizes.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

COMPOSITE PICTURES

The materials required for "Composite Pictures" are as many pencils and pieces of paper about 4x9 inches as there are players. The participants being seated, each divides his paper into three equal parts by folding, then draws on the upper space a comic head, extending the neck a little over the line into the second division, folds the paper over backward, and passes it to his right-hand neighbor, who draws a body, and just the beginning of legs in the lowest division. This arrangement insures the connection of the three parts of the fish, flesh and fowl drawn. The player who has drawn the body then folds the paper back once more, and passes it to his right, when the player who receives it draws a pair of legs in the lowest space. A knowledge of drawing is not expected of any player, as the crudest picture of a head, a body, or a pair of legs fills all the requirements. Men, animals, birds and fishes may contribute head, body and legs, and the absurd combinations thus obtained make the game a very entertaining one.—New York Herald.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

GET PICTURES OF LEAVES BEFORE THEY BLOW AWAY

The tall grasses have turned brown and the leaves are falling, falling everywhere. The squirrels are preparing their cozy, warm nests in the hollow trees. Here and there one crosses the road with a nut in his mouth, seeking a suitable place to hide it for the winter. Over the hills is a gray haze, and the early morning grass wears a silver gray bloom of dew. Out of the silence comes the voice of Mr. Robin, sitting high on a branch of the wild haw tree, feasting for his long journey to the South. The wind keeps pulling the leaves from the trees and whispering, "You'd better be gone, Mr. Robin, October is here!"

Mr. Robin dislikes to leave, for the apples are red, red, red! And wild berries and fruits are everywhere. October is a wonderful time in the woods. Look at the mountain ash bending with its scarlet fruit. These are what Mr. Robin will feast on as he travels to the gulf states, and he can afford to take his time in the woods, for Mother Nature has prepared plenty of berries for him.

Look how he shuffles his feathers! That is because it is a cool, windy day. He keeps calling out to his neighbors in the nearby trees to get ready if they are going with him. There is a good deal of talking among the other birds—chirping, soft, hurrying notes. Mr. Bluejay acts as if he were going to stay.

But we are especially interested in leaves, and their shapes and colors, and what they do. This is the red season, and if we wish to study them we must hurry before they blow away.

Leaves turn red when mineral matters flow into them. In no other country are the colors so rich and beautiful as they are in America, says a New York Tribune writer. Look at the magnificently tinted oaks, maples, dogwoods, haws, elms, tulips and poplars—all these with myriads of others show us their varied and wonderful colors, from deep rich purples to dark crimsons, and oranges. And even the ground is covered with a gorgeous carpet of leaves!

Nature has been very careful in distributing her colors. Look at the sugar maple. We admire its rich colors as much as we do its sugar. Every leaf has its peculiar color and shape.

And if we wish to we may get a wonderful picture of the leaves before they blow away. "A photographer?" you ask. Oh, no! The leaf takes its own picture for any one who will give it a chance.

Take any leaf and place it between two pieces of white paper. Have the upper paper a little damp. Over this place a light weight—two or three ordinary sized books will do—and leave it entirely alone for several days. A week is better. At the end of this time remove the weights and see what you have! A marvelous photograph of a leaf, and actually made by itself! A wonderful book of leaf prints can be made in this way by any one who will take the necessary pains. In this way you can have not only the fun of preparing the photographs, but also get a collection of prints that will show all the different kinds that grow in your neighborhood.

POINTS ON FOCUSING FOR THE YOUNG PHOTOGRAPHER

If you use a plate camera, or a film camera that has a plate attachment, you can view the image on the ground glass before you make the exposure, and so can be sure not only that it is clear and sharp, but that all the desired portions of the view are included. To accomplish this by the usual method, it is necessary to wrap your head in a focusing cloth and to inspect an image that comes upside down. The reflecting cameras, such as the press photographers use for high-speed work, do away with these objections, but they are too costly for the average amateur; the plan upon which they work, however, can be utilized with very little trouble, and almost no expense.

In every camera that has a ground glass there is a door immediately back of the glass that can be opened, in order to view the picture on the screen. To introduce the reflecting element, it is necessary only to mount a small mirror on the inside of this door, says a Youths Companion writer. The method of attachment depends upon the structure of the camera. That is, if it does not close up tightly against the screen, the mirror can be cemented to the inner surface of the door; if there is not room for that, the door must be cut away enough to allow the mirror to lie flush in the face of it.

When the mirror is in place, open the lens exactly as you would for ordinary focusing, and hold the door open at an angle of 45 degrees to the ground glass; then instead of looking at the ground glass, look at the mirror. The view will appear upon the mirror right side up, and because of the smoother surface, will be more brilliant than it would show upon the screen. You can then rack the bellows in or out until the image on the glass is clear and sharp, and you are ready to make the exposure.

If you wish to use the mirror only to see whether the view is in focus, neither the size nor the position of it is important; but if you wish to see the picture exactly as it will appear in the finished print, the mirror must be of the same size as the negative, and be held exactly at an angle of 45 degrees to the ground glass. You can arrange that by sticking strips of cloth to the door and to the back of the camera, of such length that they will hold the door in the proper position when it is opened.

With a little practise you will be able to focus with the aid of the mirror in about half the time that the ordinary method requires; you will get sharper pictures, and you will be able to do away entirely with the annoyance of the focusing cloth.

FISHING UP A DAMAGED CABLE

When there has been an injury to a submarine cable so that it becomes useless for the transmission of messages, a cable-ship is sent out to repair the line. The method of getting at the cable is interesting, according to the Children's Magazine. The ship lets down a grapnel consisting of a hollow cone with a number of hooks attached to springs, which keep them out all round the base of the cone. The ship then passes backwards and forwards over the spot where the cable is thought to be, dragging the grappling apparatus with it. If the hooks come in contact with rocks, the springs give, and the hooks go more or less into the hollow cone, but directly a hook grips the cable the pull on the chain or rope holding the grapnel tells those on board the ship that the cable is caught. It is then hauled on board, and the ship goes backwards and forwards examining section after section of the length of cable till the injury is found, when it is repaired, and the cable let down once again.

HORSE TAUGHT BY KINDNESS, PATIENCE AND USE OF SUGAR

A writer in the New York World gives the following interesting account of Bonita, a trained horse, owned by R. J. Blake, Grantwood, N. J.:

Bonita is a white Arabian thoroughbred. He lived with Mr. Blake on a rural mail route. The only way his owner could post or receive letters was by means of a box some distance from the house. Mr. Blake left the duty to Bonita, who performed it faithfully.

Why didn't Bonita walk past the box? How was the word conveyed to him that he must go just so far? And how did he come to know a piece of mail from a stick or stone? Why didn't he bring back the box or some other fantastic gift, and why didn't he deposit the letters in the watering trough? Some very learned men have asked these questions and themselves given the answer: "It is because Bonita can think."

This is how Mr. Blake made a postman out of Bonita. On the first occasion he walked the horse down to the letter-box, stopped and said distinctly: "Bonita, this is a letter-box. I want you to put this letter in the box." At the word, he placed the letter in Bonita's mouth, patted him affectionately, guided the animal's head over the open box and gently knocked the letter from his teeth. The letter, of course, dropped into the box. "That's a good boy," the trainer repeated, "I want you to drop this letter into the box." With the repetition he gave Bonita a lump of sugar.

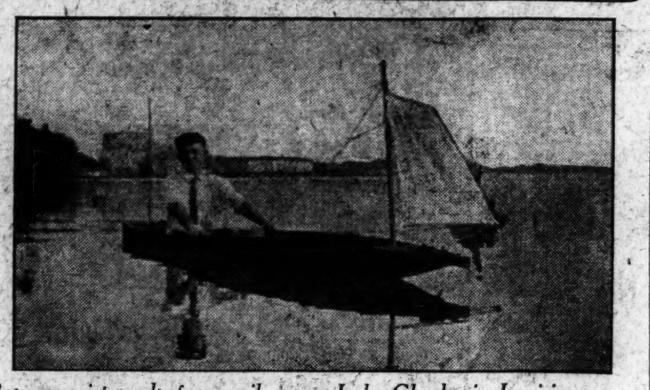
This operation was repeated again and again, always with the explanation: "This is a letter-box; I want you to drop this letter into the box." The horse became so used to it that he learned (if he didn't learn, it is hard to think of any other word that fits the case) just what a letter is, what a letter-box is, and that the place for a letter is in the letter-box. The request was gently but firmly pressed upon him many times. He was also taught to get the mail from the box by the same methods.

Mr. Blake is certain that animals can be taught to count, play musical instruments, reason and remember. The average spectator assumes that animals do their wonderful tricks by cues, and reasons from this that they do not actually think. Brushing past the question whether it does not require thought to follow cues, animal trainers say that 99 per cent of the performers work absolutely unassisted, depending upon their own intelligence and memory.

The elephant is the most intelligent of animals. The horse and the dog are generally rated next. The fox terrier and the poodle are the smartest dogs known to showmen. The latter being the quicker and with the keener sense of humor, he is usually called upon to play the "clown."

In training an animal to "think," to do things beyond the scope of its accepted animal life, the first step is to convince him that you are his best friend. Only a person who actually loves animals can do this. Kindness and patience must be combined.

CAMERA CONTEST



Boy canoeist ready for a sail across Lake Charles in Louisiana

This boy is starting to sail across Lake Charles, Louisiana, in a small canvas canoe. He has two and a half miles to go before he reaches his destination, which is West Lake, La., a small village across the lake from Lake Charles. Johnnie Newton is his name, and he made the boat himself.

One dollar award: John Y. Newton, Lake Charles, La. Honorable mention: Mrs. Will Beckley, San Diego, Cal.; Ella O. Silverthorne, Chenoa, Ill.; Harold M. Moss, Wilmington, N. C.; Ralph W. Faulkner, Wollaston, Mass.; Zela Lofland, Lebanon, Ore.; Eva A. Boright, Richford, Vt.; Theresa Higginson, Winnetka, Ill.; G. W. Brode, Los Angeles, Cal.

In the Monitor's camera contest $1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view. If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

CANNING CLUB GIRLS MAKE BOOKLETS TO SHOW METHODS

The canning club girls are making booklets describing their successes and failures in gardening and canning the last year. These young women, under the supervision of the United States department of agriculture, have been busy during the summer transforming the products of vegetable gardens into bank accounts, and supplying the home table with first-class products.

Now that the summer work is over, they are outlining their methods in detail in attractive booklets which will be sent to Washington as a matter of record for the department. The club members have learned to be bookkeepers along with their gardening, and have been keeping a daily record book showing the progress of their crops and the business accounts. These records will be of great assistance to them in writing up a summary of their experiences.

In simple language of their own choosing the young women are advised to write out all the interesting things relating to their summer's experiences. The following subjects are given to direct the general line of thought:

1. Why I joined the canning club.
2. Description of my garden, size, location, kind of soil, why selected.
3. Preparation of soil, best way of doing this and reasons for same.
4. The fertilizers used, kind, quantity and when applied.
5. How tomato plants were grown, including hotbed and cold-frame making, transplanting, etc.
6. Cultivation, pruning and staking of plants.
7. Insects which attacked my garden, how I fought them.
8. The harvesting of tomatoes, how to grade, pack and market.
9. How I did my canning, preserving, etc.; the girls' club label and meaning of the emblem.
10. The ways in which the club work has helped me.
11. Some of the good times our club has had at meetings, etc.
12. What I have learned about the use of vegetables, cooking and serving them; some recipes I have used.
13. A brief account of yield in pounds, how many vegetables used at home, sold fresh, canned, fruits canned.
14. Cost of work, receipts and profit on one tenth acre.

In making her booklet the young club member is expected to draw on such illustrative talent as she may have. Photographs of work, also, inserted in the books, will add to their usefulness and attractiveness. The interest of the club member is increased if she is encouraged to design an attractive cover. Nine by 12 inches is considered a good size for the cover, and some quiet, neutral tone is considered better than white or a gaudy color.

The final touch is added by a neat method of tying the pages together with a substantial cord, a plain narrow ribbon or raffia, in harmony with the rest of the booklet.

RAREST U. S. SILVER DOLLAR IS PATTERN COIN OF 1776

The rarest silver dollar of the United States is the pattern coin of 1776. Only two are known to exist, and one, shown at Chicago at the convention of the American Numismatic Association, is valued at $5000. The piece has honorable mention in Watson's "Chemical Essays," and its exhibition at Chicago, the New York Sun declares, brought to the immediate attention of both the general public and collectors a silver piece that for rarity, value and historic interest completely eclipses the more celebrated 1804 dollar.

The coin, which is known as the continental currency dollar, is owned by H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., and represents the very first metallic issue to bear the stamp of the United States, or United Colonies, as the confederation was originally known. The continental dollar preceded by 11 years the first regularly authorized cent of 1787—the Fugio or Franklin cent—and the pattern of the Franklin cent was no doubt largely influenced by the early dollar, for it bore the principal features of the design.

The continental currency dollar is about the size of an ordinary silver dollar, and contains 378 grains of silver. On the obverse the principal design is a sun shining on a sundial, with the word "Fugio" to the left. Below the dial is the motto, "Mind Your Business." This central design is enclosed by two circles, while round the border in large letters is the inscription "Continental Currency, 1776."

On the reverse is a circle of 13 links, each of which bears the name of one of the 13 colonies. In the center is a radiation, which encloses a double circle in which are the words, "American Congress. We Are One."

No definite information as to where the continental currency dollar was made can now be obtained; but it is thought to have been produced by one of the engravers of Birmingham, Eng., where many of the coins that were circulated in the United States during colonial days were made.

The design of the dollar was evidently derived from the devices of the first continental currency paper issues. On the obverse of one of these notes was a representation of the sun as a human face, shining upon a dial, with the word "Fugio." Just above was a representation of a moon, also as a face. The moon, however, found no place in the design of the silver dollar. Underneath the dial was the motto, "Mind Your Business." The reverse design of the note showed almost the identical design borne by the continental dollar, which seems to have been copied intact.

Several varieties of these continental dollars are now known. The rarest of the series, the one owned by Mr. Granberg, shows marked differences from some of the others. Underneath the dial and above the motto is inscribed in small letters "E. G. Fecit." "E. G." are supposed to have been the initials of the engraver of the dies.

IDLE HAND

Seated at the piano, I was picking out the melody of a new waltz with one hand. Little 4-year-old Gertrude, standing beside me, suddenly asked: "Doesn't your other hand know how to play?"—Chicago Tribune.

ODD ARITHMETIC

If from six (SIX) you take nine (IX), and from nine (IX) you take ten (X), and if fifty (L) from forty (XL) be taken, just six (SIX) will remain.

BUILT-UP WORD

Before a circle let appear,
Twice twenty-five, and five in rear;
One fifth of eight subjoin, and then
You'll quickly find what conquers men.

GETTING AT THE MEAT OF THINGS

A boy, less than ten years old, read Prescott's "Conquest of Peru." He was so much interested in the account that he decided to write a history of Peru himself. He labored through ten large pages, and then offered the result to his mother.

"Everything that Prescott told that was worth anything," he remarked, placidly, "is in here, and a little more of my own."

This attempt to summarize the contents of the book gave his mother an idea, says the Youth's Companion. She gave him another book to read, and told him that if, after finishing it, he would write for her a clear, comprehensive account of it, he could go to the bookstore and buy any book to read, or could pick one out from any publisher's catalogue.

At the end of a few years the boy had developed unusual facility in writing, marked power of concentration, and ability to go straight to the heart of a subject. If these things were due to the mental exercise that his mother had provided for him, it was well worth the trouble. It led him to read book reviews, and to familiarize himself with books of many kinds, and the actual knowledge that he gained has been valuable to him.

Lest any one may think that his development has been one-sided, and that he has become "bookish" at the expense of manly qualities, it may be added that in college he carried off many athletic honors.

CHILDREN MAKE PRETTY FIGURES

Make a lump of putty soft and ready for use with oil—any hardware dealer or glazier will show you how—and let the children use it in the place of clay for making small designs and figures. Put old aprons on the little ones and let them have a small flower-pot, a vase or other plain object for a model. The advantage of putty over clay is that it is cleaner and can be used any number of times.

I have known children to work for hours making marbles, kettles with small wires for handles, faces, busts, bird nests with beans for eggs, dogs and every sort of animal, says a writer for Mother's Magazine. Of course it is nearly always necessary for the little people to explain what the productions are, but they enjoy the work just the same.

An old tin pan to hold the putty will keep tables and clothes from being soiled, but it is easy to have denim play frocks to slip on while this enjoyable game is in progress. It is surprising how rapidly the boys and girls learn to do creditable work with the plastic material, and gain in powers of observation. After a little practise the greyhound no longer resembles the pug, and a grown person can distinguish the various figures fashioned by the small hands. Putty maps showing rivers, mountains, valleys and cities are the natural result of the early work, and make it easy for the children to produce good relief maps later, at school.

MAPLE BRITTLE

Boil 1½ pounds of maple sugar, one cupful of New Orleans molasses, one cupful of water and a level teaspoonful of cream of tartar to the "hard-crack" stage. Test by dropping in cold water. When it reaches a little more than the caramel stage, add half a cupful of butter; boil for three minutes, remove from the fire and stir in two level teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a little water. As soon as it begins to foam pour it out on a well-greased platter or marble slab, spreading it very thin. Sprinkle with finely chopped nuts, and when cool pour melted chocolate or a thin fondant over the top, and when the chocolate is firm cut or break into squares.—Washington Herald.

PEACEABLE BOY

The spirit of universal peace is spreading in New England at least, and has recently reached a Portland, Me., boy. The Kennebec Journal tells the story.

"What's the shape of the earth?" demanded this boy's teacher.

"Round," he replied, confidently.

"How do you know it's round?" persisted the teacher.

"All right," replied the lad, "it's square, then. I don't want to start any argument about it."

HORSE HONORED

My little brother got a rocking horse as a present. After the holidays the horse was put away in a spare room that we called the guest chamber. Some days later Uncle John came to see us and he asked the little boy, "Where is your rocking horse?" "O," he replied, "it is standing in the guest stable."—Chicago Tribune.

SHELLING NUTS

Shelling pecan nuts is facilitated by pouring boiling water on the nuts and letting them soak for some minutes. After this the shells crack without splintering, and almost every kernel comes out in a perfect condition.—Good

BOY HAS PICTURE TAKEN BY WIRELESS ON BOARD A SHIP

The exposing of a camera on a ship by a wireless signal sent from another ship shows in how many directions it will one day be possible to employ wireless telegraphy. This interesting experiment was carried out recently with quite a successful result by a young wireless operator on board a big liner. He arranged a camera with the shutter so that on burning through a thin silk thread the shutter would be released and the photographic plate exposed. By arrangement with the wireless operator on a passing ship, a signal was passed through an apparatus so as to set up a little spark, and this spark burnt through the silk thread that was holding the shutter of the camera. The wireless operator sat down in front of the camera just before the prearranged signal was to be given, and when the operator on the passing vessel sent the wireless signal the thread was burned through, the shutter released, and the photograph was taken.

Mr. Marconi recently carried out an experiment, says the Children's Magazine, by which he kept a lamp alight six miles away. It was done merely by collecting the wireless current received from a powerful sending apparatus, and this was applied to a special form of electric lamp easily rendered luminous by very high tension current.

A wonderful power possessed by wireless energy is that of rendering certain rare gases, particularly neon and helium, luminous when placed in its influence. An electric current of very high voltage will always illuminate a rarefied gas—that is, a gas in a partial vacuum—when passed through it, and vacuum tubes are used for such experiments. Into these glass tubes a little of the gas is introduced, after most of the air has been exhausted by means of a pump.

The current is passed through the tubes, and the gas becomes suffused with a beautiful soft-colored glow, the color depending on the gas. Neon glows a beautiful bright red, helium a brilliant yellow, and so on.

These "vacuum tubes" are so sensitive to wireless currents that neon is used to detect or explore the "field" of energy in the neighborhood of a wireless aerial; in fact, the crests and hollows of the invisible waves in the ether can be exquisitely shown by means of a neon tube. If you hold the tube near a coil of wire in which wireless waves are generated at a point where there is a "hollow," the tube will not glow, but as you gradually move the tube along it begins to glow, and increases in brilliance until the "crest" is reached, after which the glow dies out again.

Thanks to a recent invention, a ship fitted with "wireless compass" can find its position at sea in foggy weather, or find out in what direction a ship lies. The ship has two special aerial wires, each of which picks up signals more strongly from one direction than another. The wireless operator has in his cabin a "compass" divided into degrees, and a handle with a pointer. He first connects the compass with one special aerial, and then turns this handle round until the signals become so faint that they can no longer be heard, and then he notes the angle indicated by the pointer. Then he connects the compass with the other special aerial, and does the same, again noting this new angle. Then the direction in which the ship with which he is communicating will lie is midway between these two angles. If the operator picks up signals from two land stations whose positions he knows on the map, and finds by means of the wireless compass the direction in which each one lies, he can very easily find the position of his own ship at sea by a simple calculation. These compasses are being fitted to passenger vessels.

Wireless telegraphy has played a useful part in recent exploration, and is specially likely to prove of use in future work as a means of enabling explorers to find out their approximate position. The advantage of wireless in this respect is that a small portable apparatus will enable an explorer to pick up messages from a considerable distance. If signals are picked up from two or three known stations, with such a receiver as the wireless compass, the direction of these stations can be ascertained, and an explorer's bearings can thus be determined with a fair degree of accuracy.

LATIN AND STRICT RULES AT BROWN IN ITS EARLY DAYS

In the early days of Brown University, which this fall observed its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, prayers were held at 7 o'clock in the morning during the winter term, and at 6 during the summer. In addition, there were evening prayers at 6 o'clock, or at sunset, according to the season. Study hours were from morning prayers, one hour before breakfast; from 9 o'clock until 12, from 2 o'clock until sunset, and from 7 to 9 in the evening between the fall and spring vacations. Between the spring and fall vacations they included one hour after morning prayers, from 8 o'clock until 12, from 2 until 6, "and no one shall be out of his chamber after 9 o'clock in the evening."

It was ordered that during study hours no student should read any book except the classics, or those bearing on his recitations. Every student was to continue in his room during the hours of study unless to do an errand, in which he should be speedy, or to attend recitations. There were two recitations a day.

Members of the faculty were presumed to make the rounds to see that the rules were observed, and students were under pledge to open their doors when they heard the stamp of foot or knock of staff at the entry, the token that some officer of instruction desired admission. They were expressly forbidden to imitate this signal.

The rule that strikes most oddly, perhaps, on modern ears was the following: "In the hours of study no one shall speak to another in the college, or college yard, except in Latin." Were this rule enforced today, profound silence would reign in college halls throughout the land, says the Youths Companion. But Latin was the indispensable to a liberal education. Latin syllogistic disputes were held. Latin theses were printed in the commencement programs. Command of Latin was the hallmark of higher education.

Other studies were vernacular grammar, rhetoric, Ward's "Oratory," lectures on elocution, geography, elements of criticism, and logic. Mathematics was neglected during the first half of the course, but the omission was made good in the third year. First came Hill's arithmetic. This was followed in due course by algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, surveying and navigation. In the senior year came the formidable subject of Hebrew. This was regardless of whether or not the student was to enter the ministry. Also there were history and chronology, some philosophy, and a general review of the work of the previous three years.

Table board at "commons" in University hall cost the undergraduate $1 a week. In the academic year, the total cost to a student for room, table, tuition, and library and apparatus privileges was about $68.

If, in spite of the numerous demands on his time, the undergraduate got into trouble, a nicely graduated list of penalties was ready for him. Mildest of all was private admonition. Then came fines, from twopence to six shillings, or suspended, and in extreme cases expelled. Nor was the discipline of the rod unknown. It was inflicted at Yale, and in one case at least, the record of which has been handed down, was resorted to by President Manning of Brown.

Offenses against good deportment were more or less in the hands of the senior class. To them was entrusted the correction of the manners of the other undergraduates "in such minute particulars of a genteel carriage and good breeding as does not come within any express written law of the college, which admonitions, corrections and instructions the delinquents are to receive with modesty and submission, and punctually observe."

BEFORE THE DAYS OF SUGAR MAKING

Sugar varies in kind as well as in degree of sweetness. It can be produced from many sources, and be either wet or dry, and still remain true to its generic name of sugar. Dry or granular sugars are of rather recent origin.

Honey antedated all dry forms of sugar by many centuries and was once the only sweet in common use.

As time progressed and population increased the bee was unable to supply enough honey to meet the necessary demand, so other sources of sweetness were sought.

Somewhere about 2000 years ago honey was made from the starch of barley and called barley honey. This became a very popular article of food, combined with rice flour.

Portuguese traders carried cuttings of cane to Brazil, their American colony, where sugar making was established in the new world in the sixteenth century.

Sugar cane growing was not introduced into North America until late in the seventeenth century.

But cane sugar is not the only sugar suitable for daily consumption. Perfectly good sugar can be made from vegetables, such as beets, carrots and turnips. Then, too, excellent sugar is made from the sap of the maple tree, first used by the American Indians and quickly adopted into general use by the discriminating pioneers. A delicious syrup is made from the starch of corn or maize. This industry has grown to such amazing proportions in America that over 50,000,000 bushels of corn are now made into corn syrup, which is used in the confectionery and canning industries, as well as on the tables in the homes.

WHY SHE REFUSED

My little niece, Beatrice, is fond of little round sausage cakes, writes a Chicago Tribune contributor. One morning the link sausages were served instead. Beatrice refused them indignantly. "Why, Bee," said her mother, "I thought you loved sausages!" "I do," replied Beatrice,

BINGHAMTON SEES ADVANCE IN VARIETY OF IMPROVEMENTS

High School Costing Half Million Dollars Being Erected, Rivers Beautified and to Be Made Safe, Water Supply Perfected, Many Houses Built

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Public improvements in several directions are making Binghamton, now called the Parlor city of New York state, still more attractive as a place of residence. Among such works are the construction, at present in progress, of a high school building to cost more than $500,000; important changes for beautification and overflow prevention along the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, and perfection of the city's water supply system.

It is the intention of the city administration to make attractive as far as practical the river banks by means of a parking system. To this end a general filling in and leveling process has been going on for the last two years, and on the east bank of the Chenango, in the business center, one of these parks already has been completed, with trees, grass and flowers, and with benches conveniently placed where one may find rest and refreshment in looking on the quiet waters and beautiful surrounding hills.

These rivers, while much used for bathing and boating, are not very large streams during the greater part of the year, but when in the spring the hill streams pour in their quota the once quiet rivers become torrents many times their ordinary width and depth, spreading over sections of the city that lie along its banks and often necessitating the use of boats in getting to other parts of the city.

Island to Be Removed

This year the common council has decided to rectify these conditions by removing from the Chenango river an island, formed by washouts, using the earth with concrete to build a dyke along the river bank. The concrete wall will be reinforced by steel, and when completed will have cost $70,000. This will not only enlarge the river channel but will reclaim a great deal of land, and, it is expected, overcome the former existing conditions.

An additional filtration plant to meet the extra strain of flood times is being constructed, and the city is now assured of plenty of pure water for all purposes at all times. This plant is to be completed by Nov. 1.

In the Chamber of Commerce are many business men and prominent citizens who are ever awake to the best interests of all, and through their efforts Binghamton's industries have multiplied; it enjoys a large trade from the rich surrounding country. The population, now 60,000, is yearly increased on an average about 2000.

Situated in a fertile valley surrounded by hills, the city's natural beauties are enhanced by fine residences, church structures and public buildings, also by attractive stores and well paved and shaded streets.

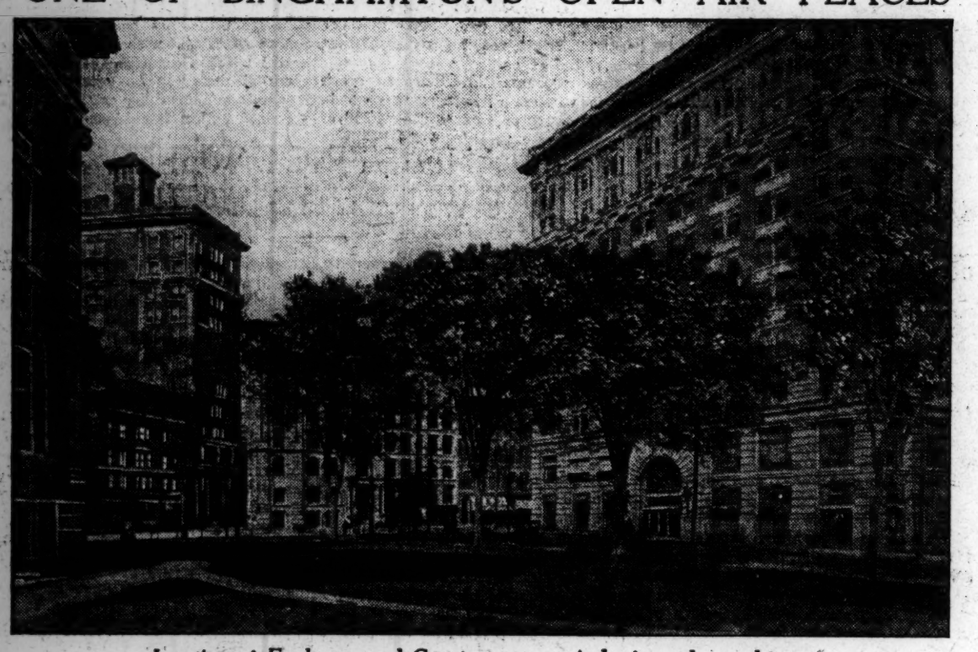
Building Permits Numerous

This year the building permits granted exceed in value and number those of any former year. Of the several hotels two have had extensions and roof gardens added for the accommodation of their increasing patronage. Binghamton has been chosen many times as a place for annual meetings of fraternal orders and for conventions. Its street railway service is steadily being improved. It embraces 48 miles of track.

The Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Delaware & Hudson railroads afford transportation for Binghamton's numerous industries, and they have a common terminal, making trains and street car lines easy of access. Arching the railroad tracks is a solid bridge about 1000 feet long, constructed of stone, steel and cement.

Ross and Ely parks are attractive. At the former can be enjoyed most of the amusements usually found at large city parks.

ONE OF BINGHAMTON'S OPEN AIR PLACES



Junction of Exchange and Court streets, main business thoroughfare

LIGHT OPERA TO BE INCLUDED IN OPERA HOUSE FILM SEASON

Dances and Excerpts From Music Dramas as Well as Motion Pictures to Make up Programs—Resources of Entire Building at Disposal of Company Forming

Under the name of the Allied Arts Association, the company being organized to give musical and dancing performances and to show pictures at the Boston opera house, announced in the Monitor of last Saturday, is to open Oct. 19, with seats at 35 cents and 50 cents. The association will lease the house from the Boston opera company and it will have at its disposal not only the building with the stage and all its mechanical appliances, but the scenery and costumes, so far as it may need them. The officers of the association are all members of the Boston opera business and technical staff and they include W. R. Macdonald as president and business manager, Robert Brunton as stage manager, and Ralph Lyford as musical director.

The plans of the organization comprise, as now matured, the giving of single acts of operas, the production of light French operas, the presentation of classic and costume dances and the incidental showing of a carefully selected series of pictures.

The artists for the association are to be chosen from American singers who have had experience on the stage. There are many of these now available, according to Mr. Macdonald and they can be made at once of service in the new opera scheme.

The orchestral players will be sufficient in number to give the instrumental music of the grand opera excerpts and the light operas in the manner intended by the composers. The players will be recruited from the Boston opera house orchestra. This orchestra in its complete membership counts over 70 players. A large proportion of these can be secured to take part in the season of the organ is to be used in the performance.

According to present arrangements, the repertory will be entirely French, including familiar grand operas and unfamiliar operettas. A tentative program for the first performance includes the last act of Gounod's "Faust." Mr. Macdonald explains the purpose of the association to be to form a small operatic stock company.

EVENING SCHOOL SHOWS DECLINE IN ATTENDANCE

Gain at Day Classes, Compulsory Studying, Holiday and Europe's Contest Explanations

Several causes contribute to make the first week's registration of the evening schools which opened last Monday evening lower than last year, but it probably denotes an increase in actual school attendance. The most important of these reasons is the opening of the compulsory continuation school which bars children under 16 years of age from attending the evening high schools. Decrease in immigration owing to European conditions has caused a decrease in registration in the evening elementary schools. The first two sessions of the school fell on Jewish holidays which also tended to make registration lower.

This shortage will be made up shortly, however. Not including the Charlestown high school, which has not been heard from, the registration stands as 4179, industrial 424, a total of 8367.

The first week's total registration last year was 10,386, a difference of but 2019 pupils accounted for by compulsory continuation schools for working minors between 14 and 16 years; the European war, Jewish holidays and the failure of one school to send returns.

The compulsory school law changing conditions of evening high schools make it possible for these schools to give more attention to the adult pupil, whose needs will be served more and more closely. Classes in salesmanship and merchandise for these pupils are meeting with a ready response.

RECORD NUMBER SEEK ADMISSION TO SCHOOLSHIP

About 35 Massachusetts young men, ambitious for a mariner's career, appeared on board the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger at the Charlestown navy yard today and took the annual entrance examination for admission to the school. The number who made application for admission was the largest in the school's history.

Capt. Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., retired, commander of the Ranger, was in charge of the examination. After rating the papers he is to make his report to the commissioners of the school. Announcement of the successful applicants will then be made either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

There are about 20 vacancies to be filled in the Ranger's cadet complement. The large number taking today's tests precludes the necessity of holding extra examinations this fall. The graduating class will have its final examinations Tuesday and Wednesday and the graduating exercises will be held Thursday.

The work of fitting a new shaft on the Ranger probably will make it impossible for the vessel to leave the navy yard until about Dec. 1. This will not interfere with school sessions aboard ship, however. They will begin Oct. 26. When the repairs are finished the Ranger will be towed to the North End Park

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FOR SALE, this 11-room house, built 2 years ago for the owner; on corner lot; it has a lavatory, 3 bathrooms, 2 tiled, a sleeping porch, 2 piazzas, 1 screened, is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity; exterior painted last fall, interior painted since recent removal of owner; located in restricted neighborhood. Inquire of HARRIS M. RICHMOND, 18 Tremont st., Boston, or 7 Grove st., Winchester.

Brookline—$7000

Modern house of ten rooms and two baths, with hardwood floors, electric lights, several fireplaces; situated in a desirable neighborhood and within a few minutes' walk of electric cars. A bargain.

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1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephones: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

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GRAND VIEW FARM, 236 acres; colonial mansion, 15 rooms; orchard; running water in house and yard; pond; 8 acres woods; price $10,000. $5000 down, easy terms. MISS ADA KERSHAW, Box 64, New Braintree, Mass. No cards answered.

We solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 25 years' experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren st., Roxbury.

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Brookline's Choice Section of Individual Houses
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Cement 2-family houses for sale, situated just off Commonwealth ave. within 15 minutes of Park st. via new subway; apartments contain 6, 7, 8 rooms and have paneled dining rooms, beamed ceilings, hot water heating and up-to-date electrical fixtures; in fact every modern feature is installed in these new cement houses. For full particulars apply to
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ALLSTON—19 Ashford St.—Large, well furnished room to let; also smaller room. Private house. Telephone Brighton 846-R.

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HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Private family; pleasant homelike rooms; centrally located, near points of interest; tel.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 207—Nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; tourists. MRS. CROSBY.

LYNN, 1 or 2 large sunny rooms, connecting; modern improvements; near trolleys and B. & M.; private family; breakfast and supper if desired. Tel. 3881-W. MRS. GEO. C. HERBERT, 17 Chatham st., S. Lynn, Mass.

MARLBORO ST., 192—Large front room with connecting side, up 2 flights, bath room floor; private telephone connection.

MASS. AVE., 242, near Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Well furnished front room; steam heat; modern conveniences. Mrs. Muller.

MASS AVE., 527—Furnished new, steam heated; transients; kitchen and laundry privileges.

MOUNTFORT ST., 43, Suite 1—Eight min. from Park st.; one large furnished room in private apartment; women preferred.

NEWBURY ST., 533—Attractive rooms, sunny and clean, on bath floor; 3 minutes to Kenmore subway entrance.

NEWBURYVILLE, 23 Franklin St.—For rent, attractive rooms in private family; [illegible]

ROOMS

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 185—Rooms newly furnished and unfurnished; continuous hot water and telephone; transients.

ST. STEPHEN ST. 47—Large furnished sunny rooms, con. hot water, hot water heat; references; permanent desired.

WEYMOUTH—Rooms, use of tel. and piano, in house with all modern improvements; near electric and steam cars; breakfasts if desired. MRS. B. E. SANBORN, 28 Prospect st.

HOUSES TO LET

Winchester—For Rent

I have five furnished houses and one unfurnished, to be rented for winter or year; prices moderate; rare opportunity to get a fine house. Tel. con.
E. H. BRIGHAM
34 Waterfield Road, Winchester

TO LET—9 rooms and bath, half of new single house, Hillcrest Road, Needham; 3 min. from electrics, 35 from steam; rent reasonable to responsible party. J. W. GOEBEL, 170 Tremont st., Boston.

WINTHROP BEACH—Steam heated house, furnished, to let for winter; beautiful location. Address F. S. G., 25 Prospect ave.; phone Winthrop 984-M.

FURNISHED house, 9 rooms, garage; located in Roxbury, near Grove Hall; price reasonable to right party. Tel. Wm. 0224.

STORES AND OFFICES

A FINE STORE

On Boylston st. (now 5th ave. of Boston); splendid show window; also photo artist's studio and living chamber; modern conveniences; rent reasonable. Allen Hall Bldg., 384 Boylston Street.

STUDIO TO RENT
for half day on Fridays. Address MISS LUCY GERRISH, 140 Boylston st. Call on Monday or Wednesday.

BOARD AND ROOMS

Approved Board and Room Directory For men and Women; Students, Tourists, etc.

ROOMS IN BACK BAY, BEACON HILL AND WEST END, BROOKLINE, CAMBRIDGE AND OTHER SUBURBS—ALL HOUSES ARE INVESTIGATED

ROOMS $1.50 to $12.00 PER WEEK
BOARD $4.50 to $10.00 PER WEEK

This bureau cooperates with the boarding homes and clubs for working women and students. Hours, 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union
264 BOYLSTON STREET

AUBURNDALE.—FAMILY HOTEL near Conn. ave. and R. R. station; 22 min. from Boston; 10c fare. Home cooking, private baths, electric lights, fireplaces, hardwood floors. NYE PARK INN.

BERKELEY ST., 249—Furnished rooms with best of table board. Tel. B. B. 3539-M.

BOARD—Harvard Sta., Dor., 10 min. So. Sta., 5c fare; single house, plenty heat, home comforts; piano; $4.50-$6. 123 Norwell, off Vassar st.

BROOKLINE, Fisher Hill—Beautiful home opened to a limited number; 2 double rooms, one with dressing room; h. and c. water; single rooms; with board; best of everything; 5 minutes to Brookline Hills station and electrics. Tel. Brookline 4797-W.

ROXBURY—Square room, well heated and lighted, up one flight, private family, either furnished or unfurnished; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; business person preferred; references exchanged. Address A 1, Monitor Office.

WANTED—To board, a young girl for whom is desired the advantages of excellent schools and home influence. REV. and MRS. F. M. GRACEY, 23 Webster st., Somerville, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED

AMERICAN WOMAN would like 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, first or second floor, stove heat; please state price. Address O 45, Monitor Office.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Office Partitions
New and second-hand Oak and Cypress, in sections, immediate delivery. Price very low.

Bank, Store and Office Fixtures

Interior Woodwork and Railings
Ornamental Iron, Brass and Bronze Work, Bank Counter Screens, Metal Grilles, Window Guards, Wire Work.
JAMES A. GLASS
220 Devonshire St. 'Phone F. H. 5704

ROOFING

Mule-Hide Roofing
"Not a Kick in a Million Feet." A dependable and economical smooth surfaced roofing. Send for samples. SEAL-SKIN WATERPROOF BUILDING PAPER makes your home comfortable winter and summer. Saves fuel bills. THE LEHON COMPANY, 45th St., near Western, CHICAGO. Branches, New York and San Francisco.

MULE-HIDE ROOFING "NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET" Trade-Mark Reg.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

SnPulver Men's Tailor
Fall and Winter Goods Now Ready
77 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

DOGS, CATS, PETS, ETC.

FOR SALE—R-D CHOW PUPPIES
And one dark red stud dog

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Pneumatic Tools

Hand Tools
Plug Drills
Surfacing Machines

We sell everything for successfully working stone, marble or granite from the time it leaves the quarry.

Write for our beautiful Catalogue Number Four, which illustrates and describes everything we sell.

Harrison Supply Company
NATHAN C. HARRISON, General Agent
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CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

WELLINGTON FILMS
The Perfect Film for Perfect Pictures.
These films give the finest results, producing crisp negatives with fine detail and color values. Try a roll when next taking pictures and be convinced of their excellence.
Sole Agents for United States
RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY
26 Bromfield Street, Boston
Send for developing and printing price list. Mailed on request.

KODAK USERS
Our Developing and Printing is perfection—attained by careful, painstaking work, all done by hand. Orders sent by mail given special attention.
SOLATIA M. TAYLOR
56 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

CONFECTIONERY

Heath's
Chocolates, Bon Bons
Ice Cream, Petit Lunches
Quality is our standard; all goods sold by us are equal to the best in Boston. Prices reasonable.
165 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Our Ice Creams and Candies are made at our store, 1005 Beacon Street.

Marshmallows

Send your dealer's name and 50c, and we will send, prepaid, a pound box of our delicious "Prize Medal" Brand.
ROCHESTER MARSHMALLOW CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

ARCHITECTS

FRANK D. CHASE
Architect
Peoples Gas Building, CHICAGO

INSURANCE

LUTHER E. KIMBALL
INSURANCE
107 Water St., Boston Tel. Main 1345

NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. Boston, October 1, 1914. On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of an issue of additional capital stock of the par value of one million twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars ($1,024,300) for the purpose of purchasing the franchises and property of the East Boston Gas Company, the Board will give a hearing to the parties interested at its office, 603 Ford Building, at 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of October current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the "Boston Evening Transcript," the "Boston American," the "Christian Science Monitor," the "Boston News Bureau," the "Boston Herald," the "Boston Post," the "Boston Journal," the "Boston Evening Record," the "Boston Daily Globe" and the "Boston Herald-Traveler," newspapers published in the city of Boston, in each of said papers, prior to said time of hearing once each week for two successive weeks. Per order of the Board. R. G. TOBEY, Clerk. A true copy. Attest: R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. Boston, October 1, 1914. On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the approval of the purchase of the franchises and property of the East Boston Gas Company, the Board will give a hearing to the parties interested at its office, 603 Ford Building, at 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of October current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the "Boston Evening Transcript," the "Boston American," the "Christian Science Monitor," the "Boston News Bureau," the "Boston Herald," the "Boston Post," the "Boston Journal," the "Boston Evening Record," the "Boston Daily Globe" and the "Boston Herald-Traveler," newspapers published in the city of Boston, in each of said papers, prior to said time of hearing, once each week for two successive weeks. Per order of the Board. R. G. TOBEY, Clerk. A true copy. Attest: R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. [Resolves of 1914, Chapter 93.] RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO REPORT TO THE GENERAL COURT UPON THE TAXATION OF SIGNS.

RESOLVED, That a commission, consisting of the chairman of the gas and electric light commission, the chairman of the public service commission, the tax commissioner and the attorney-general, shall consider the taxation of signs and other devices used for commercial advertising and report its findings and the draft of a bill for the taxation or regulation of such signs and devices to the general court not later than the second Wednesday in January, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Upon the above resolve the said commission will give a hearing on Monday, October 19, 1914, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the board of gas and electric light commissioners, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, Room 603.

By order of the Commission,
FREDERICK J. MACLEOD, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Public Service Commission. The Commission will give a hearing, under the provisions of chapter 341 of the Resolves of 1914, providing for an investigation, study and report of the transportation needs, present and future, of the metropolitan district, at its office, 1 Beacon street, Boston, Tuesday, October 20, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock [illegible]

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Exclusive Man-Tailored Suits
FOR WOMEN

We will make to your measure a suit of Men's Wear Serges, Gabardine Cheviots and imported novelties, in latest styles, lined with best satin or silk, for

$25.00

Cannot be duplicated for $50.00

In making up your mind to give us an order for a suit, stylish coat, or street or afternoon dress, it may be well to know that our Mr. Cohen was for years engaged as a designer and fitter with a prominent Vienna firm, and was for five years with B. Altman & Co. of New York.

QUALITY, STYLE, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Come and see our Models and get Samples

S. D. COHEN & CO.
DESIGNERS AND LADIES' TAILORS
684 WASHINGTON STREET

LADIES! WEAR THE UNLINED Vici Kid O'Sullivanized PILLOW SHOE
Fits and feels like a Kid Glove. Soft, Durable, Handsome. New Shoes easy as old ones. No breaking in required. Price includes
O'Sullivan's Heels
of New Live Rubber. Write for Free Catalog and self measure blank. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Trade Mark Registered.
PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. M,
184 Summer Street, Opposite South Station, Boston, Mass.
$3.25 Postpaid in U. S. A. and possessions.

Goodwin CORSETS
Ready to wear and custom made.
Back laced also shown.
Custom and correspondence invited.
Esther Rodman
687 Boylston Street, Boston

Hairdressing Shampooing Manicuring
Full line of Hair Goods. Combings made into Transformations, Switches, etc.
MRS. NOYES
162 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

TAILORS

H. STEPPER & CO.
LADIES' TAILORS
Fall and Winter Styles Now Ready
159A Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Telephone Oxford 4825-W

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

"In-a-Door" Swing
A perfect delight for children of all ages. Fits in doorway. Quickly put up and taken down. Safe—durable—made of metal. Order now to avoid holiday rush.
$1.00 Postpaid in U. S. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Agents wanted. Make good money before Christmas.
Sells fast on account of shortage of imported toys. Packed in small pasteboard box. Weighs 2 lbs. GILES M. TURNER, Woman's Temple, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HOLTON
Band Instruments

while not the most conspicuously advertised, are the choice of the best class of professional musicians.
Sent on trial to intending purchasers.
Literature on request.
FRANK HOLTON & CO., Chicago

FOR SALE

SUITE FURNITURE for sale. Call 17 Batavia st., Suite 2, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

AGENTS WANTED

DO YOU WANT A BUSINESS ALL YOUR OWN?
Something permanent and profitable? Are you willing to work for it? Do you believe in the Golden Rule? If your answer is yes—then write us. We have splendid opportunities for honest workers—men and women with "backbone" and determination. For fourteen years we have manufactured high-grade Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters, and sold our entire product direct to the consumer through wide-awake representatives. We make good goods and want good workers to sell them. Write today for further particulars.
KROSSKNIT-DIRECT MILLS, Station X New York City

DANCING

"Visible and Audible Music Through Rhythm"
Talk on Rhythmic Expression with demonstrations in dance by
GEORGA SPRAGUE
(Pupil of Florence Fleming Noyes)
Assisted by BERTHA REMICK
in original musical compositions.
Engagements filled in all parts of the country.
MISS EDITH B. DALTON, Mgr.,
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Good Profits For You
Men and women can make large profit selling H. O. Slides, the original gliding casters, protected by U. S. patent. Furniture equipped with these slides moves easily, smoothly, silently, without leaving a mark on polished floors. Will not wear carpets, work loose, or split wood. Write for full particulars, terms, etc. Exclusive territory where not already represented.
G. K. WARDLE & CO.,
617 Dickey Building, Chicago

DANCING
MISS MILDRED F. CHARLES
Graduate of Dr. Sargent's School, Miss Faulhaber's School, and pupil of Chalif School, N. Y. Private lessons by appointment. Aesthetic, Interpretive and Folk Dancing on Wednesday evenings. All the latest and standardized modern dances on Friday evenings. Irving Studio, Room 301, Pierce Bldg., 13 Huntington Ave., Beginning Oct. 7 and 9. Phone Back Bay 7838 W.
MRS. LILLA VILES WYMAN
Modern Dance Classes Oct. 20 and 21
Artistic and Stage Dancing Oct. 19
Children's Class Sat., Oct. 17, at 11:30 A.M.
Boylston Chambers, 739 Boylston St.

WONDER-MIST
Offers exceptional opportunity for both men and women. Salespeople, managers and district representatives everywhere. Write particulars or call.
WONDER-MIST CO., 19 Pearl St., Boston

MUSICAL ARTISTS

HELEN ALLEN HUNT
CONTRALTO SOLOIST
Concert and Oratorio
STUDIO, 509 PIERCE BLDG., BOSTON

E. DEWAR RECORD
BARITONE ACCOMPANIST
Telephone 250
112 Otis Street, MEDFORD, MASS.

HELP WANTED—MALE

EXTRACT SALESMAN
H. A. JOHNSON CO. has an opening for a man who can sell extracts to bakers, confectionery and ice cream trade; must know the business, have selling experience and be acquainted with the trade; will want him to cover N. E., handling some trade himself and working with our regular salesmen; amateurs need not apply; will only consider those with above qualifications. Write or phone E. C. JOHNSON, 221 State st.; tel. Fort Hill 1410.

WANTED
TWO ACTIVE EDUCATED MEN of business ability; call 10 to 12. DODD, MEAD & CO., 212 Summer st., Boston.

LUNCH ROOMS

The New Library Lunch Room
687 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Entrance Room 209.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
LUNCH, 11:30 TO 5.
Home cooked food to take out.
TRINITY COURT CAFE
175 Dartmouth St.
Under same management.
Breakfast, 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. Lunch, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dinner 5:30 to 8 P. M.

CARRIAGE DRIVING

THE LONGWOOD COACH
Up-to-date carriage service, with temperate, courteous, careful, experienced liveried drivers; day or night; also splendidly equipped boarding stable for saddle or driving horses; special rates for church work. HENRY C. BELL, 75 Francis st., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 358.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SUCCESSFUL SALES MANAGER, having extensive experience for 15 years and with present company 8 years, will make change before Jan. 1; has practical knowledge of hardware trade throughout U. S.; can qualify on every point necessary for firm desiring high grade man; expert in selection, handling and posting men to insure greatest efficiency; unquestionable references as to character. Address C 10, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment as advertisement writer; skilful in writing catchy verses. G. A. DENNISON, 1045 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY experienced in the management of a home, the care of people and used to traveling is free to accept a position as attendant, traveling companion or managing housekeeper in a private family. Tel. B. B. 4949-R mornings only, or P 39, Monitor Office.

GOVERNESS—Young woman of exceptional qualifications for dealing with children desires position in home of refinement; is accustomed to housekeeping and domestic responsibility; best references given and required. N 11, Monitor Office.

COMPANION or housekeeper; lady from Maine desires position in small family; understands housekeeping; can give best of references. Address T. L. E., 254 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced desires position; automobile business preferred; salary reasonable. Add. P 37, Monitor Office.

TRAVEL

SAN FRANCISCO 1915
INFORMATION furnished on Panama-Pacific Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego and all points in California. Hotel, restaurant and transportation rates, etc. Address B. K. DARROW, 476 43d st., Oakland, Cal.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MISS ALISE M. YOUNG, public stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper. Coolidge Corner, 1352 Beacon st., room 21. Tel. Brookline 4436-W.

TYPEWRITERS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Du Vernet Is now showing an exclusive line of
LACE, SILK, CHIFFON **WAISTS** All in French Designs
An attractive showing in a great variety of colors and sizes. There is a wealth of material from which to select.
149 TREMONT STREET, ROOM 921. BOSTON, MASS.

A CLEANSING CREAM

especially appreciated by autoists, tourists and travellers for its cleansing and refreshing qualities. Valued as a toilette requisite in shaving. Jar, 60c, postage prepaid. Send 10c for sample jar.
Latest Improvements in Permanent Hair Curling
Ondulation Hair Dressing, Hair Goods, Manicuring and Shampooing. Residential Work.
Magnolia, Mass. Oceanside Hotel
Mrs MacHale 450 Boylston St. Boston
Tel. B. B. 3497

Charlotte S. Daniels Lending Library
FULL LINE OF HOSIERY
Orders Taken for Hand Embroidery, Pillow Cases and Bath Towels
Ox. 2766-M 162 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

EMBROIDERED DRESSES AND WAISTS
Done by the Women of Bruyeres and Vierzon
FRANCE
We are exhibiting handsome new fall designs in imported hand embroidered lingerie silk and woolen dresses, with fitting ... $15 up
A large collection of Lingerie Waists $2.50 up
Embroidered Crepe de Chine Waists, latest style. Special line of Stamped Waists of beautiful design with goods for making up ... $1.25
FRENCH EMBROIDERY CO.
120 Boylston St., Room 326, Boston

Hat Frames
personally secured by Miss Terrio in Paris before the outbreak of war; also a variety of new domestic models.
The best key to a successful hat is an Evans & Terrio Frame for its foundation.
Millinery Accessories
EVANS & TERRIO
453 Washington Street
Dexter Building

Quality and Premiere CHOCOLATES BOSS — BOSTON

G. Myron Whitman
LADIES' HATTER
Announces that
MRS. BEERS
Previously with N. S. Chandler, is now associated with him at his new address,
373 Boylston Street, Boston
Fall and Winter Models

SHOE DUSTER
For Traveling

Makes the shine last longer and saves money. Bamboo wood in leather case which folds up. Carried in pocket or grip. No. 1A16.
GOULD & GOULD 25c Post Free
Dept. 1 Box 5143, Boston, Mass.

Millinery Furnishings
Dent's and Fowne's Gloves
L. Hirsh
250 Huntington Ave., Boston

To Contribute to the Comfort of Women

$3.00 The Ideal Seamless Unlined Comfort SHOES
Soft, flexible, cushion sole, patterned with natural shape lasts which differ from just plain ordinary shoes. Comfortable as a glove.
$3.50 Booklet on request.
IDEAL SHOE CO.
179 Summer Street, opposite South Station, Boston, U. S. A.

HAIRDRESSING
And Marcel Waving, 50c. Shampoo 50c. Manicure 25c. Hair goods of every description in stock and made to order very reasonably. Bring your combings, a Switch or Transformation can be made for little expense. All work guaranteed.
A. EDSON, 167 Tremont Street

Back Bay Millinery School
offers a special rate for one week only to pupils enrolling now. $15.00 for full course. Daily and evening classes. Individual instruction; latest methods by competent teachers.
240 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Corner Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

GILLESPIE METHOD
SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING and MANICURING
FRANCES M. FORD
Successor to Madame Gillespie
The Copley, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opposite Public Library
Tel. B. B. 4195 All branches taught.

MAXWELL'S HAT $5 SHOP
LADIES' HATTER
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT

Sarah Jane Dearborn
HATS
For Fall and Winter
100 Boylston Street, Boston
Tel. Ox. 1433-R

Smart American Tailored and Dress Hats
For Fall and Winter Wear
DeMerritt
DESIGNER OF MILLINERY
149 Tremont Street, Boston. Room 316

MISS GEORGE
Millinery
200 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Norway Street, BOSTON

This Dainty Box of Lavender

is waiting to be sent to you. 50 cents postpaid.
The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. M. Richardson's HAIR SHOP
59 Temple Place (503 Blake Building) Boston, Mass.
Offers Superior Service, Undulating Marcel, Shampooing, Manicuring, etc. Egg Shampoos our Specialty. All branches taught. Combings made up.

MARINELLO SHOP
BOSTON MAIN OFFICE
All Kinds of Toilet Work
420 Boylston Street, Berkeley Building
Suite 411. Tel. B. B. 5174
C. M. LAMPING NOLAN, Prop.

COME AND SEE THE
NEW HATS
at the
Eustis Hat Studio
The Kensington, 687 Boylston St., Boston

STOUT LADIES
Our custom made corsets will give you a slender appearance; are guaranteed to keep their original shape; will launder and are rustproof and unbreakable. B. W. LOGAN, 462 Boylston st., room 210.

JOHN SCHWALM TAILOR
100 BOYLSTON ST., ROOMS 816-17
Colonial Building
High-grade Tailoring for ladies and gentlemen in all its branches. A nice selection of Imported Fabrics to choose from.

RICHARD L. KANE
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
1631 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 649

A. JACOBS
Ladies' Tailor—Habit Maker
240 Huntington Ave. Tel. B. B. 1433-W.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
(CORSET COVERS—EXPERT FITTER)
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
1 West 34th Street, New York

SHAMPOOING and manicuring; lady customers only. MME. SOULAS, 87 Gainsboro st. Tel. B. B. 5813-J.

Manicuring, Shampooing
Hairdressing given at ladies' homes; experienced; best references. Address MRS. M. E. MOORE, 36 Warwick st.; tel. Rox. 2549-R.

TABLE SUPPLIES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 14 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS — HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Lady Betty Marmalade

Petites & Tango Tartlets

Sound good, don't they? Are good, too. Your guests will like them. Why not serve them?

A jar of Lady Betty and a carton of crackers with the recipes. Sent by parcel post for 35 cents

LADY BETTY, Inc., BROOKLINE, MASS.

DISHWASHING IS EASY When Put on the Basis of Efficiency

To eliminate the slow work of washing dishes by hand in greasy water makes housekeeping just that much more pleasant.

The Walker Dishwasher

HAND OR ELECTRIC

does as much to put dishwashing for home, restaurant, etc., on a systematic and efficient basis as the cost system does a business.

ENDORSED BY

Good Housekeeping Institute

The Walker Dishwasher is a real, practical, satisfying utility. Thoroughly cleans and rinses. Will not damage the finest glassware, silver, etc. Made of excellent materials and will last for years under daily use. Our illustrated booklet, "Washing Your Dishes," sent on request.

ALEX. P. MAYNARD, Inc.
435 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

BEING DEMONSTRATED AT THE FOOD FAIR
MECHANICS BUILDING, SPACES J 4 AND 5.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS — HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Square Blue Tins 10c

ALUMINUM is Quickly Cleaned by

ORONA

Soap and Cleaner

Its astonishing effect amazes those who try it. It is effective in removing dirt, grease, stains, etc., from wood, metal and cloth.

"This is the official cleaner selected for the Model Kitchen to be installed in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California, 1915."

If your Grocer Hasn't it Call or Send 45c in Stamps for Full Box by Parcel Post.

Sold by Jordan Marsh Co., Gilchrist Co., Burditt & Williams Co., Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, S. S. Pierce & Co., J. B. Hunter & Co., and Chandler & Barber and other reliable dealers.

Sold in Bulk——By PARCEL POST 15c

ALSO MAKERS OF

ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP

Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube, 15c, and the jar, 25c. By Parcel Post 20c and 30c. For sale at Leading Grocers, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.

The Orona Manufacturing Co., 224-226 Milk St., Boston, U. S. A.

JUST A LITTLE CANDLE!

ready for your comfort and convenience during the Fall months. The original, genuine

Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume

is invaluable alike in the Home, Office, Club, Hotel, Theatre, School and Public Building. Its exquisite oriental perfume entirely dispels any objectionable odor, and diffuses a lasting fragrance of its own.

Box of 16 "candles" and metal holder 35c
Your local dealer, or sent direct.

PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone Street, Boston

Makers of the famous polishes in paste form "CANDO" for silver and "ROYAL" for brass

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons May Leave Advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

CAFETERIAS, RESTAURANTS, ETC. — CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Foster's Restaurant
Home Cooking
Very reasonable prices.
No liquors served.
221 S. Wabash Avenue
Between Adams and Jackson

OLIVE INN CAFETERIA
[illegible] Sou. Wabash Avenue
LUNCHEON SUPPER (Music)
Daily Special..... Tenderloin Steak 30c

THE WATSON
Luncheon Supper Cafeteria Service
216 W. Adams, bet. 5th Ave. and Franklin

Good, Clean, Wholesome
Home Cooking
The Harmony Cafeteria
No. 1 — 324-328 S. Wabash Ave. — LUNCHEON 11 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. SUPPER 4:30 P.M. to 7 P.M.
No. 2 — 15-17 S. Wabash Ave. — Continuous Cafeteria Service Breakfast Luncheon Supper

HOTELS

SHERIDAN PARK Hotel, 4631 N. Racine ave; family hotel; permanent home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edgw. 2721.

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BLITZ BROS.
Manufacturers of
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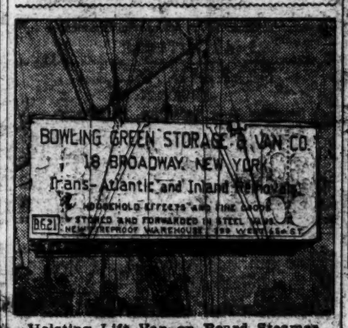

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CENTRAL

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OTTAWA

FINE PERIOD FURNITURE EXACT REPRODUCTIONS STEWART & CO., Rideau St.

INSURANCE COURTNEY & SEARS 193 Sparks St. Phone Queen 427

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Prohibitionists Not to Support Walker for Governor

Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Party's Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Decides to Stay in the Race

Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, today said he would not withdraw in favor of Joseph Walker, the Progressive gubernatorial candidate. This action apparently settled definitely the question of the Prohibitionists supporting the Progressive candidate for Governor this fall.

The Prohibition committee has not power to remove any of the candidates on the state ticket as they were duly nominated by a convention. Therefore, unless Mr. Evans chooses to withdraw there is no way for his name to be taken from the ballot. The state committee has authority to vote to recommend that Prohibition support be given to Mr. Walker, but such an effort would be partly counteracted, it is believed, by the presence of a Prohibitionist's name on the ballot.

So long as there is a Prohibition candidate in the field many are expected to vote for him, notwithstanding action to the contrary by the Prohibition state committee. Mr. Evans said he would probably go before the state committee at its adjourned session this afternoon, but he was uncertain whether he would be one of the speakers.

Asked to explain his position, Mr. Evans said although Mr. Walker had declared for national prohibition, the national Progressive organization had taken no action on this subject. As the Prohibition party is a national organization, Mr. Evans felt that it would be weakening its national character for the Prohibition candidate in one of the states to withdraw in favor of the candidate of a rival organization.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Evans, "from the point of view of the state organization I fail to see why I should withdraw. Mr. Walker at Worcester said that he believed that state prohibition could not be enforced. For my part, I believe that it could. I stand firmly for state prohibition as well as for national prohibition."

Pledges Best Efforts

"If we cannot have the latter let us by all means have the former. If elected Governor I will do all in my power to secure and enforce state prohibition until such time as we can get prohibition for the nation.

"Mr. Walker on his own admission apparently would not work for state prohibition if he were elected Governor. I feel that my position entitled me to the votes of the Massachusets people who favor prohibition.

"There is another thing to consider. I was nominated by members of our party who wanted a Prohibition gubernatorial candidate to vote for. Would it be fair to deprive them of this right? I think not. I have in my pocket now a letter just received from an instructor at Harvard urging me not to withdraw. I am hearing from others who feel the same way."

Mr. Evans took exception to the alleged statements by Arthur W. Glines, acting chairman of the Progressive state committee, to the effect that the Prohibition party had been a one-issue party until the Progressive party was organized.

Norfolk county Republicans today began the formation of a county organization to assist in the campaign to elect the Republican state ticket. At the invitation of the chairman of the Republican state commitee, Edward A. Thurston, several of the Republican leaders of Norfolk county met today at the Republican state headquarters, 18 Tremont street. It was decided to issue a call to all the chairmen and secretaries of the Repubilcan city and town committees in Norfolk county and to all the Republican candidates for office in that county to meet at the state committee headquarters next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock to form an organization for the campaign.

Prohibition Meeting Today

Another meeting of the Prohibition state committee is scheduled for this afternoon, no decision on the question of supporting Joseph Walker, the Progressive candidate for Governor, having been reached at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Evans' letter protesting against withdrawing the Prohibition state ticket in favor of the Progressives was read and there was a long discussion of the subject, during which both sides of the subject were about evenly presented.

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast of Beverly, president of the Association of Progressive Women of Massachusetts, urged the committee members to agree on some plan of cooperation by which the Progressives and Prohibitionists might work together on the liquor issue. Subsequently a motion to appoint a committee to cooperate with the Progressives was tabled by a vote of 9 to 8. The meeting then adjourned to meet again this afternoon.

Mr. Walker in Rally

In his speech at Plymouth last night, Mr. Walker, the Progressive gubernatorial candidate, again spoke on national prohibition. He said that the use of intoxicating liquors was the cause of much of the mismanagement in municipal affairs in the United States.

Speaking in behalf of Mr. Walker and the Progressive state ticket, Charles S. Bird recommended at a Progressive rally in North Adams last night better cooperation between business and the federal government as a possible solution of the business problem of the present day.

Samuel W. McCall, the Republican candidate for Governor, made his first speech ford hall, Woburn, last night. The occasion was a meeting under the auspices of the Montvale Improvement Association. Mr. McCall refrained from talking politics and told of the value of village improvements.

Among the other speakers at this meeting were Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for reelection as state treasurer, who told of his recent public bond sale "over the counter," and Frederick P. Glazier, Progressive candidate for state auditor, who reviewed the history and platform of the new party.

Mr. McCall's first campaign speech is due to be made at New Bedford Tuesday night, Oct. 13. Former Governor Curtis Guild will probably speak the same evening. Mr. Guild is scheduled to speak also at the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Natick Thursday evening, Oct. 22.

Additional rallies have been arranged for next week by the Republican speakers' bureau as follows: Wednesday night J. F. Lockett of Boston will address the Rockland Republican Club, and the same evening local candidates will speak at Ashland. Congressman Samuel E. Winslow will be the chief speaker at a rally in Hopkinton Oct. 19.

Candidate McCall will begin his campaign in the western part of the state next Wednesday night in Greenfield. Thursday night he will speak in Pittsfield and Friday night in North Adams. On Monday night, Oct. 19, he will speak in Springfield.

Senator Lodge expects to make only a few speeches in the Massachusetts campaign. He has promised Senator Brandegee to make one speech in Connecticut and Senator Gallinger one in New Hampshire.

Gets Nomination

Senator Louis F. R. Langelier of Quincy, Republican, who has been renominated for the Senate by his own party, was given the Progressive senatorial nomination also by an order of the ballot law commission late yesterday. The commission found after recounting the votes of ward 26, Boston, that Senator Langelier was entitled to the Progressive nomination. The recount showed that Senator Langelier received for the Progressive nomination 34 votes, George W. Baker, Progressive, 18, and Charles W. Proctor of Randolph, Democrat, 11.

Two of the Democratic congressional district conferences were held last night, the conference for the sixth district being held at Salem and that for the seventh district at Lynn. These conferences are for the purpose of enabling the Democratic state leaders to discuss campaign plans with the local Democratic leaders.

Frank A. Foster of Manchester presided at the Salem meeting. Speeches were made by George A. Schofield, candidate for Congress; State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield, Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the state committee, John G. Stevens of Marblehead and Alec W. Andrew of Gloucester, candidates for senator, and James D. Burns, Henry A. Sullivan and Dennis J. Sullivan, candidates for the Legislature.

About 125 Democrats attended the Lynn conference which was held in the rooms of the Ward 6 Democratic Club, West Lynn.

Walter H. Creamer presided. A talk upon organization was given by Judge Thomas P. Riley and a speech on state finances by Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield. James A. Donovan, chairman of the city committee of Lawrence, Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the state committee and Peter F. Tague of Boston made short addresses.

By a ruling of the Boston election commissioners the name of but one candidate for municipal office in Boston may appear on a nomination paper hereafter. It has been the practise in the past to put the names of a slate of candidates on each nomination paper that was circulated for signatures. The new rule follows that applying to state nomination papers.

Charles H. McGlinchey, defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination to the House in ward 6, filed signatures with the city election commissioners yesterday to run as an independent Democrat. William J. Manning, one of ward 13's defeated candidates for the Democratic nominations to the House filed signatures as a Democratic Citizens' candidate. Emil Pearson and M. Nicholas Thomas of ward 22 filed signatures to run as Republican Citizens' candidates for the House.

James F. Wall, candidate for mayor of Quincy, is to be host today to citizens of that city at a barbecue to be held at the aviation field, Squantum. Numerous candidates for office have been invited and are expected to attend.

VERMONT CLUB TO HOLD LUNCHEON

The annual luncheon of the Daughters of Vermont Club will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Oct. 15, preceded by a reception at 12:30. Mrs. George H. Smilie, president of the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, will give brief addresses. Mrs. George Winslow Perkins, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Watson A. Wasson, secretary of the Vermont Federation, are expected among the special guests. An informal program of music including songs by Mrs. Ethelwyn Brown, soprano, Miss Jennie A. Corson, violinist, and Miss Grace A. Dean, accompanist, has been arranged.

F. B. HOWLAND OUT FOR SENATOR

Frank B. Howland filed papers today with the election commissioners as an independent Democratic candidate in the

STATE'S EXPORT FACTS NOW AID MANUFACTURERS

Special Bureau Just Established Helps Many Plants Get a Trade Start in South America and Other Markets Abroad

For the benefit of Massachusetts manufacturers seeking to take advantage of the new trade markets abroad opened by the European situation, particularly in South America, there is now in full operation at 1 Beacon street a clearing house of trade information that promises to place the industries of the state in the van of the new array of American exporters. The countrywide sentiment for entering the world's markets with American goods is already aroused, according to those in charge of this new bureau, but now it is necessary that local manufacturers be placed in direct contact with the the specific needs and desires of other lands.

It is for this purpose of actually telling a manufacturer just what can be sold abroad, just where it can be sold, what prices will be given and how good is the credit of the proposed purchaser that the industrial development division of the state board of labor and industries, as it is called, has been established. Benjamin M. Rastall is in charge of the work.

Although but a month has passed since the establishment of this bureau upon the advice of Governor Walsh, many Massachusetts manufacturing plants are sending for information, individual letters in great numbers, in answer to questions from expectant exporters, some of them requiring careful investigation, are being despatched, and the first of a series of industrial development bulletins has been distributed throughout the state.

Because of the ability of the state officials to place themselves directly in touch with the government, with consuls of other countries, and with all the large trade organizations in the country actively interesting themselves in trade abroad, much information has been placed at the disposal of Massachusetts manufacturers. The information of local value is to be given publicity through bulletins, pamphlets and primers for small manufacturers engaged in trade abroad for the first time. How to apply for trade openings, how to make sales once the opportunity is given and how to make up and pack the goods will be told in detail.

That there is an unequaled opportunity for American manufacturers to sell their goods throughout the four corners of the globe is the opinion of Mr. Rastall. But the new merchants must undertake their work vigorously and systematically, he insists. "It is the time to translate opportunity into actuality, and not for congratulation upon an unexpected conquest," he says.

In South America, especially, the way has been opened and made far easier for the American trade that is just entering this territory, according to Mr. Rastall. But on the other hand, he goes on to point out, financial conditions there have been greatly affected and the purchasing power of South American merchants has been limited temporarily. For this reason, too, it is well to look to the credit of prospective customers, he states.

ANDOVER ACADEMY OBSERVES SECOND FOUNDERS' DAY

Alumni and Visitors Take Part in Formal Exercises, Including Reception of a Memorial Gate

ANDOVER, Mass.—The second annual observance of Founders' day was celebrated at Phillips Academy throughout the day with a large attendance of invited guests, members of the alumni association and the entire student membership. The exercises opened in the Phillips Andover chapel when short addresses were given by President Lowell of Harvard University, Principal Lewis Perry of Phillips Exeter Academy and Principal Alfred Stearns of Andover.

The alumni guests and entire student force then proceeded to the Phillips Memorial gateway where dedication exercises were held.

William Phillips, third assistant secretary of state at Washington, in behalf of the Phillips family, formally presented the gateway to the school. President Alfred L. Ripley, of the board of trustees, accepted the same in behalf of the school.

An informal luncheon at 12:30 o'clock was held in the Borden gymnasium, to which the invited guests and alumni were invited. At 2 o'clock the procession reformed and headed by the Andover brass band marched to Brothers field, where the final games in the interclass football series were held.

PAYROLL REDUCTION SHOWN

A reduction of $3458.57 in the payroll as compared with the corresponding week last year in the park and recreation department is indicated in reports to the

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL PRIZE

Obverse and reverse sides of honor medallion like that awarded Sir Harry J. Veitch

HORTICULTURAL MEDAL WON BY NURSERYMAN IN LONDON

Sir Harry J. Veitch, Who Originated Upward of 5000 Plants, Secures George Robert White Prize, Awarded for Sixth Time by Massachusetts Society

Upwards of 5000 plants have been originated by Sir Harry J. Veitch of London to whom the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has awarded the George Robert White medal of honor for 1914 and for whom is claimed the possession of the largest collection of flowering shrubs and trees in any nursery in the world as well as the most extensive collection of trained fruit trees from all parts of the world.

The medal is of solid gold to the value of $240 and represents on one side a horticulturist kneeling at his work, with a conservatory in the background, and on the reverse a crescent of fruit and flowers enclosing the name of the society and of the winner "for eminent service in horticulture."

The medal is given annually from the income of a fund of $6000 subscribed by George Robert White. It is given to the man or woman, commercial firm or institution in the United States or some other country that has done the most during the year to advance the interest in horticulture in its broadest sense.

Honor Roll of Winners

The first award was made in 1909 to Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent of Harvard University and director of Arnold Arboretum; in 1910 to Jackson T. Dawson, superintendent of the arboretum; in 1911 to Victor Lemoine, Nancy, France; in 1912 to Michael H. Walsh, Woods Hole, Mass., and in 1913 to the park commission of the city of Rochester, N. Y.

In speaking of the achievements of Sir Harry, John K. M. L. Farquhar, president of the horticultural society and a friend of the former, traces their beginnings in the establishment of the nursery of the house of Veitch in the West End of London, 80 years back, under James Veitch, father of Sir Harry. Sir Harry entered nursery work at the time when his father's establishment had assumed the rank of the most advanced in the country and comprised every branch of horticulture, including orchids, ferns, palms, foliage, and flowering plants in the greenhouses, extensive collections of hardy herbaceous plants, nursery stock and one of the finest collections in the world of coniferous trees brought together to a considerable extent from Japan and other countries by members of the Veitch family.

Beginnings of Collections

The Veitches were pioneers in sending out collectors and have thus searched the Himalayan mountains, India, Malay archipelago, Australia, North and South America, Japan and China. The last of these plant hunters was E. H. Wilson of Boston, who made two trips into the wilderness of western China for the Veitch house and then gave his services to the Arnold Arboretum, with which he is now identified, through an arrangement between Professor Sargent and his long time friend, Sir Harry.

Sir Harry was knighted by King George on the occasion of the international flower exhibit in the Crystal Palace in London two years ago. He is regarded by Mr. Farquhar as not only the business manager of the house of Veitch but an enthusiast in every branch of horticulture for its development and furtherance, for which he has done more than any nurseryman in Europe.

New Plant Productions

Among the many plants of which new varieties have been originated in the Veitch nursery are rhododendrons, orchids, viburnums, spiraeas, primulas, clematis montana rubens, davidia involucrata, clematis aramandii, aconitum astilbe, meconopsis lonicera maackii, buddleia and many others.

One of the most familiar productions of the Veitch nursery is the ampelopsis veitchii, the Japanese or Boston ivy that is so profusely grown on many of the buildings and residences of this city. Here the autumn changes the leaves to beautiful colorings which are missed in England.

William P. Rich, secretary of the Horticultural Society, is of the opinion that the bestowal of the White medal is having a wide influence among the horticultural world. He believes that as the list of awards grows the most eminent men in this line of endeavor will be found on it and that the medal will rank with the Victoria medal in England. He says, however, that most of the awards probably will be made in America as the development of horticulture in this country has been increasing very rapidly in the past few years while it has been somewhat on the wane in Europe.

SIMMONS GIRLS ALL WORKING FOR ENDOWMENT FUND

Students Are Devoting Leisure Time to Running Errands to Make Money for Dormitories

With a view of increasing the endowment fund at Simmons College, the students are using all their ingenuity during their leisure time to try to earn money. The college has organized as a whole into an endowment fund committee to get money for the fund.

Miss Anita Allen of Manchester, N. H., is chairman of the committee, and the different classes are represented in it as follows: 1915, Margaret M. Sprague, Turner, Me., Gladys E. Minott, Gardner, Helen Aldrich, Dorchester; 1916, Dorothy Austin, Wellesley, Marjorie Yates, Boise, Ida., Edith L. Stearns, Manchester, N. H.; 1917, Gertrude Dunmore, Providence, R. I., Elizabeth Miller, Warren, O., Anna M. Congdon Newport, R. I.

Outside of this committee the efforts of the dormitory students are almost amusing if they were not so earnest about it; they are doing typewriting, carrying books from the college, doing errands in Boston on 10 per cent commission, sweeping and dusting rooms, hanging pictures, paying fines for absence in class meeting, ironing, shampooing, manicuring, and even blacking shoes. Every student hopes the new dormitories which were intended to have been commenced this fall, can be started late next spring.

The juniors are planning a party for the freshman class on Oct. 17 at the Refectory, Brookline avenue, which will be in the nature of a circus. The girls in charge of the party are Madeline Cleveland, chairman; Eva Jacobi, Rachael R. Phelan, Marion E. Stark, Julia A. Edwards and Buelah A. Knowles.

MAYOR HAS NEW PLAN TO MOTORIZE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Dropping of Proposed Duplicate Signal System and Charlestown $80,000 House Are Features

Mayor Curley announced today that he was working out a plan whereby all the fire apparatus of Boston will be motorized within three years. The $200,000 needed for this purpose the mayor expects to obtain by the transfer of two loans, one for duplication of the fire alarm system at $125,000 and one for a new Charlestown fire house at $80,000.

Mayor Curley and Commissioner Grady are agreed that neither the duplicate system nor the new fire house is needed. They were authorizd by the Fitzgerald administration. The mayor will ask the city council to transfer this money for the purpose of motorizing the department.

The mayor estimates that the change will reduce the force 160 men and he has the assurance of Commissioner Grady that the force will be reduced through will be increased 25 per cent. The department now has 981 men. The mayor will make no additional firemen for three years. In that time he estimates that teh force will be reduced through the natural processes of retirement and transfers to 821 men, the force that will

MRS. STORROW TELLS AIMS OF WOMEN'S CLUB

President of Boston Organization Which Is Completing Headquarters Says Its Purpose Is to Furnish a Wider Outlook

Aims and ideals of the Women's City Club of Boston which expects to occupy its new headquarters sometime in November are outlined by Mrs. James J. Storrow, president of the club.

Renovations in the clubhouse are almost completed, the interior having been left as much in the original as was feasible for the home of a modern club. The architecture belongs to the old colonial period and shows some especially fine examples of woodwork in the doors and fireplace mantels of the house. The walls of most of the rooms are covered with papers of ancient patterns, but where new papers have been absolutely necessary they are now being hung.

Mrs. Storrow Tells of Work

Mrs. Storrow, in writing the following for The Christian Science Monitor, says: "The Women's City Club, which is about to take possession of its clubhouse at 40 Beacon street, is an evidence of our desire for a wider and more democratic outlook. The object of the club as stated in the by-laws is to establish a broad acquaintance among women through their common interest in the promotion of the welfare of the city and the state; to provide a clubhouse where its members may meet informally; and to provide a forum where leaders in matters of public import and civic interest may be frequently heard.

"Many of us believe that a large democratic club open to all women who care to join offers an outlet for restrained energies and a way of broadening the lives of women capable of greater influence without becoming like Mrs. Jellyby so absorbed in 'good works' that our children and homes are neglected, or following the lead of those extremists of the so-called 'feminist movement' whose doctrines astound some of the less advanced.

Help for Women Who Work

"While there is always more work to be done in her own home than any woman can perform (for woman's work is never completed, there is always more waiting for us), occasional neglect or postponement of it, to visit other scenes brings us back fresher and better able to meet our obvious duties. The three Ks, Kinder, Kueche and Kirche, so highly recommended by the Kaiser to form women's whole sphere may receive better attention if mothers have the opportunity to mix with their less fortunate sisters who have no children or kitchens of their own, but whose experience is broadened by contrast with large business interests.

"A clubhouse is one means of making this possible. To provide a clubhouse it is necessary for our members to pay for its support and our initiation fee, which is $10, and the annual dues of $10 yearly will necessarily prohibit many from joining. We wish this might not be, but we can be hospitable once we are at home, and if the club proves to be what we believe it is going to become, its usefulness will not stop at its own door.

"At a time when the lack of cooperation and understanding has led to this madness of war, who can say that in a cosmopolitan city like Boston such a club which is open to all women may not contribute its mite in bringing about that understanding through which alone another war can be made impossible."

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS HOME FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK—Among the 1477 passengers who arrived on the Lusitania from Liverpool Friday were Henry Breckenridge, assistant secretary of war, and 20 officers of the United States army, who went to Europe shortly after the outbreak of hostilities on the cruiser Tennessee to assist Americans out of the war zone. Five of the party of army officers who went over on the Tennessee were left in Europe to close up affairs connected with the relief fund.

RADCLIFFE GUILD GIVES PARTY TO FRESHMEN TODAY

Parody Sketch on Activities of Organization to Be Program Feature—Mandolin and Other Clubs Plan Entertainments

Radcliffe Guild's party of the freshmen today will consist mainly of an amusing sketch by Eleanor Stevens '16, called "Alice's Adventures in Search of the Radcliffe Guild." It is a parody on the various guild activities after the manner of "Alice in Wonderland." The music for the songs and dance was written by Winifred Moore '15.

The scene is laid at Radcliffe, where Alice 1918 meets one character after another, the first being "Exams," which she must pass. She finally discovers that the guild is all of them rolled into one.

The characters are as follows: Alice 1918, Alice Billings '15; Red Queen of Radcliffe, Katherine Hodge '16; Quite Rapid, Eleanor Stevens '16; Sewing Bee, Lora Standish '15; Social Service Bug, Rosamond Eliot '17; Morning Gale, Elizabeth Ward '17; Tea, Helen Hastings '16; Peanut Cooky, Marian Wilson '16; Candy Sale, Esther Bacon '15; Silver Bay, Mary Sands '17; Exams, Eunice Allen '16; Mission Class, Charlotte Phinney '15; Extension Work, Marjorie Bridgman '15; Guild Play, Vera Sanford '16; Guild Elections (Humpty Dumpty, who can't go alone), Dorothy Peck '15; First Girl, Doris Miller '16; Second Girl, Elsa Stone '15.

The play was coached by Adelaide Nichols '16, and is in charge of the following committee: Lilian Smith '15, chairman; Vera Sanford '15, Eleanor Stevens '16, Catherine Fox '17.

Mandolin Club

Radcliffe Mandolin Club members have been chosen as follows: First violins, Beatrice Costello '18, Anne Gardner '18, Miriam Herron '17, Violet Ramsdell '18, Rhoda Stone '18; second violins, Frances Burlingame '18, Lenore Cox '17, Mary Haines '15, Esther Lanman '18; first mandolins, Jennie Cove '15, Ruth MacCarthy '15, Frances Oldfield '18, Violet Pike '16, Lora Standish '15, Marian Thatcher '15; second mandolins, Helen Bailey '18, Gertrude Bush '16, Margaret Carver '18, Alma Graustein '17, Dorothy Macksy '15, Hester Newhall '16, Marion Williams '17; banjo, Marjorie Armstrong '18; cello, Mary Hemenway '16; guitar, Helen Donahue '16; piano, Ruth Emerson '17; leader, Ruth MacCarthy '15; secretary, Gertrude Bush '16; business manager, Helen Donahue '16.

Elizabeth MacNaugher has been elected secretary of the sophomore class, and Pauline Woodworth treasurer.

Idler Club to Give Play

"Magic," a fantastic comedy in a prelude and three acts, by G. K. Chesterton, will be the play given by the Radcliffe Idler Club at its first meeting of the year on next Friday in the Agassiz House theater. This is only the second time that "Magic" will ever have been given in America. The first performance was at the Toy theater last winter.

The play will be repeated for the Intercollegiate student government conference to be held at Radcliffe, Nov 5, 6 and 7. Members of the club will have a second opportunity then to see the performance.

The characters and committees are: The duke, Eunice Allen '16; Dr. Grimthorpe, Dorothy Williams '15; the Rev. Cyril Smith, Jean Key '15; Morris Carleon, Mary Ellis '17; Hastings (the duke's secretary), Nancibel Rodgers '16; the stranger, Mary Morris '16; Patricia Carleon, Elizabeth Allen '17. The committee in charge: Alice Davis '15, chairman ex-officio, Ellen Eppendorff '15, Dorothy Sands '15, coach; properties, Esther Sutton '15, Susan Lyman '15, Marian Putnam '16; costumes, Gertrude Shaw '15, Helen Noyes '15, Madeline Brewer '16.

CANDIDATE OF PROGRESSIVES TO BE AN ABSTAINER

Joseph Walker Expected Soon to Announce Personal Action in Support of Prohibition

One of the leading Progressives of Massachusetts today said that Joseph Walker, the Progressive candidate for Governor, is about to publicly announce that henceforth he is to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors.

Recently Mr. Walker said that he was in favor of national Prohibition but himself had not been accustomed to refrain from the use of liquor in small quantities. This position had been criticized by the Prohibitionists and others. Mr. Walker had been charged with being insincere.

The copy of a letter from Mr. Walker dated today was shown by the Progressive informant, in which Mr. Walker replies to a newspaper editorial. This editorial stated that a candidate favoring prohibition should be a total abstainer in order to give effect to his platform utterances. Mr. Walker says in his letter that he considers that the point is well taken and that henceforth he is to be a total abstainer.

Real Estate Market ❁ Fish Pier Activities ❁ Sailings

The Commonwealth Associates, Inc., recently acquired title to the lot of land corner of Washington and Avery streets and have just closed contract with the Haynes Construction Company for the erection of a building 11 stories in height that will be a decided architectural addition to the locality and will involve an expenditure in the vicinity of $1,250,000.

A large portion of the Avery street frontage and the entire upper part of the building will be occupied as a first-class commercial hotel and is now under lease to Morse Brothers for a term of 20 years. This enterprise is intended to be a first-class hotel with moderate prices, having up-to-date equipment and being convenient of access for the traveling public.

The first floor will be occupied by an elaborate office, reading room, a large public dining-room and buffet. The second floor will be largely taken up by another public dining-room, etc., the remainder of the building being given over to sleeping rooms, with the exception of the eleventh story, which will contain specially fitted sample rooms for commercial travelers. The bedrooms will be unusually spacious, with convenient alcove off each room for a bed, and not only a large window lighting the room proper but an equally large window giving air and light to the alcove.

The finish will be of carefully selected Missouri red gum, stained a rich mahogany.

The construction will be thoroughly fireproof and in accordance with the most approved methods, practically no wood being used except for the doors and windows. The floors are to be all of concrete with tile and marble finished flooring in the public rooms and corridors, tiling in all the bathrooms, and carpets elsewhere. The building will be heated and ventilated and furnished with all the electrical appliances which form so valuable a part of the modern hotel. The elevator service and stairs will be centrally located so as to give immediate access to all parts of the house, and especial care has been taken with the means of egress in case of escape in an emergency, and the corridors will be subdivided by automatic fire doors.

The exterior is to be constructed of limestone and brick carried out in the style of the French renaissance. A broad marquise finished in bronze effects will mark the entrance of the hotel proper and extend along the whole frontage. A service entrance will be at the rear on Haymarket place.

The ground floor, the Washington street frontage and running back about 100 feet on Avery street, will be given to stores. Leases have already been arranged for long terms with David H. Posner and Coes & Young.

The Commonwealth Associates, Inc., owners of the property, was organized through the offices of Codman & Street, Easton building, with George U. Crocker, president; Max Shoolman, vice-president, and Gerald C. E. Street, treasurer.

Plans and specifications were prepared by C. H. Blackall, architect, representing the trust, and Messrs. Hurd & Gore, architects for the lessees of hotel. Watson G. Cutter & Son represented David H. Posner in the lease matter.

NEW BACK BAY BUSINESS BLOCK

The building in course of erection at 175-177 Massachusetts avenue, between Boylston and Norway streets, Back Bay, is constructed of practically fireproof material, and will occupy a lot of land approximately 4370 square feet, having a frontage of 46 feet on the avenue. It will be four stories in height, with a front of mat glazed terra-cotta and gray brick. The first floor and basement is so arranged as to be divided into three retail stores, all of the upper floors having been rented for business purposes on long lease. The building was designed by Arthur H. Bowditch for James Mason Rothwell, and will represent an investment of about $150,000 when ready for occupancy, on the first of January, 1915.

BACK BAY AND BRIGHTON SALES

The property numbered 121 and 123 Mountford street, corner of St. Marys street, recently acquired by William W. Reed, has this day passed into the possession of Erwin R. Graves. It is a large brick and stone dwelling house, valued at $26,800, and 4674 square feet of land, taxed on $8200 additional.

The Brighton parcel, located on the corner of Chiswick and Strathmore roads, Aberdeen section, was sold through the office of George W. Johnston for Flora Huff to Frederick T. Reuter. There is a frame dwelling and stable, with 39,300 square feet of land, all valued at $31,000 by the assessors.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the 2½-story frame dwelling, No. 26 Ray street, Roxbury. The total assessment is $2000, of which $700 is on the 2223 square feet of land. The grantors were the Maria Hogarty heirs, and the purchaser Charles W. Granger for a home. The sale was negotiated through the office of W. Keene & Son.

Property in West Roxbury going to new owners is situated No. 7 Murray Hill road, very near Washington street, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3540 square feet of ground, all taxed on $2100, including $600 on the lot. James R. McAndrews et al. purchased from James H. Cameron.

SOUTH END ESTATES SOLD

David Silverman has just purchased from Arthur T. Bliss, deed coming through Thomas M. Smith, title to premises numbered 46 Upton street, near Tremont street, consisting of a four-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling and 1540 square feet of land. Total assessment $8100, and $3600 of it is land value.

Another property changing hands is the three-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling No. 8 Greenwich park, near Columbus avenue. It is taxed in the name of Everett B. Horn for $8000, including $3000 on the 2100 square feet of land. Bertha M. Maguire is the buyer.

Final papers were placed on record from Alice M. Jewell to James P. Prince conveying title to the three-story and basement brick dwelling house located 66 Emerald street, between Dover and Compton streets, assessed for $4000 equally divided between the improvements and 976 square feet of land.

Margaret E. McManus is the new owner of a 4-story brick dwelling on Northfield street near Tremont street, South End, taxed in the name of Lawrence C. Decatur on the basis of $2600 on improvements and $900 on the 961 square feet of land.

SUBURBAN ESTATE SALES

Henry W. Savage, Inc., report final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate situated on Highland street, Natick, consisting of three acres of land, an eight-room house and the usual outbuildings. William and Marie McBurney conveyed to Clarence C. Miller.

The same brokers have sent final papers to record in the sale of a Newton farm on Highland street, Milford, Mass., consisting of a six-room house, barn, poultry house and 25 acres of land. Fred L. Newton conveyed to William S. Clancy.

They have also sold the Daniel Chapin estate situated 17 Court square, Milford, consisting of a 12-room house, barn and about one half acre of land. The property is taxed on a valuation of $4300, of which $2000 is on the land. Cora Godfrey and Anne Chapin conveyed to J. Henry Cunniff.

The same firm has passed final papers in a sale of the McAdams property on Hayden Rowe street, Hopkinton, Mass., consisting of three acres of land, an eight-room house and the usual outbuildings. Mabel McAdams conveyed to Eugene J. Rogers of Lynn, Mass.

This firm also reports final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate situated in Framingham on Grove street, consisting of one-quarter acre of land, a cottage house and outbuildings. Catherine A. Welch conveyed to James H. Mace.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., have also passed final papers, which have gone to record, in the sale of an estate on Warren street, Needham. This consists of a neat cottage house and a large lot land. John Mosely conveyed to Frank S. Mitchell of Roslindale, Mass.

Through the office of Edward T. Harrington & Co. an important sale of Winchester land is reported. It comprises a parcel on the southerly side of Swan road, with a frontage of 757 feet and containing over 25,000 square feet. The grantor was John Swan, the purchaser being Harold Adams Gale.

Another sale is reported, of the estate No. 184 Chestnut street, Everett, comprising an eight-room frame dwelling house with modern improvements and 3400 square feet of land. The grantor was Robert A. Connell, and Mabel M. Licht was the buyer.

R. G. Calef who has been connected with the Edward T. Harrington Company, as a salesman for 15 years, has been placed in charge of the firm's mortgage department.

SALE AT CLIFTON, MARBLEHEAD

Deed has been recorded at the Essex registry at Salem transferring title in a desirable building lot of land located on the northeasterly side of Rowell avenue, Clifton, Marblehead, from Essie J. Earle of Brighton to May G. Maxwell of Swampscott. The lot contains about 10,000 square feet. It is the purchaser's intention to begin construction at once of a house for year-round occupancy. George A. Dill of the Tremont building was the broker.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Aldworth st., 21, ward 23; Ferdinand Kelley, R. A. Murray; frame dwelling.
Bellevue st., 279 rear, ward 23; Jno. G. M. McLeod; frame auto storage.
Hyde Park av., 1130, ward 26; James McKenna, Fred A. Short; frame stores.
Bolton st., 91, ward 13; Jacob Lagsdin, Boyd & Smith; alter tenement and stores.
Washington st., 355-57, ward 7; Arthur W. Krey; alter store.
Rockville Park, 17A, ward 21; Boston Bible School, W. H. Nichols; alter dormitory.
Henley st., 39, ward 5; J. J. Cronin; alter stores.
Talbot av., 390, ward 24; City of Boston; alter school.
Thorn st., cor. East Canton st., 112, ward 9; Boston Cooperative Bldg. Co.; alter tenements.
Washington st., 177-79, ward 7; Unity Bldg. Trust; alter offices.

HARVARD CLUBS ADVOCATE PRIZES IN THE SCHOOLS

Urgent appeals to continue the maintenance of an annual prize at Andover, Exeter, Worcester Academy, Hartford high school and Portland high school, and to extend it to Fall River and Taunton are being made by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in a bulletin it has issued announcing the seventh annual meeting at Fall River. The prize consists of standard books.

The business meeting of the convention is to be held at the Golf Club to be followed by luncheon at the same place. The afternoon will be spent at the Golf Club, where there will be an opportunity for golf, tennis, etc. The Quequechan Club will be open to the federation members all day. At the Quequechan the dinner will be held.

HARVARD MAN'S DISMISSAL SAID TO BE DEMANDED

Institution Fails to Confirm Request of Maj. Clarence Weiner of England for Ejection of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg

Inquiries at the executive offices of Harvard College today failed to bring forth assurance of the arrival of a communication from Maj. Clarence Weiner of Surrey, England, graduate of the class of 1900, in which he seeks the dismissal of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg from the faculty which, if not effected, will mean the cancelation of a $10,000,000 bequest. His action is based on the allegation that the professor wrote attacks on the allied powers.

The demand was made on a postcard said to have been received at the office of the president under date of Sept. 23. The letter, claimed to be on its way to President Lowell, dated Sept. 30, 1914, from Ewell Castle, Surrey, England, supplements the postcard.

Tells of Bequest

Referring to the conditions of the bequest which he said he had written about and provided for the major adds: "As then advised, this clause is rescinded and will remain so until I receive a written assurance from the faculty that the German doctor has been removed from your list of professors.'"

Objections made by the major are said to be directed principally against the professor's pro-German attitudes in articles published in the United States since the commencement of the European issue. In several of those he is claimd to have rebuked the United States people for their alleged partizanship toward the cause of the Allies.

In his latest book, "The War and America," he has discussed the United States citizens' attitude toward the war. He is president of the Boston German Association.

Major Wiener is the proprietor of the Wiener News Agency, Strand, London, a news service established by him in 1909. He has had unique experiences including service in Porto Rico, in South Africa, and elsewhere. He studied one year at Harvard.

Of Professor Munsterberg and his services to study much is known by the public. He was educated in the gymnasium of Danzig, later at Leipzig and Heidelberg Universities. Since 1892 he has been a professor at Harvard and director of a laboratory.

He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences and has held honorary and executive posts in many organizations.

WELLESLEY 1916 ELECTS OFFICERS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—At a meeting in Billings hall Wellesley College, Thursday, the class of 1916 elected its officers for the current year. They are: President, Mary Torrence; vice-president, Lois Ward; recording secretary, Elizabeth Mason; corresponding secretary, Marion Mitchell; treasurer, Elizabeth Patch; executive board, Louise Smith, Elizabeth Raftery, Ruth Rand; advisory board, Mary Pfeiffer, Elizabeth Fanning; factotums, Ethel Hasel Meyer, Frances Evans; news member, Jean Newton.

SHIPPING NEWS

Four trips of fresh groundfish was brought to the fish pier today, and prices remained high despite slackness of demand. The scarcity of steak cod continues. The fish pier will be closed to all business Monday. Arrivals: Georgiana, 61,000 pounds; Evelyn M. Thompson, 13,500; Mary F Sears, 11,000, and Adeline, 19,600. The Georgiana also had 1500 halibut, and Adeline 100 catfish. Dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock, $3.75; steak cod, $8.75; market cod, $3.25; pollock, $3.25; large hake, $3.50; medium hake, $2.25, and cusk, $3.25.

From the banks came 220,000 pounds of salt cod to Gloucester today. Other arrivals were: Thelma, 150 barrels fresh herring, and the Provincetown trap boat, 50 barrels squid.

Receipts from the mackerel fleet during the past week total 252 barrels fresh and no salt, compared to 1777 barrels fresh and 318 salt for the corresponding week of 1913. The catch of fresh mackerel by the fleet to date, however, is 66,416 barrels, compared to 43,495 barrels for 1913.

Sailings between Boston and Manchester, Eng., are to be resumed on regular schedule, it is announced, with the steamers Nestorian and Ninian of the Leyland line leaving the English port Nov. 14 and 28 respectively. Two sailings a month will be made. On the Leyland liner Iberian leaving today for Manchester is a cargo which includes 11,000 barrels of apples and 160 barrels of pears.

Registry of the British ships Brynhilda and Rhine, now at Mystic docks, Charlestown, is being changed to the United States. The vessels, both of which are Boston owned, will load lumber for Buenos Aires. The ship Avon now at Barbadoes, and the barks Windrush and Snowdon, all Boston owned, have been granted temporary registers under the emergency ship registry act. Upon reaching a United States port, permanent registry will be granted. The Windrush left Buenos Aires Oct. 5 for Philadaelphia. The Snowdon is at Rosario.

Edward Hatch, a lobster fisherman of Cohasset, succeeded in landing a shark with a rifle yesterday after a sharp contest off Stony beach. The shark was about 10 feet long. It is unusual for one of its species to be seen in local waters.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Oct 9—Arrd strs Portland; Newton, Boston. Cld str Dorchester, Boston. Sld str Howard, Boston; Powhatan, Providence.

CHARLESTON, S C, Oct 9—Arrd str Onondaga, Boston and left for Jacksonville.

PROVIDENCE, Oct 9—Sld schr Donna T Briggs, New York.

SAVANNAH, Oct 9—Arrd str City of Augusta, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 9—Cld str Merion, Liverpool; torpedo boat Beale, Newport; schr Eagle Wing, Boston; str Indian, Boston.

GERMAN BENEFIT PLAY GIVEN

"Wanted, $22,000," was played for the benefit of the German Relief Fund for Widows and Orphans at the Plymouth theater yesterday.

FOREST PROTECTION URGED

Urging residents of this state to use every precaution to prevent forest fires Governor Walsh has sent out a notice in view of the hunting season.

SKETCH OF NEW DOWN-TOWN HOTEL

Building being constructed at corner of Washington and Avery streets—C. H. Blackall, architect

PEACE INTEREST SHOWS GAIN IN UNITED STATES

Discussions and Addresses on Arbitration and World Federation Multiply on All Sides and Speakers Are in Big Demand

Increased demand for and interest in international arbitration and world federation is shown by the multiplied demand of the people of the United States for discussions and addresses on subjects dealing with international relations. The increase in the number of peace meetings being held in New England is a fair example of the whole country.

Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the Massachusetts Peace Society will address the following meetings in the next few weeks: Oct. 19, the Boston Ruskin Club on "The New Internationalism"; Oct. 15, the Vermont Teachers Association at St. Johnsbury on "America's Message to Europe"; Oct. 18, at the First Congregational church, on "The New Internationalism"; Oct. 20, the Jewish Children's Aid Society, 218 Huntington avenue, on "America's Message to Europe"; Oct. 21, the Unitarian National Sunday school convention, Manchester, N. H., on "Training the Rising Generation for Peace"; Oct. 23, the New Hampshire State Teachers Association, Portsmouth, N. H.; Oct. 29, the Rhode Island State Teachers Association, on "America's Message to Europe"; Nov. 5, the Nineteenth Century Club at Billerica, Mass., on "International Relations"; Nov. 8, the Young People's Guild of the First Parish, Concord, Mass., on "The Peace Movement and Its Demands at This Hour"; Nov. 17, the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, on "International Democracy"; Nov. 27, Massachusetts Teachers Association at Huntington hall, with Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stamford University, who will be in the city at that time, and Jan. 6 at the Sewing Circle League, Hotel Tuileries, on "The War and the Peace Movement."

Edwin D. Mead of the World Peace Foundation has been invited to address a special meeting of the Board of Trade Oct. 22 at Dedham, Mass. Albert G. Bryant, also of the Foundation, will speak at the following meetings during the next few weeks: Oct. 11, at a union meeting in Sharon, Mass., on "The Last War"; Oct. 12, at the Boy Scouts' camp at Blue Hill; Oct. 14, at a church meeting in Brighton; Oct. 19, before the Dorchester Heights chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, at the Hotel Vendome; Oct. 27, for the Men's Club of the Baptist church in Newton Center, on the same subject, and Nov. 17, at the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset on "Europe's Summons to American Women to Mobilize."

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Cutter Mohawk, Crozier, Bar Harbor.
Str Devonian (Br), Trant, Liverpool.
Str Amolco, Keen, Mayaguez, P R, via New York.
Str Chas F Mayer, Machen, Baltimore for Portsmouth, twg bgs Nos 8 and 17.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str Belfast, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia, towing barges Leesport, Glendover and Preston.
Tug Neponset, Sears, Bath, Me.
Tug Tamaqua, Isaaksen, Philadelphia, towing barges Franklin and Macungie.
Tug Germantown, Camp, Philadelphia, towing barges Tamanend, Silver Brook and Maple Hill.

Cleared

Str Iberian (Br), Jago, Manchester.
Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Carib, Cole, Charleston and Jacksonville.

Sailing

Strs Iberian (Br), Manchester; Carib, Charleston and Jacksonville; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Juniata, Norfolk; Lexington, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; torpedo boat Rodgers, Portland; M E Harper, Lamberts Point; Times (Nor.), New York; Hampden, Newport News.

Tgs International, Philadelphia, twg bgs Enterprise, Manatawny, and Neshaminy; Mercury, New York; Standard, do, twg bg S O Co Nos. 76 and 123.

Waiting conditions—Tgs Wyoming, York, twg bgs 707, 782, and 790; Plymouth, New York, twb bgs L & W B C C Nos. 4, 6 and 14; Tamaqua, Portland, twg bgs Franklin and Macungie.

SUPERINTENDENTS MEET

Intermediate schools will be discussed by the Association of City Superintendents at a dinner at the City Club today. William Orr, deputy commissioner of education, will introduce the subject. He will be followed by superintendents from other cities.

NEW JOBS AT NAVY-YARD

Repair work to be done on naval vessels now in port has demanded a larger force of mechanics at the Charlestown navy yard. Secretary Daniels has granted the request that the force be increased

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Oct. 10
Minnetonka, for London	Oct. 10
Taormina, for Naples	Oct. 10
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	Oct. 13
Roma, for Marseilles	Oct. 14
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Oct. 14
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Oct. 14
San Giovanni, for Naples	Oct. 14
Kroonland, for Mediterranean ports	Oct. 15
*Oscar II., Copenhagen	Oct. 15
Samland, for London	Oct. 17
Marquette, for London	Oct. 17
Pannonia, for Glasgow	Oct. 17
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Oct. 17
*Duca di Genova, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 17
*Rochambeau, for Havre	Oct. 17
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Oct. 20
Madonna, for Marseilles	Oct. 20
San Guglielmo, for Naples	Oct. 20
Californie, for Bordeaux	Oct. 20
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*Olympic, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*Mauretania, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	Oct. 22
Minnewaska, for London	Oct. 24
*New York, for Liverpool	Oct. 24
Cameronia, for Glasgow	Oct. 24
*Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 24
La Touraine, for Havre	Oct. 24
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam	Oct. 27
Britannia, for Marseilles	Oct. 27
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 28
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Oct. 28
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Oct. 28
*Duca Degli Abruzzi, for Genoa	Oct. 31
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Oct. 31
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	Oct. 31
Chicago, for Havre	Oct. 31
Columbia, for Havre	Oct. 31
Minnehaha, for London	Oct. 31
Caserta, for Naples	Oct. 31
Franconia, for Liverpool	Oct. 31
Carpathia, for Naples-Patras	Oct. 31

Sailings from Boston

Laconia, for Liverpool	Oct. 13
Sardinian, for Glasgow	Oct. 14
Palermo, for Mediterranean ports	Oct. 20
Sachem, for Liverpool	Oct. 22
Pomeranian, for Glasgow	Oct. 23

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Merion, for Liverpool	Oct. 10
*Haverford, for Liverpool	Oct. 24

Sailings from Montreal

Laurentic, for Liverpool	Oct. 10
Corinthian, for London	Oct. 15
Alaunia, for London	Oct. 20

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Mauretania, for New York	Oct. 10
Megantic, for Montreal	Oct. 10
New York, for New York	Oct. 10
Adriatic, for New York	Oct. 14
Campania, for New York	Oct. 17
Philadelphia, for New York	Oct. 17
Sagamore, for Boston	Oct. 17
Arabic, for Boston	Oct. 20
Dominion, for Philadelphia	Oct. 21
Lusitania, for New York	Oct. 24
St. Louis, for New York	Oct. 24
Andania, for Boston	Oct. 27
Merion, for Philadelphia	Oct. 28
Mauretania, for New York	Oct. 31
Michigan, for Boston	Oct. 31
St. Paul, for New York	Oct. 31

Sailings from London

Minnewaska, for New York	Oct. 10
Minnehaha, for New York	Oct. 17

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	Oct. 10
Columbia, for New York	Oct. 17

Sailings from Havre

La Touraine, for New York	Oct. 16
Chicago, for New York	Oct. 17

Sailings from Rotterdam

Potsdam, for New York	Oct. 16
New Amsterdam, for New York	Oct. 17
Noordam, for New York	Oct. 24
Ryndam, for New York	Oct. 31

Sailings from Genoa

Duca Degli Abruzzi, for New York	Oct. 10
America, for New York	Oct. 17
Stampalia, for New York	Oct. 26

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	Oct. 24

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederic VIII., for New York	Oct. 13
United States, for New York	Oct. 29

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Tenyo Maru, for Honkong	Oct. 13
*Sierra, for Honolulu	Oct. 13
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Oct. 13
*Moana, for Sydney	Oct. 13
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Oct. 21
*Mongolia, for Hongkong	Oct. 24
Sonoma, for Sydney	Oct. 27
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Oct. 27

Sailings from Seattle

*Seattle Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 13
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 20
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 27
*Talthybius, for Manila	Oct. 27

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of India, for Hongkong	Oct. 15
*Monteagle, for Hongkong	Oct. 24
*Niagara, for Sydney	Oct. 28

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Siberia, for San Francisco	Oct. 13
China, for San Francisco	Oct. 27

Sailings from Honolulu

Manoa, for San Francisco	Oct. 14
Matsonia, for San Francisco	Oct. 21
Lurline, for San Francisco	Oct. 27

Sailing from Sydney

Venturia, for San Francisco	Oct. 24
Makura, for Vancouver	Oct. 29

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY		
Loppersum	Montevideo	Sept. 1
SUNDAY		
Idaho	Hull	Sept. 29
MONDAY		
Canadia	Stavanger	Sept. 15
Palermo	Naples	Sept. 26
Greenbrier	Port Limon	Oct. 4
Melderskin	Chilean ports via Cristobal	Oct. 4
TUESDAY		
Hesperides	Montevideo	Sept. 6
WEDNESDAY		
Telesfora	Buenos Aires	
Lord Ormonde	Huelva	Sept. 28
THURSDAY		
Indrakuala	Japan and China	
Norwegian	London	Oct. 2
Bowden	Port Antonio	
SUNDAY, OCT. 18		
Jemtland	Huelva	
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21		
Pennsylvanian	San Francisco	Sept. 29
MONDAY, OCT. 26		
Gadsby	Huelva	

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West), which is forwarded via Europe)	Tahiti	San Fran.,	Oct. 9, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Yokoh'n Maru	Seattle,	Oct. 15, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Tenyo Maru	San Fran.,	Oct. 16, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Mongolia	San Fran.,	Oct. 19, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.,	Oct. 22, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Talthybius	Seattle,	Oct. 22, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada.
North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

WEEK-END PRODUCE MARKET BULLETIN FOR HOUSEHOLDERS

Grapes remain low, with Tokays at 6 cents a pound, Delawares at 17 cents for a two-pound basket and Concords at 9 and 10 cents a basket. Peaches are nearing the last supply of the season, and plums are shown in fewer varieties. The purple ones of moderate size are selling at 45 cents for a large basket. Winter pears are 10 cents a pound, and cantaloupes sell for 13 cents apiece. Bananas and lemons as usual sell at 20 and 30 cents, respectively, and cranberries are 5 and 6 cents a pound.

The tendency on meat prices is upward, although as yet the retail prices are not much affected. Poultry remains at 25 cents a pound. Tub butter is 39 and 40 cents a pound, print butter at 42 and 45, and fresh native eggs, 45 cents a dozen.

In the fish markets the supplies remain plentiful and at the same prices with the exception of cod and haddock, which are 7 cents a pound.

Sweet potatoes have dropped to 3 cents a pound, the same price being set upon beets, carrots, cabbage and turnips. Lettuce is 8 cents a head and celery from 7 to 10 cents a bunch, while peppers of all varieties are 10 cents a pound. Lima beans, cucumbers and other vegetables, which have been in the markets through the summer, are listed at unchanged prices.

CUBA'S HOLIDAY BEING OBSERVED AT BOSTON FAIR

Cuba's national holiday, Grito de Yara Oriente, is being celebrated at the Boston pure food and domestic science exposition in the Mechanics building today under the direction of the New England Women's Press Association. The Massachusetts department of the United Spanish War Veterans also prepared patriotic exercises which included a military and

The Havana Municipal band will play twice. Recently a fund of $2500 was called for to entertain the musicians, one of the promoters being Edward C. Mansfield, former postmaster at the Boston postoffice.

It is proposed to have patriotic exercises held at the Mechanics building at 2 o'clock. At the conclusion of the parade the line of march will be directed to an armory where a reunion will be held, followed by a supper given to all who participate in the parade. Citizens prominent in the civil and military life of the city, state and nation will make addresses.

SOUTHWICK COURSE ANNOUNCED

Henry Lawrence Southwick announces his fifteenth annual course of interpretative recitals to be presented in Huntington Chambers hall on Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. The series this year will be devoted to the

FIRE PROTECTION HEARING PLANNED

That Boston and Massachusetts will be fireproof within a short time was the declaration of Metropolitan Fire Commissioner O'Keefe yesterday.

As a start to make Boston and the state absolutely fireproof the fire commissioner has called the first conference of its kind ever held of the heads of fire departments of 22 cities and towns of the state. The date for this hearing is Thursday, Oct. 29 at 10 o'clock at the State House.

DARTMOUTH CLUB OF BOSTON MEETS

The Dartmouth Club of Boston last night observed its third nation-wide Dartmouth night at the Hotel Bellevue. This nation-wide Dartmouth night is an institution which finds Darmouth men gathered throughout the entire country in groups to pay homage to their college.

Melvin O. Adams, Dartmouth '71, was in charge of the program. Dean Laycock of Dartmouth attended the meeting and gave the several hundred Dartmouth men gathered news from the college.

MONTREAL FREE TRADE CLASSES

MONTREAL, Que.—The council of arts and manufactures has issued a prospectus of the free drawing and trade classes at the Monument National, and other

World's News of Finance and Business

WEEK'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Purchasing by Banks of Larger Amounts of Commercial Paper an Index of Improved Conditions in the Banking World

Indications of an improved banking position are to be found in the fact that the banks are now buying larger amounts of commercial paper. Rates are 6½ per cent and above for the best names, a figure that is still too high to encourage business. It is gratifying, however, that mercantile paper is in better demand even at the high rates. It is a forerunner of easier conditions when money becomes more abundant in supply. There is plenty of money at all of the leading financial centers but it is not greatly in evidence. It has been hoarded to a greater extent by individuals, banks and corporations than is generally appreciated. Even now money is more abundant in London than it is in New York.

There is a point that should not be overlooked in the money market. The federal reserve board at Washington has practically selected the class "C" directors for all the federal reserve banks. At the moment there is only one board, for Cleveland, still to be completed. This means that the inauguration of the federal reserve system is about to be started. On the word from the federal reserve board, down will go the reserve requirements for the national banking system all over the country, and not a few new state regulations will take effect accordingly. The significance of this is that, immediately, what now appears a deficiency in reserve among the banks and clearing house returns, will be turned into a large surplus. Almost over night, therefore, the banks will be able to wipe out all traces of stress, call in their clearing house loan certificates and be prepared to extend accommodations to all legitimate demands as heretofore. It is the realization of this fact that dispels all concern over the present banking situation and the money market and is causing some of the more foresighted bankers to jump into the commercial paper market now, before the inevitable break in the price of money.

The week has witnessed further improvement in the general situation. The continued firmness in sterling exchange was the only unsatisfactory feature. Exports are gaining at a most encouraging rate. The shipping of American products abroad is helping out at both European and American centers and will go far toward restoring normal conditions. Heavier shipments of cotton were reported this week and a better feeling among southern cotton planters consequently prevails. The financing of the cotton crop is still a big problem, however. An effort is being made to reopen the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges by Nov. 1 and if this is accomplished it is believed that the cotton situation will be greatly relieved.

Inquiries concerning the reopening of the stock exchanges are more numerous than ever. No one can accurately guess when they will be ready for business again. Predictions were made this week that it would be about Nov. 15, or soon after the ending of the English moratorium, and that New York and London would reopen on the same day. If this should prove true other exchanges throughout the United States may open on the same day.

A proportion of reserve to liabilities of the Bank of England of 24.54 per cent is not unprecedented in times of peace, although it is abnormal for the present week of October, where the average for the past 10 years was 47.73 per cent. But at any rate there is a gain of nearly two points on the week, and what was lost over the pressure of the quarterly disbursements last week has been more than recovered, leaving that week the only break in consecutive gains since the bank act was suspended. On analysis the items of the return show well.

The Bank of England rate still remains at 5 per cent, and this, notwithstanding the steady improvement in the past two months, cannot be called an effective working minimum discount rate, although the tendency in that direction is encouraging. The establishment of such a working rate, even if it were higher, would probably be the signal for the reopening of the stock exchanges consequent upon the resumption of business upon an entirely normal basis.

N. Y. CENTRAL MERGER SANCTION

ALBANY, N. Y.—The up-state public service commission unanimously approved the consolidation of the New York Central with Lake Shore and other railroad corporations controlled through stock ownership into a single corporation, to be known as New York Central Railroad Company.

The commission says: "We find nothing to indicate any intent on part of the petitioners to overcapitalize in either stocks or bonds." The commission finds no evidence of violation of Sherman law or New York anti-trust act.

EXPORT OIL PRICE CUT

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of New York has cut the price of [illegible] 15 points.

NEW HAVEN'S EXPENDITURES ARE INCREASED

Upkeep Takes Bigger Share of Huge Increase in Expenses — Half Goes to the Employees

The wiping out of any returns on New Haven railroad stock has come about in very large measure through increased operating expenditures, as may be shown by comparison with 1912:

	1914	Increase	% inc
Freight rev....	$32,476,373	$345,482	1.08
Av rcd per tn m	1.415c	.044c	3.21
Passenger rev..	$27,400,672	$584,237	2.18
Av rccd per pass mile	1.712c	*.008c	*0.47
Total revenue..	$67,229,218	*$129,999	*0.19
Total expenses.	49,041,395	5,899,380	13.67
Net revenue ...	18,187,823	*6,029,379	*24.00

*Decrease.

The larger part of the enormous increase in expenses has been for upkeep. The record shows a $2,000,000 jump in maintenance of way, and $2,340,000 more has been spent for maintenance of equipment.

Salaries and wages took practically 13 per cent more revenue during the past year than a couple of years before. The average daily compensation paid labor rose from $2.43 to $2.57.

Over half the total increase in New Haven's expenses went to employees, who in 1914 got $29,072,000 out of the $49,041,000 expense item, the balance being cost of fuel, ties, materials, etc. Below is shown the total maintenance and other expenses, including those of outside operations, for 1914 compared with 1912:

	1914	Increase	% inc
Wages and sals..	$14,597,307	$1,815,426	18.56
Aver per diem...	2.31	0.13	5.96
Other expenses..	7,623,215	2,528,745	49.64
Agg main exp...	19,220,522	4,344,171	29.20
Entire opers			
Wages and sals.	29,072,401	3,337,615	12.97
Aver per diem..	2.57	0.14	5.76
Other expenses..	19,968,994	2,561,765	14.72
Agg expenses...	49,041,395	5,899,380	13.76

BALTIMORE & OHIO SEEKS APPROVAL OF BIG MORTGAGE

Stockholders Asked to Give Support to Authorization of Not Over $600,000,000 Bonds

NEW YORK—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, is sending a circular letter to the stockholders under date of Oct. 1, informing them that at the annual meeting to be held in Baltimore on Nov. 16 they will be asked to approve the authorization of a mortgage to secure an issue of not more than $600,000,000 bonds, the proceeds to be used for refunding purposes and for the further development of the property through a period of years.

The proposed new mortgage for the Baltimore & Ohio will be known as a general refunding and improvement mortgage. Mr. Willard, in his letter, explains to the stockholders that the company has a large amount of bonds maturing on or before 1941, and that the new issue is needed to take care of the various issues at maturity. There is also outstanding $35,000,000 short-term notes, maturing June 1, 1915.

It is proposed to issue bonds under the mortgage in series, each series to bear such rate of interest and to be in such form as to meet the existing conditions at the time.

It is proposed to limit the amount of bonds which may be issued under the mortgage to $600,000,000, unless the stockholders should later give further consent to additional issue, but at no time shall the amount outstanding, together with all prior debt, exceed three times the capital stock of the company.

The stockholders will also be asked to ratify the acquistion by direct ownership or merger of a number of properties in Ohio now owned or controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio. This transaction will only change the form of the Baltimore & Ohio investment.

OKLAHOMA OIL RUNS RAISED

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Prairie Oil & Gas Company announces an increase in crude oil runs from 35 to 50 per cent of production.

FAILED BANK PAYS ALL

CLEVELAND—A total of 100 per cent has been paid to depositors of the Euclid Avenue Trust & Savings Bank which failed Jan. 10, 1902.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably showers tonight or Sunday; moderate south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Showers tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh south winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.....64 | 12 noon.....77

Average in Boston yesterday, 67.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	64	New Orleans	74
Buffalo	64	New York	64
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	66
Denver	40	Pittsburgh	68
Des Moines	62	Portland, Me.	56
Jacksonville	72	San Francisco	58
Kansas City	58	St. Louis	60
Nantucket	64	Washington	62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:30	High water,	
Sun sets	5:12	3 a.m., 3:12 p.m.	
Length of day	11:22		

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS 5:42 P. M.

DIVIDENDS

The Diamond Match Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

The Hercules Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15.

The Montreal Tramways Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Nov. 2, to stock of record Oct. 15.

Sierra Pacific Electric Company has declared quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Directors of Montpelier & Barre Light & Power Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

The Boston Land Company has declared a dividend of 60 cents per share—being divided No. 5 in liquidation of the company—payable Oct. 28 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 12.

A quarterly dividend of $2 per share on the capital stock of the Lowell Electric Light Corporation has been declared, payable Nov. 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 17, 1914.

Southern Railway declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, making 4½ per cent for the year, instead of the full 5 per cent, and the dividend so declared was made payable in scrip, due in five years, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Following statement was given out: Board of directors of Southern Railway took action today on deferred semi-annual dividend on preferred stock. Although full dividend of 2½ per cent for the period had been earned, the board deems that, in view of falling off of revenue and the consequent necessity for retrenchment of expenses, it was fair that stockholders should share with the employees and officers of company a sacrifice of their current income.

ATLANTIC GAS & ELECTRIC BOARD FOR PROTECTION

NEW YORK—The Atlantic Gas & Electric Company having been placed in the hands of a receiver, the following committee has been organized to protect the interests of holders of first lien sinking fund gold bonds, series "A" and "B": Charles H. Sabin, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, chairman, F. W. Allen, vice-president of the Mechanics & Metals National bank, W. H. Bennett, vice-president of the American Exchange National bank and Frank B. Newell, president of the People's Trust Company of Birmingham, N. Y. William C. Bradley, 140 Broadway, is secretary and Spooner & Cotton are counsel.

The committee, which holds or represents more than a majority of the bonds, urges prompt deposits by all bondholders with the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, depositary, or with the American Trust Company, of Boston, the agent in that city. Deposit of bonds before Oct. 30 is necessary.

ALTON SEPTEMBER LOADINGS LOWER

CHICAGO—The Alton road's September loading aggregated 21,102 cars, or a decrease of 824 cars, but for the first 20 days of the month a year ago the Alton continued to haul coal for the North Western, which operated its own new line into the coal fields thereafter. If it had not been for the North Western's coal hauled by the Alton a year ago that road's loading last month would have increased 233 cars, notwithstanding the fact that the general coal movement was off about 10 per cent.

Grain decreased, and lumber made an even break, while livestock and merchandise scored large increases. Travel has been averaging about the same the past six months. September passenger earnings increased slightly.

HEAVY DECREASE IN STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled orders on Sept. 30 amounted to 3,787,667 tons, compared with 4,213,331 tons on Aug. 31, a decrease of 425,664 tons.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

HOCKING VALLEY RY. CO.		
Year ended June 30—		Increase
Oper revenue	$7,021,145	*$796,498
Net after taxes.....	1,766,262	*589,639
Other income	448,920	*323,558
Int. rentls, etc.....	1,259,441	47,466
Com dividends	879,960	*384,983
Surplus	75,781	*575,680
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA R. R.		
Fourth week Sept.....	$57,604	*$8,264
Month September	192,902	*$23,545
From July 1.....	598,336	*3,709
CITY—FIN—AD R R EARNS		
MISSOURI CENTRAL		
Year ended June 30—		
Gross earnings	$945,741	*$22,795
Deductions	638,770	*6,018
Net earnings	306,962	*16,777
Other income	81,355	*4,674
Surplus	134,117	*21,451
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH		
First week Oct.....	$204,206	*$70,731
From July 1.....	3,546,324	*502,171

*Decrease.

GOLD COMES FROM ALASKA

SEATTLE—The steamship Senator arrived from Nome, Alaska, with $1,250,000 gold, making a total of $1,750,000 gold received from the north in the last 24 hours.

COAL SITUATION IN LOCAL MART RULES UNCHANGED

Spottiness of the Market Is Called Its Chief Feature — Prices Are Holding Unaltered

There has been little variation in the coal situation during the past week on either hard or soft grade transactions. The call for bituminous coal is variously described by different dealers, some of whom are fairly busy, while others are almost inactive. The spottiness of the market seems to be practically the only noticeable feature. From several of the agents for Pennsylvania coals come more decided complaints than from those representing southern coals.

As a matter of fact, the situation depends, as far as individual coal interests are concerned, largely upon the industries in which they have been accustomed to seek their patrons. Some of the New England industries have shown signs of reviving within recent weeks, but many others have not, and the outlook is very dubious in those which thus far have lagged in the industrial race.

On the other hand, there are a number of manufacturing plants that are taking the supplies for which they have contracted steadily and in fair volume. For heating purposes, also, unless extreme warm weather should upset all calculations in the next month or two, there is likely to be a fair outlet, especially north of Boston, for considerable coal.

The movement of hard coal is fairly seasonable. Large quantities of anthracite have been stored away for the winter season in householders' bins, and there is nothing in the October weather thus far to create a call for coal for urgent delivery from the hand-to-mouth buyers. Values are unchanged in this market on all grades of coal.

IRREGULAR AND QUIET TONE IN LONDON STOCKS

LONDON—The announcement of the fall of Antwerp disturbed undertone of home railway shares and Russian issues. Armament and oil securities were firm.

Irregularity prevailed in rubber shares, the staple being reactionary despite the staple being reactionary despite good buying by America and Russia.

The attendance in the street was smaller and business was not active.

Rates for loans and bills were easy but unchanged.

United States bills are increasing in supply.

Treasury bills to the amount of £15,000,000 were paid for today.

The Bank of England discounted premoratorium bills lightly.

The banks are allowing 2 per cent money at notice and discount houses 2 per cent money at notice and 2¼ per cent at call.

Warehouse men and retailers are organizing a big protest against the boycott of German goods purchased before the war. The lack of sale for such goods threatens to bankrupt some concerns.

The government is expected to issue special stamps to cover the sale of these goods.

The shares of the British South Africa Company were not influenced by the government's decision to renew the company's charter for 10 years subject to an agreement by Rhodesia.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 10)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. W. Straus of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Mark; Thorn.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Suit & Cloak House; Essex.
Philadelphia—Fred Munroe of Munroe Bros.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—C. J. Winchell of Krausse Bros.; U. S.
San Francisco—J. F. Reedy of the Emporium; B. A. A.
San Juan, P. R.—J. Saul of Jose Martinez & Co.; U. S
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

New York—H. W. Forbush of Forbush Co., Ltd.; Essex.
New York—C. L. Carter, European buyer.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FARGO NOW BUILDING NEW WATER SYSTEM

FARGO, N. D.—When improvements now under way are completed Fargo will have a water system that will be capable of supplying 10,000,000 gallons of water a day, enough to provide the city with large margin for increase of consumption, says the Forum. The new additional main from the pumping station to the city is nearing completion and when done the city will have two lines of supply.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly statement of the associated banks of this city shows the following changes in averages: Deficit $7,791,350, decrease $10,119,530; loans decreased $26,195,000, specie increased $1,698,000, legals increased $1,993,000, deposits decreased $31,044,000, circulation increased $5,338,000.

SITUATION IN TRADE PRESENTS UNEVEN PHASES

Favorable Indications in Some Sections and Particular Lines Are Met by Discouraging Reports in Other Directions

Trade situations throughout the United States present mixed and uneven phases. On one hand may be heard encouraging words, but at other points are complaints of unfavorable effects of the war abroad, unseasonable weather, hand-to-mouth buying, slow collections and other all too familiar cries.

Bradstreet's says in part:

"Under the circumstances, the trade and industrial situation exhibits a very uneven appearance and at this juncture export operations, largely of war supplies, provide the chief filip to a concededly disappointing trade.

"Warm weather over a wide area has prevented free distribution of seasonable goods by retail dealers and this development unfavorably reacts upon jobbing trade.

"Withal, the reports are interspersed with some cheerful evidences, covering, as they do, slightly better sentiment among jobbers in the East and improved demand for certain articles of export, larger orders from abroad for leather, harness, blankets, cotton duck, shoes, woolen underwear, automobiles and horses.

"Business failures in the United States were 332, which compares with 314 in the corresponding week of 1913. Failures in Canada number 71, which contrasts with 49 in the like week of 1913."

ELECTRIFICATION SEEN AS GROWING MOTIVE FEATURE

NEW YORK—Returning from a tour of Europe, John F. Wallace, chairman of railway terminals committee of Chicago city council, says: "The day of steam as motive power in internal city traffic is gone or rapidly going. The terminals commission has before it a dozen or more matters relating to electrification. The first step is to work out a rearrangement of railroad tracks to reduce the number and provide for interchange of facilities. In Chicago there are numerous instances where railroads parallel and cross each other so as to double and triple necessary trackage. Improvement in track situation will make possible a change in motive power.

"American cities are far ahead of Europe in electrification of railroad terminals, though London and Paris are using electric motive power for a few suburban lines. But there is no development abroad that can be compared with the electrification of the New Haven, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania in New York."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canning departments of Chicago packing companies are working full time as result of orders placed by European nations.

Taking the New York stock market as a whole, it is said total transactions Friday were the largest of any day since the European war began.

Steps are being taken to organize a fur auction market in New York to replace that held in London for years. New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation has been organized, capital $1,000,000.

New York is assuming a new place as money-changer for the world. Friday there was a good inquiry for Italian lire at an advance from 5.28 to 5.24. This exchange has been heretofore effected through London. Dutch guilders were also in good demand, advancing to 42¼. This demand is supposed in some quarters to reflect the use of Amsterdam as a gateway for German exports to this country, as indicated by the threefold increase in Holland's exports.

JANUARY COPPER HAS SLIGHTLY BETTER DEMAND

The most encouraging factor which the copper market has encountered in many weeks has just developed in an inquiry for January delivery. The amounts desired were small, but indicated that some lines at least saw sufficient daylight ahead to want three months' copper.

Orders are understood to have been placed in the United States during the past few days in behalf of governments abroad for armament and equipment for next spring delivery and the metal desired will be used in the filling of these contracts.

The general demand for copper has in no way increased by reason of the low prices now current. Additional sales of electrolytic have been made at the low quotations but the volume has been exceedingly small.

OLD COLONY GAS SALES

The Old Colony Gas Company reports sales for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1914, 18,401,500 cubic feet, compared with 15,363,900 cubic feet for the corresponding period last year, a gain of 20 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS

ARE YOU DESIROUS OF ACTIVE REPRESENTATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST? A young man 33 years of age, a good salesman and executive, able to give bond and also unquestionable references as to integrity, ability, etc., wishes to connect with a reliable manufacturer of a stable line or specialty as resident representative on a commission basis. Address SALES, care the Monitor Representative, 351 17th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Revere Trust Company

MAIN OFFICE 50 DEVONSHIRE STREET Corner State St.

BRANCH OFFICE 601-7 BOYLSTON STREET Copley Square

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Metropolitan line steamers from New York, 67 bxs grape fruit, 963 bxs macaroni, 10 bxs raisins.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1931 bbls 2982 bxs, cranberries 574 bbls, berries 15 cts, peaches 1260 bxs, California oranges 3812 bxs, grape fruit 392 bxs, California fruit 10 cars, grapes 54 bbls 159,733 bskts 3635 carriers, raisins 10 bxs, potatoes 15,015 bush, sweet potatoes 600 bbls.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 547 pkgs, last year 932 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Special short patents, $6.30@6.60; spring patents, $5.60@6.15; spring clears, in sacks, $4.50@5; winter patents, $5.50@5.80; winter straights, $5.10@5.50; winter clears, $4.85@5.20; Kansas patents, in sacks, $5@5.60.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $23.25@23.75; winter bran, $23@23.50; middlings, $23.50@28.50; mixed feed, $25@29; red dog, $32.50; cottonseed meal, $28@29.50; linseed meal, $32.25.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 84c; No. 3 yellow, 83½c; ship No. 2 yellow, 83½@84c; No. 3 yellow, 83@83½c.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white, 55½c; No. 2 clipped white 55c; No. 3 clipped white, 54c; for ship fancy 40 lbs, 55@55½c; fancy, 38 lbs, 54½@55c; regular, 38 lbs, 53½@54c; regular, 36 lbs, 53@53½c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, $4.35 per bbl; bag meal, $1.59@1.61 per bbl; cracked corn, $1.61@1.63; bolted meal, $4.30.

Hay—Choice, $23; No. 1 grade, $22; No. 2 grade, $20@21; No. 3 grade, $16@16.50; stock, $15@15.50.

Straw—Rye, $16.50@17; oat, $11.

Beans—Car lots, pea, $2.50@2.60 per bu; yellow eyes, $3.75@3.85; red kidney, old, $2.25@3.25; new, $3.60@3.75; California small white, $3.90; foreign pea beans, $2.50@2.60; Scotch green peas, $2@2.20; new Canada peas, $2.15@2.20; lima beans, 8c lb.

Lard—Raw leaf, 13¾c; rendered leaf, 12¼c; pure, 11¾c.

Butter — Northern creamery extra, 31½@32c; western creamery extra, 30@30½c; western first, 28@29c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 41@42c; eastern extra, 39@40c; western, extra, 34@35c; western prime first, 26@27c; western first, 24@25c; storage first, 23½@24½c; storage extra, 25c.

Fruit—Peaches, 60c@$1 per bskt; grapes, pony bskts, Delaware, 10@13c; Niagaras, 6@8c; black grapes, 6@8c; cantaloupes, $2.50 per crt; pears, Seckels, $1.25@2 Buerre Bosc, $1.50@3; Sheldons, $1.25@2; common varieties, 75c@$1.50; cranberries, $1@1.50 crt, $3@4.50 bbl; California oranges, $2.50@4.25; grapefruit, $2.50@3.50 bx.

Apples—Gravensteins, $2.25@3 per bbl; Pippins, $1.50@1.75; Mackintosh Reds, $2.25@3; Wealthies, $1.50@2.50; Harveys, $1.50@1.75; Greenings, $1.50@1.75; Snow, $1.50@2.50; 20-ounce, $1.50@2.25; sweet, $1.50@2.25; bu bxs 50@75c; fancy, $1@1.25; western box apples, $1.50@2.

Potatoes—$1.05@1.15 per 2-bu bag; sweet, $2@2.25 bbl.

Onions—Native, per bu box, 60@65c; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, $1@1.10.

Sugar—The American quotes on all grades of refined sugars 6.50c per pound for 100-bbl and 6.65c for 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote on granulated and fine 6.80c per pound for 100-lb bags and barrel lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 2818 tbs 3440 bxs 179,319 lbs butter, 824 bxs cheese, 2937 cs eggs; 1913 2935 tbs 50 bxs 181,790 lbs butter, 1167 bxs cheese, 1521 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today 5809 pkgs butter, 2918 bxs cheese, 9187 cs eggs; 1913 3729 pkgs butter, 782 bxs cheese, 6738 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Oct 9—Egg mkt quiet at 21 cents.

CHICAGO, Oct 9—Bttr mkt firm, extra 29½, extra first 28@28½, firsts 26@27; rects 8642 pkgs. Egg mkt firm, firsts 21½@22½, ord firsts 19½@20½; rects 5493 cs.

WHITE DRESS GOODS ENJOYING ACTIVITY

CHICAGO—The John V. Farwell Company says: Salesmen calling with spring lines report increased activity in white dress goods. Large sales of blankets for export have been made. Confidence in this country's good natural resources should impel every merchant to intelligent activity.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.09½	1.10½	1.09½	1.10¼b
May	1.15⅛	1.15⅞	1.14⅞	1.15⅝
Corn—				
Dec	.67½	.67¼	.65⅝	.67
May	.69⅞	.69⅞	.69⅝	.69⅝
Oats—				
Dec	.47⅞	.47⅞	.47½	.47⅝
May	.51	.51	.50⅝	.50⅝b
Pork—				
Jan	18.80	19.00	18.80	18.97
Lard—				
Oct	9.85	10.05	9.85	.....
Nov	9.92	9.97	9.82	10.05b
Jan	.....	9.95	9.92	9.92

RAILWAY POINTS

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company is examining a class of New Haven railway engineers on the terminal book of rules and signals controlled by pneumatic tower No. 1.

Two divisions of the Appalachian Mountain Club occupied reserved cars attached to the Fitchburg road's Chicago and Ayer expresses from North station at 1:01-1:29 p. m. this afternoon en route to Fitchburg and Concord, Mass.

A special Pullman train occupied by Boston baseball fans en route home from Philadelphia is scheduled to arrive at South station over the New Haven road's shore line tonight.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, is spending a two-weeks' vacation with his parents at Truro, N. S.

Commencing tonight the Southern division of the Boston & Maine road will place two new trains in service for Lexington patrons, observing the following schedule: Leave North station 10:28 p. m.; leave Lexington 11:11 p. m., arrive North station at 11:35 p. m.

The University of Pennsylvania freshman football team and followers are scheduled to pass through Boston in reserved Pullman sleepers tonight en route from Exeter, N. H., to Philadelphia via the New England lines.

The operating department of the Boston and Maine railroad provided a special train from Hamilton-Wenham to Amesbury at 12 o'clock noon today for the Myopia Hunt Club.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR

OTTAWA — Dominion department of trade and commerce has issued a summary of the trade of Canada for 12 months ended with July, and comparative figures for corresponding periods ending in the last three preceding years. These are the last trade figures that will appear covering a period unaffected by the war. Imports of merchandise, which in 1913 advanced more than $100,000,000, show a decline exceeding that amount in the last year of record, and are about $10,500,000 under the total of 1912. Duty collected in 1914 declined $20,500,000.

Exports, however, continued to grow, showing an advance of almost $66,000,000, compared with $47,000,000 increase in the year before and $46,000,000 in 1912.

Imports from Germany in the year ending July 31 amounted to $18,557,621 and exports to $4,511,153, trade now totally wiped out by the war.

Imports from the United States in the four years mentioned were: 1911, $301,058,880; 1912, $391,714,329; 1913, $448,635,161; 1914, $372,710,824.

Exports to the United States: 1911, $120,619,505; 1912, $135,451,270; 1913, $170,643,405; 1914, $209,604,675.

Great Britain is the closest competitor of the United States in the Canadian market. In the last year Britain's exports to Canada were $117,685,806. Her imports from Canada were $372,710,824.

ANOTHER BOSTON TRUST COMPANY

A petition has been filed with the Massachusetts board of bank incorporation for charter of new bank to be located in Boston to be known as the Prudential Trust Company with $200,000 capital.

The incorporators are: John H. H. McNamee, J. Edwin Bradshaw, Fred S. Wylie, Joseph E. Greene, John E. Hannigan, Isidor Fox, Frederick R. Corbett, Patrick H. Crowley, Roger V. Pettingell, Michael A. O'Leary, Thomas P. Riley, Charles F. Stack, George H. Carrick, James E. McConnell, Herbert M. Bridey, Henry J. Cunningham, John J. Sullivan, John E. Reagan and Joseph H. Cunningham.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today and the week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods last year as follows:

	1914	1913
Saturday—		
Exchanges	$20,077,127	$33,166,416
Balances	952,311	2,317,735
Week—		
Exchanges	124,433,169	158,748,797
Balances	6,979,152	9,096,408

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 51¾c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 23⅝d, unchanged.

PINGREE & CO

19 Congress St., Boston

Public Utility Bonds

Cooley & Marvin Co.

ACCOUNTANTS and ENGINEERS
TREMONT BLDG., BOSTON
Tel. Haymarket 3927

AUDITING COSTS
ORGANIZATION
CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING

Latest Commercial, Investment and Industrial News

CAPITAL SUPPLIES RELATED TO WORLD'S ADVANCEMENT

Since Practical Use of Electricity for Light and Power Total Investment Figured at $8,000,000,000 — Industrial and Social Benefits From Railroads

CHICAGO—Director of the Mint Roberts said before Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America:

"Not many people act as though they had adequate comprehension of the part that new supplies of capital play in advancement of industry and social conditions.

"Practical use of electricity for light and power dates back only 30 years. Total of investments based on electricity is probably not less than $8,000,000,000.

"The railway business has never been in position to finance itself out of earnings. Expansion in all other industries is focussed on the railways, and requires more service from them.

"About 100 years ago, before effects of machinery were appreciated, the outlook for the masses of the people was thought gloomy. Command over resources of nature did not seem equal to the task of providing even a miserable living for increasing population. Since then population of the United Kingdom has grown from 18,000,000 to 45,000,000, or 150 per cent; its wealth from $12,600,000,000 to $85,000,000,000, or 600 per cent, and the annual income from $1,500,000,000 to $10,000,000,000.

"Population of France has grown about 33 per cent, its wealth from $10,000,000,000 to nearly $50,000,000,000, and annual income in the same ratio. Germany has grown in population from 24,000,000 to 65,000,000, and from a comparatively poor country to a wealth estimated at $70,000,000,000.

"Our population in 100 years has grown from 8,000,000 to 100,000,000, and national wealth from $1,750,000,000 to $160,000,000,000. National income is estimated by Sir George Paish to have increased from $500,000,000 to $35,000,000,000.

"Annual savings of United Kingdom are $2,000,000,000, of Germany $1,500,000,000, of France about $1,000,000,000. United States census for 1904 showed a gain of $18,586,885,635 in four years, or $4,650,000,000 a year.

"Many are unable to find satisfaction in this record, because the people do not share in it with any fair equality. They leave out one of the most important factors. They make no allowance for community gain from accumulation of private capital, as though nobody ever benefited by the steam engine but owners of the engine, by the railways but owners of railway shares, or that textile progress concerned only the manufacturers.

"Capital invested in industrial plant is devoted to public use, in supplying public wants, as truly as if owned by the state, although private owners have a first claim on net product for what they consume. The rest goes to the public, either in articles of consumption or in additions to equipment for production.

"If all profits were distributed for current consumption, enlargement and improvement of industrial plant would stop. If society is to go on perfecting its control over nature it must continue expenditures for experiment and construction. If the state owned all industries it would have to do the same.

"When value of investment fund as an agency of social progress is fully understood a vast change will come over attitude of classes toward each other, and in efficiency of the industrial organization.

"The essentially cooperative nature of our present form of society will be seen. Everybody will be interested in having everything done by the most efficient methods, that the fund may rapidly increase; and if fortunes result from successful innovations and savings, the public will rejoice in them as new wealth for benefit of all. Most bitterness of present-day controversies will disappear. Owners of fortunes and managers of industries will comprehend more clearly their true position and their responsibilities.

"The wastes of war will appear more terrible, for it will be seen that no nation is in the way of any other or can ever be injured by prosperity of any other. The richer each becomes the more capital it has to invest; the greater its powers of production the more helpful it is."

PATENTS ARE ISSUED TO NEW ENGLAND INVENTORS

Patents issued during the week to New England inventors, reported by Allen & Daggett of Boston, are as follows:

William J. Adams, Norwood, Mass., printing press ink supply; Samuel S. Adams, Hartford, Conn., riding saddle tree; George Amborn, Chapinville, Conn., lathe tool; Edmund R. Angell, Derry, N. H., acetylene generator; Otis R. Angell, Boston, Mass., self-lighting gas lighter; Leonard Atwood, Farmington, Me., compound induction valve; Samuel W. Avis, Hartford, Conn., crochet machine take-up; W. C. P. Baldwin, Holyoke, Mass., house dress; Harrie A. Ballard, Boston, last; Harrie A. Ballard, Boston, waxing machine; Myron H. Bishop, Springfield, Mass., brush display rack; Frank J. Callan, Boston, pipe vise; Elbert H. Carroll, Worcester, Mass., wire-gripping mechanism; Thomas E. Crosby, Allston, floor connection; David Crownfield, Cambridge, Mass., wall light fixture; Clarence A. Currie, Sound Beach, Conn., aperture gate; Theo. P. Driver, Melrose, Mass., electric lamp; Gordon J. Dustin, Plymouth, Mass., electro-mechanical stop motion; George M. Duval, Auburn, Mass., jar opener; Artemas B. Edmands, Milford, Mass., knot-tying device; Dana Estes, Brookline, fire extinguisher; Bernard Fay, Danbury, Conn., railway safety lock; Conover Fitch, Newton, automobile clock case; Arthur B. Flagg, Worcester, Mass., telephone pay station; Lloyd L. Fox, Lowell, Me., horseshoe calk; John J. Frank, Pittsfield, Mass., electric distribution system; Frederick M. Furber, Revere, sole machine; George P. Greenwood, Billerica, Mass., fertilizer distributor; George O. Gridley, Windsor, Vt., machine driving mechanism; Wilber F. Hammond, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn., keyhole guide; Horace H. Hill, Somerville, signal buoy; Frank O. Hoagland, Bridgeport, Conn., projectile; Frederick C. Hoffman, Thomaston, Conn., nut-tapping machine; Arthur R. Joyce, New Fairfield, Conn., humidifying apparatus; Simeon C. Keith, Jr., Brookline, preserving eggs; John F. Kelly, Pittsfield, Mass., electric piano-locking device; John Kiewicz, Boston, thread-holding device; Henry B. Kopf, New Haven, Conn., pineapple crate; Hermann Lemp, Lynn, Mass., fuel pump; William J. McLean, Everett, Mass., trap; Frederick F. Meeker, Westport, Conn., cultivator; Joseph M. Merrow, Hartford, Conn., crochet take-up; George E. Mongeau, Lowell, Mass., machine guard; John F. Newton, Jr., Boston, car hanger strap; Elgin F. Paquin, Charlestown, N. H., heating stove; Joz. Poradowish, Brockton, Mass., trolley pole head; Genio S. Parker, Hartford, Conn., door catch; Henry W. Peters, Boston, pin safety catch; Sidney W. Phelps, Southboro, Mass., time table; Frank D. Powell, Lowell, Mass., carrier; George E. Prentice, New Britain, Conn., cord-eye support; Richard H. Rice, Lynn, Mass., centrifugal impeller; Albert Rontke, Bridgeport, Conn., fabric guiding attachment; Charles H. Roper, Belmont, Mass., click-tax machine; Melvin L. Severy, Arlington Heights, Mass., electric pulsation device; Felicissimo C. Silva, Lowell, Mass., puzzle; Ira H. Spencer, Hartford, Conn., cleaning apparatus; Henry J. Stuart, Derby, Conn., tab end; John N. Thornton, Bridgeport, Conn., bath-tub heater; Frederick M. Tibbott, Boston, hinge connection; Henry G. Voight, New Britain, Conn., door device; William A. Watson, Malden, Mass., tracker lock; Henry O. Westendarp, Saugus, Mass., automatic starting mechanism; Edward C. Wood, Somerville, Mass., sounder; Alfred A. Ziegler, Boston, circuit wire terminal.

HARVEST MACHINE CONCERNS AS NO DIVIDEND PAYERS

The suspension of dividends on more than $53,000,000 of harvesting machinery stock since the war began leaves nearly $120,000,000 of such capital paying no return to it owners. This takes into account only the larger companies in which there is a public interest.

The three harvester issues which have recently swelled the ranks of deferred dividends are $40,000,000 International Harvester Corporation common, $1,500,000 Hart-Parr preferred and $12,170,500 Emerson Brantingham preferred. The list of unproductive harvester capital as it stands today follows:

	Preferred	Common
M. Rumely	$9,750,000	$10,908,300
Avery	1,000,000	2,359,700
J. I. Case	....	8,300,000
Hart-Parr	1,500,000	1,100,000
Inter'l Harvester Corp	....	40,000,000
Emerson-Brantingham	12,170,500	10,132,500
Deere & Co.	....	20,304,100
Ames Shovel & Tool	....	2,000,000

Moline Plow and International Harvester Company of New Jersey continue to pay dividends on both issues of stock.

BUSINESS MEN SOUNDED ON TRADE EXTENSION ABROAD

NEW YORK—The Merchants Association has sent a letter to New York national banks saying in part:

Our already considerable export trade shows we have goods acceptable in price and quality to the foreign buyer, and our rapid industrial development is calling for greater extension in foreign fields. However, the break-down of credit facilities has caused a stagnation in our foreign trade, and there can be no hope of its resumption, much less extension, unless special effort is made to reestablish credit.

A main cause of restriction of export trade has been lack of credit facilities to export merchant and manufacturer. Europe has extended her trade largely by reason of ample facilities granted by her banks and bankers. Our lack has been due to want of knowledge of needs of the business by our bankers, and their inability to grant credit in form most available. There is now awakened interest in this trade, fortunately coincident with our new banking system. The association feels that so much will depend on the attitude of the American banker that it will not be amiss to ask your reply to following questions:

1. Do you plan to interest yourself in foreign trade?
2. Is there any likelihood of your establishing branches in foreign countries, under the new act
3. Do you plan to seek foreign connections through which you will permit credits to be opened on you by long sight drafts for import and export of merchandise?
4. Are you inclined to open connections with foreign banks or bankers on whose indorsement you will discount long sight bills drawn on importing houses in this city?
5. Are you at present discounting for customers their drafts against shipments to foreign countries, and if so, is it for your own account or for account European banks?

Can you propose any method by which the association can be of service by attempting to bring about development of foreign trade?

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: A slightly greater ease in money, but a stubborn continuance of high exchange rates have been the financial features of the week. There is less of a tendency by banks outside of the large cities to maintain abnormally large reserves. This and the lessened demand for business purposes are beginning to have an effect on rates. In a few weeks' time the deficit of the New York banks has been reduced from $48,000,000 to less than $18,000,000. In another month the new federal reserve system should begin actual operation and the currency issued through it should replace emergency currency now in circulation. It seems reasonable to expect that money rates will continue to fall. Foreign exchange continues disappointingly high. There are now apparent a number of reasons for this. The indebtedness of this country to Europe is evidently larger than supposed, probably nearer $400,000,000 than $200,000,000. It must also be remembered that there is an annual invisible balance of trade against this country composed of interest and dividends, travelers' checks and ocean freights of some $600,000,000. The drains for travelers' needs is, it is true, stopped, but to offset the rest a very large balance of commerce is necessary. It is, therefore, particularly unfortunate that in the year ending Aug. 31, 1914, our foreign balance of trade should have declined $350,000,000, as compared with the previous year. The crisis has come when we particularly needed a large foreign balance; instead of that, owing principally to changes in our economic system, we have an abnormally small one. It would appear, moreover, that the $100,000,000 pool is to be used as a safety valve against a further rise and to insure that exchange will be available at some rate rather than to be used in everyday transactions. With these facts in mind, it is not surprising that exchange remains high, yet it would seem inevitable, as Europe draws on our foodstuffs and materials, that it should gradually fall to normal figures.

Ballard & McConnel, Pittsburgh: As for the outright investor in high-grade bonds and the best class of dividend-paying stocks, the first fact to be taken into consideration is that the cost of capital over the next year or so is likely to be higher than the average of the past five years or more. The effect of this increasing cost of capital has been seen in the declining price of securities bearing a fixed rate of income. Thus the month before the war began the average price of railroad bonds had declined to the lowest level since 1907, and this movement affected the price of all other classes of bonds, although in the early summer of 1914 there was a slight recovery in municipal bonds. In the month just closed, however, the imperial city of New York was compelled to pay 6 per cent for a loan running serially one to three years, which very clearly indicates the trend of the cost to borrowers of the highest credit. The rate paid for extending the maturing obligations of corporations of lower credit has been 7 per cent and higher. If history repeats itself, therefore, first-class bonds and the best grade of stocks, purchased with reasonable care, should in the long run prove extremely profitable. Although they might decline considerably below the purchase price pending the adjustment in the market for capital, they are virtually certain to sell much above the purchase price before the cycle is completed, in the meantime yielding a high average rate of income on the investment.

COKE BY-PRODUCT PLANT STARTED

PITTSBURGH—Work has been started on the $1,000,000 by-products coke plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the Chattanooga Gas & Coal Products Company, on a 15-acre site. The plant is to be completed by June 1, 1915. The company will instal 30 ovens of the Roberts-Moss type, which will be the first installation of these ovens in the United States.

The plant is expected to consume about 500 tons of coal a day, giving an output of 400 tons of coke and 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day, with the various by-products, such as creosote, benzol and ammonia. It is estimated that the daily yield of coal tar will be 4000 gallons and of sulphate of ammonia 11,000 pounds.

COTTON FUTURE TRADING SEEMS NEAR PROSPECT

Success of Plans for Taking Over Remaining Long Contracts by Corporation at Nine Cents for December Aids Situaton

NEW YORK—A much more optimistic feeling has developed in local cotton trade circles during the past few days with reference to an early resumption of business in futures market. This has been largely due to the favorable reception of the plan for taking over remaining long contracts by a corporation at 9 cents for December, and the formation of a syndicate which will agree to take the contracts from the corporation at 7½ cents should the market reach that level. The corporation is to be reimbursed through the collection of a tax of $2.50 per contract on all contracts traded in after the exchange reopens, and is to be guaranteed that such a tax will result in an adequate sum within the space of three years.

The members of the syndicate will own the contracts they take over at 7½ cents for December and may dispose of them as they see fit. This plan does not insure the immediate liquidation of the old interest, but it would leave the long contracts here in the hands of strong interests, who could probably make favorable terms with the shorts, particularly if, as proposed, trading in old style contracts is confined to liquidation when the market is reopened.

Other steps in the direction of reopening the market have ben reflected in the publication of proposed amendments in the bylaws forming a contract which will meet the requirements of the United States cotton futures law, and in addition increasing commissions to the basis of $20 for a round turn to non-members. The board of managers has approved these changes, which are to be voted upon by the members on Oct. 19, and which are expected to be carried without opposition.

The board of managers are considering proposed changes in the trading rules, and soon a report is expected from the committee which has been formulating plans for a cotton contract clearing house. It is understood that a plan similar to that approved by the Chicago Board of Trade for use in the grain market is likely to be recommended.

Meanwhile southern spot markets have been weak and unsettled, and prices have reached the lowest level so far this season. Houston, Tex., has quoted middling cotton at 6¾c, and it is reported that offerings of middling are around 6½c f. o. b. interior Texas points. This must mean prices very much under the cost of production as picking alone is figured at about $12 to $15 per bale, and local spot people say there has been some improvement in the demand from both domestic mills and exporters at the decline.

The statistics show that farmers are still holding a large proportion of their ginnings, but the advance of the picking season is evidently bringing a good deal of pressure against the market, and while there is confidence in the ultimate value of cotton, sentiment as to the more immediate course of prices is unsettled, as supplies in the South have yet to reach the maximum. There has been practically no change in crop views, and few complaints are reaching the trade aside from reports of insect damage in the southwest.

HAY AND GRAIN

J. E. Soper Company, member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says of the grain and feed market:

Demand for stuff has picked up considerably during the past week, especially for transit goods, which means that the dealers are getting low in their stocks and buying for actual necessities. There is no business being done for future shipment except a little feed business.

Bran has sold down to $22 and is now $23. As we have said before millfeeds look pretty good at these prices as an investment.

Cottonseed meal is a little easier on account of lack of demand, owing to heavy buying in the immediate past, but business in this commodity will pick up a little later because nothing has been bought beyond Jan. 1.

Oats are a puzzle to the trade. The situation in Europe makes things very uncertain here in this cereal and it seems best to keep close to shore on both corn and oats for a time at least.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, say of the hay market:

The market for hay rules steady and shows signs of a little stronger feeling. The arrivals are running rather light and farmers being busy with fall work will not stop to deliver their hay so that new invoices are running light at present.

All grades sell more freely, but the better grades being less plenty show the most strength.

Sales in large bales have been: Really nice No. 1 timothy, $21.50@22.00; fair No. 1 timothy, $21.00@21.50; nice No. 2 timothy, $20.00@20.50; fair No. 2 timothy, $19.50@20.00; nice No. 3 timothy, $17.50@18.50; fair No. 3 timothy, $17.00@17.50; long rye straw, $17.00; oat straw, $10.00@11.00.

TAKES FAVORABLE VIEW OF FUTURE COPPER TRADE

HOUGHTON—James T. McKenney of St. Paul, Minn., traveling passenger agent for the Northern Pacific railroad and probably the best known railroad man who makes the copper country, was in town this week. Mr. McKenney has lately traveled from one end of the Northwest to the other and not many months ago touched the Pacific coast. He comes direct to the copper country from the far Dakota district and also spent considerable time in Montana and in intervening states.

Mr. McKenney expressed himself in the most optimistic terms concerning the business future of the country. He also predicted a great boom in the mining world, particularly for the copper industry, and does not believe that the copper manufacturing industry will have to wait for the end of the European war before hitting the upward trend in both demand and prices for the metal.

The bottom, he believes, has been reached as far as the copper market is concerned. Already he sees a rapidly strengthening demand for the metal.

Steel trade is very quiet at the present, but Mr. McKenney also looks for better things in the steel trade and that in the near future, and thinks the betterment in copper will come at the same time.

"This, of course, must greatly help the copper country, the Michigan copper country as well as the Montana and the Arizona, Utah and other copper camps," agreed Mr. McKenney. "You people here are going to have a boom that will send the price of copper up. The trouble is it may go too high, for there is sure, in my opinion, to be a demand for the metal that the mines of all the camps in America will not be able to take care of.

"Should the war last over an extended period copper need not wait for the end of the conflict, for the trade that has been supplied in the past through the European market, the Asiatic, North African, Turkish, Asia Minor, South American, Japanese and Chinese trade, must be cared for. Many of these districts have always obtained American copper through the European markets, although I don't suppose you people here have ever paid much attention to this phase of the marketing of your copper. Now you will have to ship it to them direct.

"No, I don't believe the Japanese mines can supply all of Japan's demand for the metal, for Japan, you know, is a growing country and its demands are growing. The supply of copper in Japan 10 years ago more than took care of the demands for the metal in that country. What about the future, then?

"Then I see that England and Scotland are getting back into the metal market again. Italy is urgently asking for copper. Germany needs it, but can't get it because England says 'No' to the United States shippers. The problem is to get it through, of course. This is something for your copper sales agencies to figure out for themselves."

Mr. McKenney says that the betterment in copper trade before the close of the war will be but a beginning of a betterment that must continue after the close of the war and last for years, for the halting of manufacturies in Europe for a matter of several months provides a stopping of every line of trade that must be made up again. The war's destruction, too, means the use of great quantities of the metal in "repair work," in reconstruction.

There is a sound undertone to business throughout the North and Northwest, in the grain trade, in every line of trade, says Mr. McKenney.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The naval stores market is in a steady position at the close of the week, spirits of turpentine being held on the basis of 48c per gallon dock, and 48½c per gallon ex-yard. Demand was of moderate proportions, and the majority of distributors showed reluctance to part with stock at less than full asked quotations. Included among Friday's domestic receipts were 85 barrels turpentine from Savannah.

Rosins—A steady tone pervaded the market Friday. Common to good strained was repeated on the basis of $3.95@4.10 per barrel, and pale grades were proportionately quoted. Several cheap offers from Savannah were again noted here Friday, but dealers held out for previous figures.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosins in yard per barrel and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions: Graded B $3.95@4.10, D $4.05@4.15, E $4.05@4.15, F $4.05@4.15, G $4.05@4.15, H $4.05@4.20, I $4.40, K $4.65@4.75, M $5.30@5.55, N $6.55@6.70, WG $6.75@6.90, WW $6.80@7.

Tar and Pitch—Kiln burned and retort grades again found an outlet at $6.50@7 a barrel. Carolina grades of pine pitch are maintained here at $3.50@3.75 per barrel, while finest grades are still offered on the nominal basis of $4.25@4.50 per barrel. The demand covering both commodities is of a routine character.

SAVANNAH—Friday's market: Spirits nominal at 45½c. No sales, receipts 446, exports 545, stock 26,384. Rosins nominal. No sales, receipts 937, exports 2901, stock 104,810. Prices: WW $6.35, WG $6.25, N $6, M $4.50, K $4.15, I $3.65, H $3.65, G $3.55, F $3.55, E $3.55, D $3.52½, B $3.50.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES QUOTED

NEW YORK—New York city new 6s are quoted: 1917 maturity bid 103, asked 103 plus 1-16, last sale 103 1-16; 1916 maturity bid 101⅜ less 1-16, asked 101⅜ plus 1-16, last sale 101⅜; 1915 maturity bids 100 7-16, asked 100½, last sale 100½.

OLD COLONY GAS SALES GAIN

The Old Colony Gas Company reports sales for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1914, 18,401,500 cubic feet, compared with 15,363,900 cubic feet for the corresponding period last year, a gain of 20 per cent.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour $7.75@8 bbl, $1@1.05 bg; pastry, $8.50 bbl, 90c bg.

Butter—Print, 38c lb, tub 37c lb, 5-lb bx $1.90, 10-lb tub $6.60.

Eggs—Western firsts, 30@40c doz, according to size; fresh laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 47c doz; fancy brown 52c doz.

Beans—York state pea, 13c qt, $1 pk; medium, 13c qt, $1 pk; California, 16c qt, $1.25 pk; yellow eyes, 16c qt, $1.20 pk; kidneys, 16c qt, $1.20 pk.

Sugar—Granulated, 7½ lb; $7 per 100-lbs.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 22c lb; Young America, 22c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, 35c pk; sweet potatoes, 4c lb, 7 lbs for 25c.

Apples—Gravensteins, 50@60c pk; Duchess, 50c pk; cooking apples, 20@50c pk.

CHICAGO HAS NEW RULE FOR TRADE IN LOCAL BONDS

CHICAGO—A new rule for trading in local corporation bonds, designed to bring a more active market, has been agreed upon by three committees, representing the banks, the bond houses and the Chicago stock exchange. It provides that with respect to the five leading bond issues listed on the local exchange trades may be made at minimum prices three points under the closing quotations of July 30. Before the new rule becomes effective the agreement stipulates it must have the sanction of the clearing house committee. It is probable the committee will pass on the question soon.

The five issues to which the new rules will apply are Commonwealth Edison 5s, Chicago Railways first 5s, Chicago City Railway first 5s, Peoples Gas refunding 5s, and Chicago Telephone 5s. For other local issues, it is understood, the July 30 prices will be maintained.

NO COTTON TRADING ASKED

NEW YORK—E. M. Weld, chairman of the cotton exchange conference committee, has posted the following notice to members: "The committee earnestly requests that no trading whatsoever take place for the present."

ZINC ORE PRICES EXPECTED TO DROP TO LOWER LEVEL

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore prices threaten to decline to the lowest level of the year, due to the precipitous drop in spelter which opened the week at $4.875, East St. Louis quotations. Ore, which earlier in the season, dropped to $35@38, basis of 60 per cent metallic zinc, is only slightly better than this figure this week, the basis range being $36@40, while premium-lots, running high in metallic zinc, sell up to $43. The prices show a decline of about $1 a ton over the prevailing offerings of last week.

For the corresponding week of 1913 zinc blende brought $40@44 basis, with premium grades selling up to $47. The spelter market was weak at $5.25.

The sharp dropping off in offerings when the outlook seemed so bright only a few weeks ago is causing a general suspension of activities, principally among the newer companies that had not yet become well launched. The decline in prices will not affect a great many mines of the district, and even should offerings go even lower than they now are, a weekly production of something like 4000 tons of concentrates could be looked for. When prices were at $60@65 in 1912 the district was producing close to 6000 tons weekly.

Calamine producers are not feeling quite so keenly the effect of the weakened market, and prices for this grade of ore hold firm at $20@22, basis of 40 per cent metallic zinc, while premium lots carrying a high percentage of metallic zinc are reported sold for as high as $27. Production is not heavy at this time, as no recent big discoveries have been made to offset the decrease in production from some of the old-time properties that have become exhausted. For the corresponding week of 1913 calamine brought $19@21 basis, with premium ores bringing $25.

Lead ore offerings hold firm at $40 a ton, although metal at East St. Louis has declined to $3.55, the lowest figure in recent months. For the corresponding week of 1913 lead ore brought $54 and metal was quoted at $4.40.

MAXWELL AUTO CONCERN MAKES FIRST REPORT

Surplus of $1,505,567 for Year Ended July 31 Last, Equal to More Than 12 Per Cent Earned on First Preferred

NEW YORK—The Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., has issued the first annual report for the year ended July 31. The income account:

*Net earnings from operation	$1,430,445
Other income	339,979
Total income	1,770,424
Depreciation	264,957
Surplus	†505,467

*After deducting costs of manufacturing and expenses of advertising, selling, administration and taxes. †Equal to 12.26 per cent earned on $12,279,332 outstanding first preferred stock.

The balance sheet as of July 31, 1914, shows:

ASSETS

Real estate, buildings, machinery and equipment	$4,462,222
Investments	604,636
Good will, patents, trade-marks, etc	26,500,000
Inventories	4,588,972
Accounts receivable	428,496
Notes receivable	212,453
Prepayments	50,898
Cash	1,785,992
Total	$38,723,693

LIABILITIES

First preferred stock	$12,279,332
Second preferred stock	10,127,408
Common stock	12,778,058
Real estate mortgages	30,161
Accounts payable	619,598
Wages accrued	73,483
Taxes accrued	51,811
Customers' deposits	206,506
Reserve for depreciation	951,718
Reserve for contingent	100,000
Profit and loss surplus	1,505,467
Total	$38,723,693

President Flanders says:

The Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., at the time of its incorporation, acquired by purchase factories located as follows: Three at Detroit, Michigan; two at Dayton, Ohio; one at Newcastle, Indiana; two at Tarrytown, New York, and one each at Auburn, Rhode Island, and Hartford, Connecticut. In order to facilitate more economical operation, it was decided to concentrate manufacturing operations at Detroit, Dayton and Newcastle. Therefore, the company disposed of the factories at Hartford, Auburn and one factory at Tarrytown. We have one factory remaining for sale at Tarrytown and one at Detroit.

Early in the first fiscal year the management became convinced of the wisdom of concentrating its energy on a large volume production of a moderate-price Maxwell car. Accordingly preparations have been under way during the past 10 months to bring the factories in Dayton, Newcastle and Detroit up to a large productive capacity with a high state of efficiency. Special machinery which is particularly adapted to a quantity production of one model car has been installed at all of these plants. The Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., is especially fortunate in that it produces nearly the complete automobile from raw materials in its own factories, which effects a large saving in costs over "assembled" cars.

The company is prepared, as conditions may justify, to take advantage of possibilities for a further increase of its business without substantially heavier general expenses and without materially increasing investment in its plants.

The net working assets of approximately $6,000,000, of which over $1,700,000 is cash, place your company in a strong position.

Although the earnings of the company amount to more than $1,500,000 as against annual dividend requirements on the first preferred stock of $859,553, the management has deemed it advisable to conserve the liquid assets of the company for the development and extension of its business. Therefore, no dividends have been declared.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYNDICATE EXTENDED

NEW YORK—With unanimous consent of members, the underwriting syndicate formed in April, covering $40,000,000 New York Central refunding and improvement 4½ per cent bonds which expires Oct. 11, has been extended subject to termination on 10 days' notice by syndicate managers of J. P. Morgan & Co.

RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR NAMED

Alfred L. Aiken, president of the Worcester National Bank, has been named as governor of the federal reserve bank of Boston.

Ideal Income Home—For Sale

Sixty acres income bearing orchard, situated 5 miles northeast of MEDFORD, OREGON, in the foothill district of the famous fruit belt of the Rogue River Valley; good soil and air drainage.

Twenty acres are in full bearing pears and apples, and thirty-three acres are set to three-year-old Bartlett pear trees.

There is a six-room bungalow, a barn, packing house and other outbuildings, as well as all necessary implements, and four horses.

Medford is a thriving business town, and an important shipping point, giving an accessible market to the products of the place.

The price is $30,000—less a mortgage of $10,000 due May, 1916, and which can be extended.

This is an opportunity to acquire a producing home that will increase in value each year as the young pear trees come into bearing.

For further particulars address owner, 341 Holbrook Building, San Francisco, California.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 61

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Leading Events in Athletics — Big Football Game

HARD GAMES FOR SOME BIG TEAMS EXPECTED TODAY

Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania Meet Opponents Who Should Force Them to Their Best Efforts to Win

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

HARVARD	WASH. & JEFFERSON
Coolidge, l.e.	r.e., McCreight
D. P. Morgan, l.t.	r.t., Wesbecher
Pennock, l.g.	r.g., W. Younkins
Soucy, c.	c., Cruikshank
Weston, r.g.	l.t., McKean
Trumbull, r.t.	l.t., Peterson
Weatherhead, r.e.	l.e., Bovil
Watson, q.b.	q.b., Goodwin
Hardwick, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Fleming
Bradlee, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Spiegel
Brickley, f.b.	f.b., Young

Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire, W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania. Head linesman, N. A. Tufts, Brown. Time of game, 3 p. m. Length of quarters, 12m.

Although the football season is only in its third week of the championship campaign of 1914 this afternoon, there is promise of one or two of the big elevens having the hardest kind of a time keeping themselves from being defeated by a minor college, to say nothing of being scored against.

Usually so early in the season the big teams look to their coming games as rather easy affairs for the purpose of conditioning them for the bigger ones to come later in the season. To date only two of the big teams have met with what might be called unexpected reverses.

In the East Harvard has to meet a team this afternoon which is expected to beat the Crimson to the limit, especially as Harvard will be without the services of Quarterback Logan and Halfback Mahan. Washington & Jefferson has a very powerful team this fall, and comes to Soldiers field confident of, at least scoring against the 1913 champions.

Yale, also, expects to have difficulties in keeping her record scoreless today when the strong Lehigh team, which defeated the Carlisle Indians last Saturday, faces Captain Talbot's men. Yale has won her previous games by good margins, but the attack is far from satisfactory to the coaches and the defensive powers of the Blue rushline rather weak.

Cornell and Princeton are face to face with two opponents worthy of their very best and any slipup on the part of either will result in a victory for the minor team. Cornell meets Carlisle and with two defeats already registered against the Ithacans, they are going to make a determined stand today. Princeton will meet Syracuse and while the Orange and Black expects to win, Syracuse is sure to give them a hard battle.

Pennsylvania and Dartmouth do not look for easy games today, the first named having to meet the strong Lafayette eleven while Dartmouth will face Williams. Reports from Philadelphia indicate that Coach Brooke has made considerable progress with the Red and Blue candidates since last Saturday's defeat and they expect to make a strong showing today. Coach Cavanaugh does not expect to be able to play his strongest team against Williams and this game is not expected to be any too easy for the Green.

Of the other New England colleges Brown and Amherst should put up a close contest. Brown has not yet shown form up to the standard set by the Providence elevens of a few years ago while Amherst is developing well. Tufts will face Colby.

University of Maine meets Vermont while Bowdoin will play Trinity. Two good contests should result from these games.

The two United States academies will have their hands full trying to win this afternoon. West Point will face Rutgers, and while the Army has a very strong looking team this fall it will meet in Rutgers a team worthy of its best efforts. Annapolis will meet University of Pittsburgh, which has a victory over Cornell to its credit and is confident of winning today.

In Western Conference circles the games are beginning to reach a very interesting stage. University of Chicago meets Northwestern this afternoon and expects to win by a good margin. Illinois and Indiana will face each other, and the first named expects an easy victory. It will be Indiana's second championship game.

Wisconsin, Purdue and Ohio State are expecting easy victories, as they will meet Marquette, Eastern Reserve and Case respectively. Minnesota also expects to get a victory when it faces Iowa State.

University of Michigan will get a good chance to try its offensive strength out on a fairly strong eleven this afternoon when the Wolverines face Vanderbilt. Michigan has not had much difficulty in winning her games to date, and should she defeat the southerners this afternoon by an impressive score, it will greatly raise the prospects of Coach Yost's men in the coming game with Harvard.

DUMMY PRACTISE FOR BROWN MEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In preparation for today's game with Amherst the Brown coaches gave the varsity the coaching Friday necessary to sending the best possible team on the field.

Tackling the dummy, jogging around the field, falling on the ball and forward passing were in order. The whole team is in championship form, and Murphy probably will start at quarterback.

LEADS FAST TEAM AGAINST CRIMSON

CAPT. B. F. CRUIKSHANK
Washington & Jefferson football team

The Washington & Jefferson football eleven meets Harvard on Soldiers field this afternoon for the first time and is expected to make a strong showing. Last year they held Yale to a tie game. In Captain Cruikshank the team has a fine center and an able leader.

PRINCETON HAS MANY CHANGES IN HER LINEUP

PRINCETON, N. J.—Half a dozen Princeton regulars were disappointed when the lineup for today's game with the Syracuse team was announced by the coaches and they found their names missing. The men displaced include Boland, the star of the forward pass, whose indifferent work has cost him his place; Charles, the 180-pound end; Tibbott and Eberstadt, who have been trying for quarterback, and Nourse, center. Lamberton and Highly, the latter a man who has been doing fine defensive work for the scrubs, will play the ends.

Harold Brown will not be available. Gennert has taken Nourse's place at center, and Ames will start at quarterback. Glick, Law and Billy Moore, the former New York schoolboy athlete, will compose the backfield. Moore has earned his place by his consistent open field running in scrimmage this week.

Besides these changes in the personnel of the team Captain Ballin has been shifted from left to right tackle, McLean going to left tackle. Glick, who has played at left halfback, will be at right halfback. The coaches are putting a good deal of hope in Ames at quarter in today's game. If he makes good the biggest problem of the year will be solved. If he fails there will have to be more experimenting between Eberstadt and Tibbot.

Syracuse has one of the most powerful teams ever turned out at the upper New York university. Their line averages over 200 pounds and is composed mostly of veterans.

NATIONALS LEAD CHICAGO SERIES

CHICAGO—The Chicago Nationals went into the lead for the city championship Friday when they defeated their American league opponents, 2 to 1. The game was a pitchers' duel between Humphries and Benz, with the latter having a shade the better, even though his side was defeated. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Americans	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3

Batteries, Humphries and Bresnahan; Benz, Wolfgang and Schalk. Umpires, Eason and O'Loughlin. Time, 1h. 55m.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Indianapolis	88	65	.575
Chicago	87	67	.565
Baltimore	83	69	.546
Buffalo	80	70	.533
Brooklyn	76	76	.500
Kansas City	67	84	.444
Pittsburgh	63	86	.423
St. Louis	62	89	.411

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Buffalo 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Buffalo 0.
Baltimore 5, Brooklyn 4.

GAMES TODAY
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.

BUFFALO WINS AND LOSES
FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	4
Pittsburgh—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries, Ford and Blair; Knetzer and Berry.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Batteries, Leclair and Roberts; Anderson and Allen.

BALTIMORE BEATS BROOKLYN

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	.	5	11	4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	15	0

Batteries, Smith and Jacklitsch; Bluejacket and Watson.

MRS. BARNES WINS RIGHT TO PLAY IN FINAL ROUND

Defeats Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Will Meet Mrs. Weaver Next Week in Challenge Match

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Mrs. E. Barnes advanced to the final round of the Class A women's championship singles at the West Side Tennis Club courts here Friday by defeating Mrs. Robert Le Roy in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. Barnes will play Mrs. S. F. Weaver for the title early next week. Mrs. Le Roy played well, but she could not cope with the hard drives and brilliant placing of her opponent.

Mrs. Voss proved the best of the players in class B. She won the event, defeating Mrs. Hunting Worth in the final round at 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. The two class B contestants played two of the sets in the match Thursday and had to quit. In the third set Friday the winner showed more speed than she did at any time Thursday, and the games had not gone very far before it became evident that she would win.

Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Robert A. Pope moved out to the semi-final round in the doubles by winning from Miss Edith White and Miss Emma Guathey at 6—4, 6—8, 6—2. They will meet the Misses Florence and May Ballin in the semi-final round today. The summaries:

West Side Tennis Club championship, women's singles, class A, semi-final round—Mrs. Barnes defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 6—3.

Class B, final round—Mrs. Voss defeated Mrs. Hunting Worth, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Class A, doubles, third round—Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Robert A. Pope defeated Miss Edith White and Miss Emma Guathey, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

PICKUPS

Maranville made a remarkable catch in the short outfield.

The Athletics had six men left on bases while Boston only had three.

For a world's series game, the attendance was rather small.

That the Athletic infield played fast baseball is shown by their four double plays.

Shortstop Barry of the Athletics made the star fielding play of the game when he caught a foul back of third base.

Deal, Boston's substitute third baseman, played a brilliant game in the field, one of his stops being a feature.

Gowdy not only furnished the best batting, but he caught the only Athletic who tried to steal second by a perfect throw.

Holding the hard-hitting Athletics to five hits, no two coming in the same inning, was wonderful pitching on the part of Rudolph.

The New York city series is now tied with one victory each. Mathewson beat Keating the first day while Warhop beat Tesreau yesterday.

For a first game, the Boston National's 7 to 1 victory yesterday was one of the most decisive ever recorded in world's series contests.

Gowdy, the Boston catcher, was the only regular player to have a perfect batting average yesterday. All of his hits counted in the run getting. Wyckoff, the Athletic's second pitcher made a hit in his only time up.

SIDELINE NOTES

Yale plans to use three substitutes against Lehigh this afternoon.

Today will find some hard football games played by some of the big colleges.

Carlisle expects to give Cornell a hard battle today despite the fact that Lehigh won from the Indian school last Saturday.

University of Pittsburgh is after its third straight victory this afternoon. Last year Pittsburgh played the Navy to a 0-to-0 score.

Sweetser, freshman football captain last year, is showing daily improvement with the Harvard varsity squad this fall and it is going to be hard work to keep him from winning one of the tackle positions.

N. Y. AMERICANS EVEN UP SERIES

NEW YORK—Tesreau and Warhop engaged in a fine pitchers' duel here Friday in the second game of the series for the Manhattan championship, the National pitcher becoming erratic in the ninth inning, while the American league pitcher, with the underhand delivery, emerged a 2 to 1 victor. The game evened the series between the Giants and New York Americans. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	1
Nationals	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries, Warhop and Sweeney; Tesreau and Meyers. Umpires, Connolly, Hart, Evans and Rigler. Time, 1h. 30m.

SEMI-FINAL AND FINAL ROUNDS AT BELMONT TODAY

Winners of Matches This Morning Meet This Afternoon for Club Trophy—Play Is Easy

WAVERLEY, Mass.—Semi-final and final round matches will be played here today in the open amateur golf tournament over the course of the Belmont Springs Country Club. V. S. Lawrence, Woodland; J. E. Kedian, Belmont Springs; L. J. Hazleton, Brockton, and J. N. Manning, Brae-Burn, are the four who will meet in the semi-final matches, the winners to play off this afternoon for the Belmont trophy.

V. S. Lawrence won from B. S. Evans of the home club in the morning round Friday in easy style, and then won his way to the semi-finals by the default of W. P. Seeley. J. E. Kedian will play Lawrence in the upper half of the draw. Kedian only had to play one match to reach the semi-final round. In the forenoon he won by default, and in the afternoon, playing his clubmate, Irving Small, he won by 6 and 5, only 13 holes being necessary. L. J. Hazleton, the Brockton golfer, beat R. C. Lewis this morning. He later played R. A. Wood, Vesper C. C., defeating the latter by 3 and 1.

J. N. Manning, Brae-Burn, had little difficulty in his two matches. In the morning he beat R. H. Howe, Concord, by 7 and 6, and in the afternoon won from J. Colman, by 5 and 3. Manning will meet Hazleton in the other semi-final match. The summary:

BELMONT TROPHY
First Round

V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, beat B. S. Evans, Belmont Spring, 5 and 4.
W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, beat J. W. French, Wollaston, by default.
I. W. Small, Belmont Spring, beat H. J. Farrell, Longmeadow, by default.
J. E. Kedian, Belmont Spring, beat F. Stuart, Vesper, by default.
L. J. Hazleton, Brockton, beat R. C. Lewis, Belmont Spring, by 2 and 1.
R. A. Wood, Vesper, beat C. W. Davis, Brae-Burn, by 2 and 1.
J. Colman, unattached, beat O. Hockmeyer, Longmeadow, by 3 and 1.
J. N. Manning, Brae-Burn, beat R. H. Howe, Concod, by 7 and 6.

Second Round

Lawrence beat Seeley, by default.
Kedian beat Small, by 6 and 5.
Hazleton beat Wood, by 3 and 1.
Manning beat Colman, by 5 and 3.

TUFTS TO MEET COLBY ELEVEN THIS AFTERNOON

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

TUFTS	COLBY
Stankard, l.e.	r.e., Royal
O'Donnell, l.t.	r.t., Ladd
Schlotterbeck, l.g.	r.g., Prendergast
Richardson, c.	c., Stanwood
Thorndike, Tobin, r.g.	l.g., Kolseth
Turner, r.t.	l.t., Lesseur
Bennett, r.e.	l.e., Crossman
Parkes, q.b.	q.b., Cawley
Westcott, r.h.b.	r.h.b., Golden
Hadley, l.h.b.	l.h.b., Shuster
Angell, f.b.	f.b., Dacey

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts varsity eleven will play its first hard game today, when it meets Colby on Tufts Oval. The Maine college is represented by the strongest team in its history and is well qualified to thoroughly test the strength of the Brown and Blue.

Having lost but one man from last year's eleven, Colby was able to put a team of veterans in the field this season, and the coaching of Myron Fuller, varsity guard at Yale three years ago, has developed a strong team. Unfortunately they will enter today's game without Captain Frazer of Dorchester. Frazer is considered the best halfback in Maine and the Colby attack was built around him.

Thorndike '15, Tufts star guard, may be out of the game. Tobin, former varsity tackle, will substitute for him. With this one exception, the entire squad is in the best of condition and confident of a victory over the Waterville aggregation.

WEST POINT MEN IN SIGNAL DRILL

WEST POINT, N. Y.—West Point is ready for Rutgers today. A driving signal drill with the coaches urging the men to top speed, was all the squad got Friday in final preparation. The new plays devised for today's contest were reeled off smoothly.

Captain Prichard and Hobbs alternated at quarterback. The cadets expect to start all their first-string men against Coach Sanford's charges, but the fact that both Mitchell and Ford were used in the backfield during the signal drill would indicate that both are likely to get into the game in its early stages. The Army is confident of winning, but expects no such walkover as it experienced in the Stevens game of a week ago.

TUFTS TENNIS IS CONTINUED

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College tennis tournament continued Friday and interesting matches were played. Hewitt '15 beat Mishell '16 after two fast sets, 6—3, 7—5. Campbell '18 defeated Briggs '18 in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1. Norton '18 completely overwhelmed Wiggin '16, running away with two sets, 6—0, 6—0.

First round—Davies defeated H. E. Collins '17, 6—0, 6—0; Young defeated Lindstol '15, by default; Campbell '18 defeated Briggs '18, 6—4, 6—1; Hewitt '15 defeated Mishell '16, 6—3, 7—5; Lybeck '15, defeated A. W. Phillips '15, 6—0, 6—0; Loomis '15 defeated Seavey '18, 6—2, 6—0; Norton '18 defeated Wiggin '16, 6—0, 6—0; T. Messer '18 defeated Teele '16, 6—3, 6—4.

TECH TRACK MEN USE NEW FIELD BY NEXT MONDAY

Coach Kanaly Has 20 Veterans Among Squad of 53 Candidates That Have Reported for Practise—First Meet Oct. 17

Frank M. Kanaly, athletic director at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, expects to have his cross-country and track candidates at work on the new Tech athletic field, Cambridge, Monday afternoon. Fifty-three candidates have reported for work already, and Coach Kanaly looks for almost double that number when the men start their outdoor work on the new track. That the outlook for a good track and cross-country team to represent the local institution this season is strongly brought out by the fact that 20 of the 53 men who have reported are veterans, most of them on last year's track or cross-country teams.

Veterans and members of last year's cross-country squad, who are pretty sure of a place on this year's team are F. L. Cook '15, captain of the cross-country and track teams; M. C. Brock '17 of the freshman team; M. G. Graff '16, A. C. Litchfield '16, A. F. Nye '15, F. J. Wall '16, C. H. Wilkins '15 and G. E. Whitall '15. Whitall, Wilkins and Nye have been on the team for the past three years, and are all men who can be depended upon. A number of these men will also go out for places on the track team.

Captain Cook is the strong man in the two-mile event among the track candidates, and is almost sure to represent Tech in that distance this season. The other two-milers are Litchfield, Nye, D. H. Parker '17, who may also go out for cross-country; Wall and Wilkins. For the other track events there are C. E. Atkinson '17, T. H. Huff '15, W. A. Sullivan '17, and J. H. McKinnon '15 in the high and low jumps. Both Atkinson and Sullivan did good work on the freshman team last year, and McKinnon, while he has never competed for Tech against another college, is looked upon by Mr. Kanaly as a strong man who should win a place.

In the distances other than two miles there are H. S. Benson '16, one mile; R. G. Brown '16, one mile; K. Dean '16, quarter mile; C. T. Gething '16, half mile; M. G. Graff '16, one mile, and C. W. Loomis '16, 100 and 220-yard dash; L. Lawrason '16, will be the strongest candidate in the pole vault. For the other track and field events new men must be developed.

For the most part the freshmen who have reported are working for places on the 1918 relay team, in preparation for the annual class games, when the freshmen meet the second year men in all branches of athletics at the institution. Mr. Kanaly expects that a great many more first year men will come out next Monday, and if he is right about their strength, the sophomores will have to work hard to hold their own when the two classes come together on the new field Nov. 6.

Manager D. B. Webster '16 has not as yet completed the schedule for the track and cross-country teams, but a general idea of the work cut out for the men this fall can be obtained. The opening event of the season will be the handicap games held each fall for Tech men only, which will take place this year Oct. 17. Tech is expecting to meet Harvard in a dual track meet on the new field Oct. 24, although the date has not as yet been approved by the H. A. A. Following the freshman-sophomore meet, there will be a dual cross-country meet with Holy Cross Nov. 7 at Worcester. Last year Tech had five men over the line in this meet before the first Holy Cross man came in.

Coach Kanaly also plans to enter men from Tech in the New England intermeet Nov. 14, and in the I. C. A. A. A. championship at New Haven the morning of the Harvard-Yale football game, Nov. 21. The final event of the fall season will be a handicap cross-country meet Nov. 28. He will also enter a Tech freshman team in the college freshman and preparatory cross-country championships at Andover Academy Nov. 20.

J. E. INGERSOLL IS NEW MANAGER

HANOVER, N. H.—Announcement was made Friday of the appointment of Dartmouth's graduate manager, J. E. Ingersoll '11 of Cleveland, O. He will replace H. C. McAllister '13 of Manchester, N. H., in the athletic department at the close of the football season. McAllister intends to resume his post-graduate studies.

Ingersoll, who arrived here Monday, is a former football star. He also played on his class baseball, basketball and track teams. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and the Casque and Gauntlet Senior Society.

J. N. Hasen '14 of Hanover will take J. R. Burleigh's post as graduate manager of non-athletic organizations. In college he was associate editor of the Aegis, and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

INDIANAPOLIS CHALLENGES

INDIANAPOLIS — The Indianapolis Federal league club, winner of the 1914 Federal pennant, has issued a formal challenge to the winner of the National-American league series for a contest to decide the world's championship.

WORLD'S SERIES AVERAGES

BOSTON NATIONALS

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	BB.	SO.	SH.	SB.	Bat. ave.	PO.	A.	E.	Field. ave.
Gowdy, c	3	2	3	6	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1.000	9	1	.	1.000
Maranville, ss	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.500	2	3	.	1.000
Schmidt, 1b	4	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.500	11	1	.	1.000
Connolly, l.f.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.333	1	1	.	1.000
Whitted, c.f	3	2	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.333	1	.	.	1.000
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.250	2	2	1	.800
Rudolph, p	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.250	.	3	.	1.000
Moran, r.f	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.000	.	.	1	.000
Deal, 3b	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	1	2	.	1.000
Totals	34	7	11	16	1	2	.	3	5	.	3	.324	27	13	2	.959

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	BB.	SO.	SH.	SB.	Bat. ave.	PO.	A.	E.	Field. ave.
Wyckoff, p	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.000	1	.	.	1.000
Strunk, c.f.	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.500	.	.	.	1.000
Murphy, r.f.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.250	.	.	.	1.000
Baker, 3b	4	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.250	3	4	.	1.000
Oldring, l.f.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.000	2	.	.	1.000
Collins, 2b	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.000	2	2	.	1.000
McInnes, 1b	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.000	10	1	.	1.000
Barry, ss	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.000	3	3	.	1.000
Schang, c	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.000	3	.	.	1.000
Lapp, c	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	2	1	.	1.000
Bender, p	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	1	3	.	1.000
Totals	30	1	5	7	2	.	.	3	8	1	.	.166	27	13	.	1.000

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Strand, p	18	24	2	8	.	.	2	.	.	.333	.	12	3	.799
Connolly, l.f.	121	399	65	128	14	11	26	12	8	.320	167	28	4	.979
Cather, r.f., l.f.	89	242	31	71	8	12	17	3	.	.293	106	8	4	.966
Evers, 2b	139	488	70	137	31	11	19	3	1	.280	298	404	15	.979
Schmidt, 1b	150	541	67	150	19	13	15	8	1	.277	1489	86	15	.990
Smith, 3b	150	533	69	147	23	14	28	8	7	.274	224	331	37	.937
Gilbert, r.f.	69	223	32	60	10	3	6	1	5	.269	80	14	2	.979
James, p	49	128	9	33	6	.	3	.	.	.255	5	81	10	.895
Maranville, ss	155	585	73	149	27	26	22	8	4	.254	408	569	60	.942
Whitted, 3b., r.f., c.f.	82	249	38	62	20	9	12	4	2	.249	163	68	15	.939
Mann, c.f., r.f.	127	389	44	96	11	11	14	11	4	.246	273	27	14	.972
Devore, c.f., r.f.	105	179	28	44	7	2	6	.	1	.245	63	7	4	.945
Hess, p., 1b	31	45	5	11	2	.	1	.	1	.244	22	32	2	.964
Moran, c.f., r.f.	149	546	79	133	14	26	13	6	1	.243	222	15	13	.948
Gowdy, c., 1b	127	365	42	88	8	14	19	6	3	.240	531	147	21	.969
Whaling, c.	61	173	19	38	4	3	7	.	.	.219	266	39	7	.980
Deal, 3b	79	255	17	53	14	3	12	3	.	.207	85	134	11	.952
Dugey, 3b, 2b	58	107	17	21	2	10	2	.	1	.196	53	28	3	.920
G. Tyler, p	38	95	6	18	6	.	1	.	.	.189	17	62	6	.920
Davis, p	9	18	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.166	1	7	.	1.000
Crutcher, p	33	54	5	8	1	1	1	.	.	.148	2	47	1	.980
Rudolph, p	43	118	10	17	6	1	4	1	.	.141	11	97	3	.955
F. Tyler, c	6	18	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.111	31	9	.	1.000
Cocreham, p	15	10	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.100	1	7	1	.888
Cottrell, p	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Hughes, p	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	2	6	.	1.000
Martin, ss	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	1	1	.500
Totals	155	6795	732	1478	235	169	230	74	39	.255	4510	2811	257	.963

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Speaker, c.f.	157	568	101	192	13	38	44	18	4	.338	482	31	15	.968
Hoblitzel, 1b	69	224	31	73	5	10	9	4	.	.325	625	30	12	.982
Lewis, l.f.	147	514	53	143	23	23	33	9	2	.278	257	21	15	.948
Gardner, 3b	155	556	50	146	9	19	23	18	3	.262	183	303	30	.941
Hooper, r.f.	142	527	85	135	5	21	20	15	1	.256	233	22	8	.969
Janvrin, 1b, 2b, 3b, ss.	144	483	65	121	27	24	19	6	1	.250	606	233	65	.932
Henriksen, l.f., r.f.	67	101	18	25	1	6	2	1	1	.247	35	2	3	.925
Carrigan, c.	83	181	16	44	8	3	5	1	.	.243	342	77	8	.981
Scott, ss	144	537	60	130	25	15	14	5	2	.242	329	411	38	.951
Cady, c.	61	158	11	38	3	1	6	1	.	.240	217	82	10	.967
Gainer, 1b., 2b.	38	88	11	20	3	3	9	2	2	.227	123	27	4	.974
Rehg, l.f., r.f.	86	150	14	34	1	5	4	2	.	.226	45	4	1	.980
Swanson, 2b., 3b.	11	20	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.200	10	14	3	.888
Ruth, p	5	10	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.200	.	8	.	1.000
Foster, p	33	61	5	12	5	.	1	.	.	.196	21	57	3	.962
Thomas, c	67	125	10	24	3	2	1	.	.	.191	233	48	9	.968
Gregg, p	29	53	5	10	3	.	2	.	.	.188	4	41	3	.937
Leonard, p	36	70	3	10	9	.	1	.	.	.142	6	37	4	.976
Collins, p	39	79	2	11	7	.	1	.	.	.138	4	62	3	.956
Wood, p	22	41	5	5	1	1	1	.	.	.121	12	29	.	1.000
Bedient, p	42	51	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.117	5	54	4	.936
Shore, p	20	49	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.102	1	60	2	.968
Cooper, p	10	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	2	.	1.000
Pratt, c	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	6	4	1	.909
Totals	157	4657	557	1190	152	171	197	82	16	.255	3789	1658	241	.957

FRESHMAN SQUAD DIVIDED TO MAKE SEPARATE TEAMS

Harvard's freshman football squad will start work today in two divisions, which were formed Friday for the first time. One consists of those men who will try for the 1918 football team, the other of those players who will represent their respective dormitories. The choice of the first team is by no means final, as marked ability on the part of any man in the interdormitory games will secure for him promotion to squad A.

The following men made the first squad, Centers, DeRahm, Francis, Franklin; guards, Burr, Cabot, Dean, Dewart, Magie, Snow, Wiggin, Williams; tackles, Moseley Taylor, Wheeler, Lancaster, W. Davis, Lathrop, Makie; ends, Blair, Congdon, Harvey, Likin, Reynolds, Warren, White; quarters, Murray, Robinson, Murray Taylor, Talcot; backs, Dickerman, Horn, Enwright, Appleton, Lockwood, Horween. The freshman team will play four games, two away and two in Cambridge. The schedule follows:

Oct. 24, Exeter, at Exeter; 31, Worcester, at Cambridge.

Nov. 7, Andover, at Cambridge; 14, Yale 1918, at New Haven.

Paul Withington '10, head coach, will have charge of the 1918 team and F. Wigglesworth '15, L. Saltonstall '14 and J. A. Gilman, Jr., '16 will coach the teams representing Gore, Smith and Standish halls, respectively.

YALE READY FOR LEHIGH CONTEST THIS AFTERNOON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity football candidates held their final practise before the Lehigh game Friday afternoon and at its conclusion Coach Hinkey announced that Chatfield-Taylor, a substitute, would be played at right halfback and Easton, one of last year's freshman stars, would be at quarterback in place of A. Wilson. C. M. Sheldon, Jr., will play at tackle in place of Von Holt.

Considerable attention was given the linemen and kickers Friday. The scrubs, equipped with a variety of formations, were sent against the varsity for "breaking through" work. Le Gore, Chatfield-Taylor and Guernsey punted for half an hour and Wiley tried several place kicks from behind a rushline, while Captain Talbot took his place at center. The kicks went well.

The varsity lineup used and the one which will probably be used in the Lehigh game is: Higginbotham, le; Talbot, lt; Oakes, lg; Wiley, c; J. Sheldon, rg; G. Sheldon, rt; T. Wilson, re; Easton, qb; Ainsworth, lhb; Chatfield-Taylor, rhb; Le Gore fb.

ONLY TWO STRIKES REPORTED

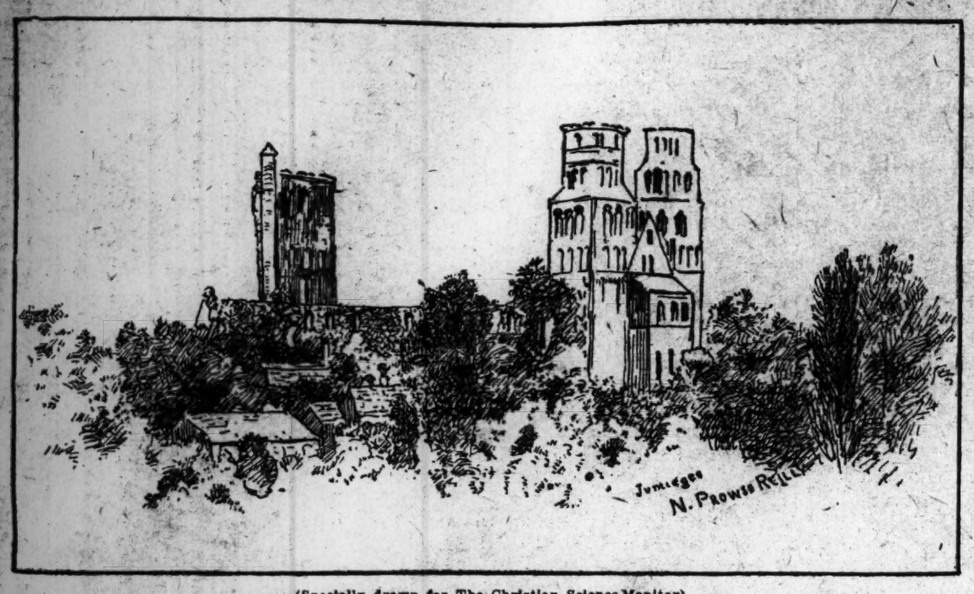
In September but two strikes involving 25 or more workers were reported to the Massachusetts board of conciliation and arbitration. The total number of workers thrown out of employment by these two strikes was only 120.

HARVARD TRACK MEN NAMED FOR TRAINING TABLE

Those Harvard varsity track athletes who are to take part in the games to be held by the city of Boston next Monday will hold their last practise work today and next Tuesday will find the Crimson fall athletics in full swing when the men selected by Coach Shrubb to make up the vars

THE HOME FORUM

Abbey of Jumieges Visible From the River Seine



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

AFTER passing up the estuary about a third of the way to Rouen on the Seine there is a long wooded peninsula; at the back of this, where the land rises in the chalk hills that bound the Seine valley on either side, rise the majestic towers of the ancient Benedictine abbey of Jumieges. These towers are enormous, very simple, what the English call "Norman" architecture and the French call "Romaine," and can be seen for miles as one goes up or down the river in the steamer. The abbey is now a superb ruin, but was intact until 1790, when at the time of the French revolution it was destroyed, being used as a quarry for building the village cottages. St. Philbert founded the abbey in 638, and the church of St. Pierre was built, but William the Conqueror, after enjoying the hospitality of the abbey on a journey in 1048, repaid his obligations with so large a sum of money that the monks were enabled to build the vast church of Notre Dame, the present ruin, and accommodation for 3000 monks. Of this building the whole of the church of Notre Dame and the much more ancient church of St. Pierre can be traced; the old guest house of the monastery, now used as a museum, the guard room of Charles VII., a refectory and a cellar are in good preservation.

It was from Jumieges that 900 monks marched the 23 kilometers to Rouen to witness and sanction the martyrdom of Joan of Arc.

AS TO A "MODESTINE" OF JAPAN

IT IS amusing to come across in a piece of unmistakably Japanese English written for the Japanese Magazine, published in Tokio, a pleasant fragment of testimony bearing on a little controversy of Alfred Noyes.' Prefacing his "Flower of Old Japan," Mr. Noyes tells us how the literalists cried out upon him for including Robert Louis Stevenson among the childly-hearted adventurers into this symbolical old Japan of his. Yet we have all read in Stevenson's own books how he traveled with a donkey and called her Modestine. Here at last we have Japanese word that a Modestine is today carrying travelers up and down the rocky slopes of Ikao, in the very face of Futatsudake. What further justification can a poet need? We read:

Above all places of interest around the locality the beauty of Lake Haruna was emphasized. It is a matter of choice as well as cash to go the way by foot, in chair or on horseback. I went to the desperation of paying two yen and a half. A small horse—really an impression of the famous "Modestine"—was brought round.

Modestine sized me correctly; she received me with about all cordiality that her horse sense knew. Showing a deep sympathy for the tyro cavalier and respect for his earnest efforts to cling to his exalted post, she refused to break into canter and walked on sedately. . . . She kept stretching out her neck now and again to do justice to the tempting green on wayside, to the annoyance, no less than the jeopardy, of the cavalier.

She was a wise one with all her weakness of nature; the ways and byways were all as familiar to her as her master's voice, which was heard often behind as "whoos" or "get up!" She picked her way up the steep, treacherous path, full of stone and rock, with confidence that comes of familiarity. I could trust her at any place of difficulty. All I had to attend to was to hold myself in the saddle.

It is a ride of some five miles to Lake Haruna, and the scenery is lovely on the way. The climb begins just outside the town and continues over a distance of three miles. The winding path never loses sight of interesting vales or superb expanse of green-clothed valleys. Trails branch off that tempt the excursionist to other scenery quest. . . .

Modestine retraced her steps back to the hotel after the gathering of eventide. She unloaded her cavalier and received a handful of biscuits offered thankfully for her kindly escort. She walked away munching the gift complacently and vanished in the darkness to take a bath in the mineral spring water.

Truth Once Uttered

Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A star new born that drops into its place
And which, once circling in its place round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake. —James Russell Lowell.

Must Keep Unselfish

We ought to acquaint ourselves with the beautiful. We ought to contemplate it with rapture and attempt to raise ourselves up to its height. And in order to gain strength for that, we must keep ourselves thoroughly unselfish. We must not make it our own, but rather seek to communicate it, indeed to make a sacrifice of it to those who are dear and precious to us.—Goethe.

The Master

One there is above all others,
Well deserves the name of Friend!
His is love beyond a brother's,
Costly, free and knows no end:
They who once his kingdom prove
Find it everlasting love!

J. Newton

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FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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GOOSEBERRY GARDEN OF JENA

IN a delightful volume of essays entitled "The Tower of the Mirrors," Vernon Lee gives a description of a garden in Jena which is worth quoting, so unique is the garden and so vivid the author's sketch of it:

The garden which really took my heart and fancy at Jena was a Gooseberry Garden. It is on the outskirts of the old town, along the River Saale, and touches that kind of "Mesopotamia" of water and willows and grass which is fitly known as Paradies. There is no show of it from the road; only a delightful deep-eaved, old-fashioned house, with ropes of creepers garlanding it like a classic altar; also a most engaging eighteenth century gate. On the door thereof stood the name of a market gardener. So, cloaking our inquisitiveness in a wish for the seeds of certain pure rose-colored snapdragons, we rang the bell, which nobody answered, and we entered. It was a garden, a large square garden, with Louis XV. toolhouses and tubs of very old myrtle trees. A garden perfectly symmetrical, tire au cordon, like a tiny Versailles, with gallant allegorical ladies at intervals along the hedges: "l'Europe, "l'Asie," "l'Amerique," etc. . . .; and in a miniature fond-point, silhouetted most funnily against the dark Thuringian fir forest, a distracted warrior evidently singing the gavotte of Gluck's "Armide."

So far, so good. One has seen such Versailles in duodecimo in Germany. But what one has not seen or dreamed of (even in fruit-fullest ldish dreams) is that such a garden should be made not of hornbeam or box or yew, but of gooseberry bushes. Yet of gooseberry bushes was made that garden at Jena! Gooseberry bushes trained into standards, gooseberry bushes clipped into pyramids and parasols and balls, gooseberry bushes drawn out into long vinelike festoons; bushes laden with gooseberries the color of plums, of grapes, of cherries, of figs; gooseberries lairy and smooth; gooseberries like nectar and ambrosia. Among which keep watch, against the background of fir-clad hillside, those eighteenth century statues of the quarters of the globe and the seasons of the year.

That is the finest garden in Jena. And the sweetest, in every sense of that word, not only in Jena, but, to my thinking, in any other place whatsoever.

First Road Through the Highlands of Scotland

If you had seen the roads before they were made,
You would hold up your hands and bless General Wade.

SO RUNS one of the old broadsheet rhymes of the Pretender's days, delightful in its perfect disregard of common sense. Notwithstanding its inconsequence the old couplet is descriptive. When General Wade undertook to throw a ribbon of civilization into the heart of the Highlands the conditions which confronted him were none too easy. The people were hostile, strongly opposed to the approach of civilizing influences of any kind. There was not so much as a drove track across the wild and barren mountains between which stretched miles of swamp or bogland covered with heather and interspersed with stunted thickets of rowan and a tangled growth of brushwood.

Neil Munro in his book, "The New Road," gives a fine description of this undertaking, so colossal in those early days and of Captain Leggatt's bleak camp from which he and his 200 lowland soldiers, brought here to make the roadway, and "sick for the sight of trees," looked out over a wearisome landscape of dull gray, green and purple. Three years had Leggatt worked upon the road on this particular section that started from the gussett at Dalwhinnie; . . . He never added on a chain of road to what was made of it already, till, Mr. Munro says, like one that makes a song, he had gone back upon the parts accomplished, seeking for fresh heart, and to maintain the key and harmony. Thirty miles a day, on horse or foot, he covered of the road. Red, level, 16 feet to 20 wide, and thrown across the country like a string ascending lesser hills and sinking into hollows, floated on morasses over brushwood, or built on them with timbers and fascines, it seemed to hurry to the North, impatient to be there, defying nature's quirks to lure it into roving. And yet, of all the men who built it, few looked on it otherwise than as a road worth going on but one way—that was to the end that lay far off in Stirling and the towns. Here, at the foot of Corryarrick Pass, this notion of it only as a road for home was maybe natural; high up in mist above the camp of Leggatt it came to a sudden end.

Seven miles were yet to cut and build to Ft. Augustus, and Leggatt hounded on his soldiery. As yet the winds of autumn breathed . . . but days were shortening and he meant to have the pass accomplished ere the winter burst upon the land and took possession till the spring. The mattock and the spade were in their hands at daybreak; often through the night they wrought prodigiously by torchlight or the flare of brushwood fires, stemming the course of new-born torrents from the hills, strengthening the bridges, shattering or burying enormous boulders, patching up the damage done at times by natives, who, since the road had come across Dalwhinnie, loathed it like a pest. In all the three years he had worked upon the road as man of Wade's he had not seen a native walk on it a furlong; parallel beside it there were beaten down already by the clansmen and the clansmen's cattle trails that both preferred as easier for the feet. Often with amazement would he watch men plunging to the knees at icy fords below the very shadow of the bridges they looked on askance as meant for Sassenachs and women. But even their women waded.

Doubtless what affected them in some degree was a foreboding of the part the road would play in times of trouble with the Gall. They saw it used continually, so far as it was finished, by the redcoats and the watches; standing, wrapped, themselves, in plaids, on thicket verges or slopes of hills in mist, like figures of some other clime and age, they watched, with gloomy brows, dragoons pass cantering, four abreast, or companies of footmen out of Ruthven castle. Never a day went past but some one could be seen upon the street (as Gaelic had it); here in Badenoch the world seemed coming to an end.

Estimate of Louis Kossuth, Statesman and Patriot

IN view of the relation of Austria-Hungary to the present European situation, it is interesting to review an address by Parke Godwin at a great Hungarian commemoration at Cooper Institute, New York, in 1894, in honor of Louis Kossuth. He first recalls the picturesqueness of Kossuth's appearance when he first landed in the United States in 1851, whither he was brought after his release by the Turks, and where he had been offered an asylum, in spite of Austrian protests. He was received as the guest of the nation, an honor till then accorded to none but Lafayette.

I cannot say that I was more impressionable than other men of the time, said Mr. Godwin, but his presence affected me more deeply than that of any other man that I had ever met, not excepting the grand Daniel Webster. . . . Kossuth's fascination was due partly to the glamour of his recent exploits, partly to his deep, full, rich voice, that had a strange music in it, partly to his sad, patient, pleading look, afterward recalled to me by Mr. Lincoln when I saw him alone in the White House . . . partly to the gentleness of his manner, which added somewhat of female loveliness to its heroic dignity. . . . The portraits painted of him at the time, representing him as an eager, impulsive soldier, ready to leap upon his war steed and to wave his sword in the attempts, were still a terror were quite fantastic in their misconceptions. He was little of the soldier and very much of the student, with his thoughtful brow, or of the lawyer lost in complicated cases, or of the statesman whose shoulders bow beneath the weight of mightied monarchies. He moved me profoundly when I first saw him, and . . . I look back through the mist of years and still see him as an imposing figure. . . .

Phases of his adventures were as romantic as any that ever confronted a chivalric knight, who in defense of an ideal aim courted the extremities of danger with a manly emprise, prowess and endurance; but adventure and romance were mere incidents in a career of far more substantial meaning. If you will read the youthful papers in which he began the struggle against the Hapsburg dynasty; the early speeches in the Hungarian Diet by which he gathered the national feelings of his countrymen into a unity of conviction; the official documents which called an army and a treasury into existence; the hundred addresses which roused the sober and sedate inhabitants of England into transports of enthusiasm, and the two hundred others in this country, which rolled like thunder from the Alleghanies to the Rockies, you will everywhere discover the evidence of a serious, sober affection grasping the broadest interests and of a courage recoiling before no difficulty. Kossuth was not a fanatic, but a careful student . . . an intelligent publicist, a wise legislator, who stood front to front with the most eminent statesmen of his age, and brought to the encounter with them a knowledge, a prudence, a wisdom, at least equal with their own. His schemes were elevated and generous in their aims and rational and feasible in their means. His real intellectual and moral affinities turned him to the Pericles, the Catos, and the Ciceros of antiquity, to the Vaninis and the Brunos of the Renaissance; to the l'Hopitals, and Condes of France, the Sydneys, Hampdens, Vanes and Chathams of England; to William of Orange, and most of all to the Adamses, the Henrys, the Jeffersons, the Washingtons of our own colonial history. . . .

Kossuth was received by us, continued Mr. Godwin, as our Washington would have been received by the lovers of liberty abroad, if he had failed at Trenton or Monmouth and been sent by the British authorities to eat the bitter bread of exile in foreign lands. We simply saw in him the son of the people, who almost alone and unbefriended had bearded the two most powerful dynasties of the world, and though stricken [illegible] the attempts, was still a terror

OVERCOMING FEAR THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JESUS," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 75 of Science and Health, "restored Lazarus by the understanding that Lazarus had never died, not by an admission that his body had died and then lived again." That single compact sentence contains one of those profound metaphysical statements in which Mrs. Eddy was wont suddenly to illuminate the deserts of human belief, as a flashlight reveals, by night, the waste of waters which the ancients embodied in their writings as the type of evil, and on which they founded their dreams of fear. The reader of the sentence becomes immediately aware of the vastness of the writer's outlook, even though his own spiritual perception may be too nearly akin to the faint glimmer of a lantern to maintain the steady radiance necessary to realize fully the significance of the words. In order to comprehend their full significance it is necessary to plumb metaphysically the depths of fear. When this is done the mere emotion of physical terror will be found to be little more than fear of fear. Fear itself, when it is finally analyzed, will prove to be the fundamental belief of life in matter. It is the cause of birth, just as it is the cause of death, for these are but the opposite poles of the axis of life in matter on which the physical universe spins.

Speaking of the natural man, conceived as the Psalmist declares in sin, Jesus said, "Ye are of your father the devil." In other words the child of the carnal mind as opposed to the image and likeness of God was the product of the devil, or personified evil. Christian Science teaches that evil is nothing but the supposititious counterfeit of good, what the Jacobean translator described as vanity. Jesus himself went on to make this perfectly clear. This supposititious power of evil was, he said, a liar and a murderer from the beginning. A liar, because all its claims of power are based on the fundamental lie that there is either life or substance in matter; a murderer, because it founds on this claim of life and substance in matter its counterfeit of law in the fact that it creates only to destroy, by giving life which must end in death. This whole claim Jesus summed up as a negation of Principle. The very claim of evil to existence abode not in the truth, he insisted, because there was no truth in it. Exchange what has been termed the boatman's idiom of the bastard Greek tongue of the first century for the direct, terse English of the twentieth century, and what does that statement resolve itself into but this: that the claim of evil to reality never had any foundation, since it is itself nothing but a lie. It is this fact that evil was a liar and a murderer from the beginning which exposes its environment of fear. If the human being did not believe that sickness could end in death it would not establish itself in his thought, so as to set that thought working towards disease and death. What, in short, the human being fears is not that he will be sick, but that the sickness can and may develop into fatal illness.

It is precisely the same when he turns his attention to any of the other phases of his existence. Beneath the fear of poverty, for instance, is the fear that want of proper food, housing or clothing produces certain diseases which terminate fatally. The human mind fails to realize this because it very rarely carries its argument back to the ultimate. It is in its nature satisfied with superficial conclusions because it will not submit to the mental discipline necessary to clear thinking. This is why it has always revolted from metaphysics, and at the bottom of that revolt is the fear of fear, in other words, the fear of facing the supposititious facts based on the admission of life in matter.

Jesus saw clearly that life had never originated in matter. He saw, as Mrs. Eddy has pointed out in the sentence previously quoted, that Lazarus' life had never been inherent in his body. If this had been the case a man would have enjoyed the authority which belongs to God alone, and which must belong only to a first Cause—the authority of creation. In the famous scene in the judgment hall Jesus forced this conclusion on Pilate's notice. Pilate claimed that he had authority to take Jesus' life or to give it him. Jesus returned quite plainly that he could have no such authority unless it were given him from above. In other words, the man who had passed through the crowds which would have murdered him, instigated by the chief priests, could have withdrawn his person with equal ease from the precincts of the praetorium. Authority, to Pilate, was the exercise of the human will to give or to take life. To Jesus authority was the demonstration of the omnipotence of divine Principle. Peter, according to tradition, fleeing from Rome to avoid the brutality of Caesar, admitted the claim of fear, that there is life in matter to take, and suffered martyrdom. John, working in the mines of Patmos, or, again, according to tradition, flung into the boiling oil, faced and demonstrated the fact that life is not in matter, and that fear must consequently vanish in the realization that Life is spiritual.

Montesquieu View of Rome

Montesquieu has an opinion of ancient Rome which implies that Rome was too far in advance of other nations to be permitted by them long to remain at so high a point of civilization. He said: Rome was founded for grandeur and her laws had an admirable tendency to bestow it; for which reason in all the variations of her government, whether monarchial, aristocratic or popular, she constantly engaged in enterprises which required conduct to accomplish them, and always succeeded. The experience of a day did not furnish her with more wisdom than all other nations, but she obtained it by a long succession of events. She sustained a small, a moderate and an immense fortune with the same superiority, derived true welfare from the whole train of her prosperities and refined every instance of calamity into beneficial instructions. She lost her liberty because she completed her work too soon.

Browning and Czerny

Browning's musical understanding is one of the things that endears him to musicians, and a characteristic touch in point is found in the following lines from the Inn Album:

I got rough-smooth through a piano piece,
Rattled away last week till tutor came,
Heard me to end, then grunted, "Ach. . . .
Sagen Sie 'Easy'? Every note is wrong!
All thumped mit wrist—we'll trouble fingers now!
The Fraeulein will please roll up Raff again
And exercise at Czerny for one month!"

Good Actions

In the performance of a good action, a man not only benefits himself, but he confers a blessing upon others.—Sir P. Sidney.

HISTORY BACK OF PALISSY PLATTER

VISITORS at the pottery room of the Boston art museum stand to look either with wonder or curiosity at a platter, supposedly intended for table use in some way, which is all covered over with fish, lizards, snails and other reptiles. This is a piece of work by Bernard Palissy, the famous French potter of the first half of the sixteenth century, whose long search after the lost art of enameling pottery is one of the great stories of history. His journal records the beginning:

"Know that an earthen cup was shown to me turned and enameled, of such beauty that henceforth I entered into dispute with my own thoughts, bringing to my memory several jesting proposals that had been made to me, when I was painting figures. Now, seeing that they were beginning to give them up and that also glazing was not in great request, I thought that if I could discover the secret of making enamels I should be able to make vessels of earth and other things of beautiful arrangements, because heaven had given me to understand something of painting; and thenceforth, without considering that I had no knowledge of argillaceous earth, I set about seeking enamels like a man who gropes in the dark."

His wife and children and his friends watched all his failures and ridiculed and reproached him. The day came when he began to burn his household furnishings, the palings that bound his garden in and the very flooring of his house to feed the furnace. But at last he triumphed. His enamel came forth from trial by fire, "white and polished and singularly beautiful." He was successful, and became famous and even fashionable, and was known as the "worker in earth and inventor in rustic figurines."

A book popular in his day, "Le Songe de Polyphile," has the following passage which is supposed to have given the hint, perhaps, for a Palissy platter: "The pavement of the ground underneath the water was of mosaic composed of little fine stones, in which were shown all sorts of fishes. The water was so clear that in looking at it you would judge the fish to move and wriggle along the edge, where they were portrayed to the life—carp, eels, pike, shad, soles, rays, etc., which appeared to stir at the movement of the water. Then there was a little space, and afterwards another curtain of leaves and flowers, more prettty than the first, diversified by all sorts of colors and by all manner of beasts, plants, herbs and flowers. A vine filled the whole concavity of the vault with beautiful knots and twisted branches, leaves and grapes, among which were placed little children as if to gather them, and birds flying round and lizards molded after nature."

To prepare the composition of one of Palissy's pieces a sheet of tin was covered with a bed of delicately veined leaves, pebbles, etc., held in place by Venetian turpentine. Then the animals and fishes, etc., were fastened down by fine threads, passed through holes in the metal. The details were all worked out and then the whole was covered with a fine layer of plaster to form the mold. His colors were deep violet, golden yellow and several greens and browns. Julia de Wolf Addison in her book on the Boston museum, tells these things, and adds that Miss Anne Manning's "The Provocation of Mme. Palissy" is a good sketch of this interesting craftsman.

Criticism or Censure ?

It is [significant] that the word criticism has come to mean censure in the minds of most of us, when it might as easily mean approval. To criticize a book merely means to estimate it fairly, not to hunt from cover to cover for flaws. And that is what we should mean by criticism as applied to persons as well as things, a just estimate, not a campaign of fault-finding.—Western School Journal.

Heavenly Wisdom

I counsel thee to buy of Me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be made rich; that is, Heavenly Wisdom, w[illegible] treads under foot all lower thing[illegible]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 10, 1914

Health Conservation

THERE is an innocent process of reasoning known as begging the question. It was long ago dissolved in laughter as a serious logical method, but it still has its admirers and exponents. It consists of assuming something you would like to be true, and then proceeding by a simple post hoc propter hoc argument to establish the soundness of your premise. Perhaps the most famous disciples of the school were the historic tailors of Tooley street, whose great endeavor has passed into a proverb. There were three of them, and they dwelt in the street hard by London bridge which has become famous through their genius. Dissatisfied with the condition of things around them, they proceeded to petition Parliament, and in their laudable anxiety to record the greatness of their protest, they announced themselves thus, "We, the people of England."

A generation, as Lord Macaulay might have said, which has accepted the statements of the medical schools at their face value, can afford to listen to an old-world proverb. The three tailors of Tooley street assumed their identity with the people of England for the purpose of substantiating the propriety of their appeal. The medical schools speak with equal assurance of "health conservation" and other such terms for the purpose of convincing the public that health conservation is synonymous with the practise of medicine. The insistence of sartorial Tooley street would have been unanswerable had the population of England been circumscribed by the three shops in question. The confidence of the medical schools would be justified if the practise of medicine were indisputably the prime factor in the conservation of health. Unfortunately for the argument, the one postulate is almost as polemical as the other.

The practise of medicine is as old as the worship of Apollo, and that is saying a good deal. In all these centuries the conservation of health has been assiduously pursued by means of remedies which have been exalted by one generation only to be disowned by another. The fifteenth century placed its faith in cloths of red. The sixteenth century rejoiced in powders made from mummies. In the seventeenth tar water rose, like the rocket, to be "the universal panacea," only to fall, like the stick, to the level of "the humblest drug in the pharmacopoeia." Even in the nineteenth century industrious efforts had to be made to compel the injection of calf lymph, and to render illegal inoculation and arm-to-arm vaccination by means of which earlier generations had been compulsorily healed.

Now the physicians of the fifteenth and following centuries were not more certain that "health conservation" was dependent on red wool or mummy powders, on tar water or inoculation, than those of the twentieth century are that it is dependent on vaccines and serums. Yet there is no security that vaccines will not go the way of red cloth, and serums the way of tar water. As a matter of fact, everybody knows quite well that doctors are already disagreeing on the question of the value of both these remedies. In these circumstances it might be wiser not to beg the question of what constitutes "health conservation" too uncompromisingly.

Nineteen hundred years ago there came, if there is any truth in Christianity at all, over the Galilean hills and along the Jordan valley, the greatest healer the world has ever seen, the healer of Gennesaret. Disease and death vanished before his word, and he declared that they would vanish, during all time, at the word of those who understood his teaching and walked in his steps. In the mid nineteenth century there came a New England woman teaching and proving the lesson that the promises of the Galilean hillsides were indestructible. Whether it is easier, Jesus demanded, to say thy sins be forgiven thee, or to say, arise and walk. "Jesus," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 210 of Science and Health, "healed sin and sickness by one and the same metaphysical process." That process is the one and only scientific process of "health conservation." It is, to "let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

Law Defined for Plain Folk

INASMUCH as ignorance of the law is not accepted as an excuse for failing to conform to it, society might be presumed to see to it always that law-making did not outspeed law-knowing. The precise contrary is the fact, and tends to become more rather than less so. Statutes increase in number faster, apparently, than do citizens who can obey them. Ergo a waning reverence for law as such. The common tends to become the cheap thing. The more praiseworthy then any effort to make law known to the person who must be disciplined if he runs counter to the statute. Laws get a certain measure of publicity through their publication in a limited list of newspapers. But when thus published who reads them? They also find their way into an annual compilation the circulation of which is chiefly among lawyers and public officials charged with law's execution. Even in the most democratic and intelligent of commonwealths the larger proportion of new statutory law never is discussed by the electorate as it is being framed by legislators. Interested minorities push most laws through.

All this didactic comment has been provoked by the good news that law officials of the city of New York stand back of a plan to make the substance of the city ordinances accessible to the people in a "citizens' lawbook," in language monosyllabic in form so far as possible. In other words, it at last has become apparent how foolish it is to expect such a population, so largely native to other lands and thus needing elementary instruction in the theory and practise of American city government to avoid lawbreaking, however well intentioned may be the newcomers.

Experiment already has shown that five pages of ordinances dealing with use of the streets by drivers of vehicles, by pedestrians and by venders of goods, can be put in a few paragraphs, if for the formal legal verbiage and repetitions of the ordinance is substituted the terse, realistic language of the man of the pavement. What has been done in one field can be done in another. Spread broadcast by the million these law-leaflets will lessen unintentional law-breaking much and intentional law-breaking somewhat, results commendable because conserving both community wealth and community character.

The Business Situation Reviewed

ONE AFTER another the big problems of finance and trade that have arisen on account of the European war are being solved. Considering the unprecedented upheaval that occurred and the complete breaking down of credits throughout the world the recovery since the war started has been remarkably rapid. Exports from the United States have been resumed on a very large scale and should they continue to increase at the present rate apprehension of heavy gold shipments to pay United States indebtedness abroad will have been dissipated. In addition to paying debts and meeting an urgent demand in Europe shipments of products and merchandise are relieving a congested condition in the United States. Formation of the $100,000,000 gold pool to ameliorate the foreign exchange situation has had much to do both sentimentally and actually with the present improved conditions. The future is likely to prove that Europe needs grain more than gold. Consequently the United States will be of great service to its neighbors across the seas if it ships them its surplus farm products and manufactures. Apprehension of overwhelming European liquidation of American securities is likely to disappear also in the ratio that United States exports increase, for while there may be heavy selling of American stocks held abroad when the exchanges reopen they can be largely paid for in American commodities instead of American gold.

There has been a clearing up of stock exchange accounts since the markets closed on July 30 and the exchanges throughout the United States are said to be in sound condition. The debit balance in the clearing house of the New York stock exchange was more than $100,000,000 on the last day of July. This has been settled entirely. A large amount of securities carried for account by brokers also has been taken up and paid for by customers, while other accounts have had their margins heavily increased, thus placing customer, broker and banker in comfortable position to meet any emergency that is at all likely to arise with the reopening of the exchanges.

There is a gradual return of confidence which could be accelerated if every person would do what he could to establish it. There has been an undue amount of apprehension as to the future money supply in the United States and as a consequence many dividends have been cut or passed by corporations. In many cases the dividends were earned with about the usual margins, but it was considered that the money usually devoted to disbursements might be needed for other purposes. It is a good thing to be conservative, but the passing of dividends means hardship to stockholders and contraction in general trade. It is consequently gratifying to know that last week one big Massachusetts concern paid its shareholders not only the regular dividend but an extra cash dividend of $25 a share, the extra disbursement coming not from earnings but from cash accumulations. If more corporations would follow this policy in times of stress very likely there would soon be no financial stringency.

Boston as a Place for Farm Instruction

IN THE plan for evening classes in agriculture and horticulture which are to be held in Boston a discussion of the interest that the people of the city have in this direction and need to enlarge comes to a practical result. The Chamber of Commerce has been active in bringing it about and has the aid of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is, indeed, an extension to Boston and vicinity of the work of the state college, bringing here the experts in the college departments and putting their instruction within the easy reach of the people who, it is assumed, wish to receive it.

Farming would not readily be recognized as a Boston calling, but the cultivation of the soil which sends Massachusetts into a high rank among the states in the value of its agricultural products is largely within the range of the metropolitan district. Moreover, farming in the sense in which all the eastern part of the United States considers it, is not so much the tillage of broad fields as the turning to account of small areas, ever dwindling in extent but intensifying in interest down to spaces that are hardly more than the city back yard. The courses that are offered in the coming classes are clearly selected to serve this almost amateur interest, but their handling by the specialists from Amherst broadens to instruction that admittedly is needed by the actual farmer, engaged in the business of raising vegetables, fruit, flowers and poultry for profit.

The agricultural college is hardly thought of as of any locality now that it has taken to the field and been made the radiating point for farm instruction, counsel and help. Boston would seem to offer a good substation for Amherst. The project of making it so for a brief season has, we think, high general interest, which will be justified, if at all, in the readiness with which men and women respond to the novel and attractive opportunity. As a phase of the nationwide realization of the need of education getting outside and even far from the gates of institutions it is a new note of progress.

Planks in the Progressive Platform

AS REGARDS national, state, social, political and general issues, we feel sure that even the most casual of readers will be struck by the advanced aggressiveness of the Massachusetts Progressive party platform. Whatever differences may have arisen in the convention of Tuesday, there is reflected in this document only a set purpose to go forward uncompromisingly and unwaveringly. Apparently nothing has been included in the bill of particulars adopted by that body with the mere purpose of winning votes; were popularity courted as an essential by the framers of the instrument at least a few of the declarations set forth would have been modified or altogether omitted. As they stand, these declarations constitute a bid for all kinds of opposition from the conservative, regular, standpat ranks.

One need not necessarily be impelled by partizanship to remark the candor, the frankness, the boldness—what the older parties will, perhaps, call the recklessness—of the Progressive platform. It is "for" things not partly but altogether; not half but whole heartedly; it does not attempt to straddle and it refuses, even when touching on the radical and the extreme, to become apologetic. It stands openly for a non-partizan tariff commission, for the regulation of trusts, for conservation and development of national resources, for the initiative and referendum, for equal suffrage, for recall of all elective officers whose terms exceed a single year, for municipal home rule, for the right of municipalities to deal in foodstuffs through the medium of free public markets, for the abolition of party enrolment, for the suppression of tax dodging, for labor and wage regulation, for industrial pensions, for vocational training, for nation-wide prohibition, for legislation looking to the equitable adjustment of the Massachusetts railway dispute, for the purification of the courts, for international disarmament and world peace, and for other things that are largely in the thought of the people at the present time. There is nothing doubtful or equivocal here.

Standing for all of these, or more particularly, standing for some of them, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see where the Progressive ticket in Massachusetts may repel rather than attract certain elements of the voting population. To be positive rather than negative, to be firm rather than vacillating, to be steadfast rather than yielding, does not always mean to be successful in politics, and the experience of this ticket may indicate whether the mass of voters are yet in a mood to favor directness of speech in political affairs.

Printers' Duties as Idealists

WITH more than a thousand delegates present the United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of the United States and Canada recently met in annual session. A speech made to this important gathering was significant enough to deserve the widest publicity and most hearty commendation. Its key thought was this: "We have always held that the upright printer should do a good job for a fair price, but the new citizenship goes beyond this. We must try to be sure that what we print is right." The speaker's practical exhortations based on this text had to do with giving publicity to objectionable books, circulars of fraudulent businesses and advertisements of the liquor traffic.

It is with the extension given to moral duty in connection with the ancient and honorable art of printing by the Chicago master-printer that persons who welcome the rise in business standards will find most satisfaction. Once responsibility is fully admitted by a printer he will not lack for opportunities to test it, as can be testified by pioneers. Like the editor who refuses to give currency to what he knows to be untrue, or the advertising agent who refuses to place the advertisement of an unreliable firm, or the publisher who declines the decadent or objectionable book, the job printer has his civic responsibilities. They outrun the demands of formal law. The legally permissible is no measure of the duty of the individual or of the vocational group to which he belongs.

To illustrate the full implications of a generally adopted standard as high as this Chicago printer set before his fellows it is only necessary to cite the lottery. Slowly but surely it has been debarred from avenues of approach to the gullible, speculative public. Open appeal in the press is outlawed; mail facilities are denied. But subterranean tactics keep the business going, and some printers of circulars, tickets and other literature are willing, for satisfactory pay, to incur risks of punishment for their share in keeping the traffic going. Such printers are not numerous; but there are more who will knowingly print the literature of untrustworthy mining companies.

This rising standard of moral responsibility in business which has been taking form in the United States during the last twenty years is one to be rejoiced over, and not accepted complacently. To declare it and bring it to pass has involved toil, courage and tenacity of purpose amounting in many cases to heroism on the part of leaders and also the rank and file.

Shipping Flowers From the South

IT IS pleasant to read that instead of being simply a consumer of flowers grown in the North, the South has entered upon commercial flower cultivation itself. There is an excellent reason why certain of the northern cities should have developed the flower-growing industry: why all populous communities in the North, in fact, should have developed in recent years the greenhouse and hothouse industry. Out of the summer season flowers grown in the open and brought from a distance are under present conditions very high. The demand for cut flowers in the large cities and populous districts of the North has been growing at a tremendous rate in recent years. To meet it, it became necessary that flowers should be cultivated under artificial conditions. The result affords another striking example of the influence of resistance on human thought and energy. In those very parts of the North that are naturally least suitable for floriculture under so-called natural conditions, flower production has been developed under glass to a marvelous extent. For instance, cities of the North Atlantic and Great lakes sections not only supply themselves and their immediate surroundings through the winter months with blooms of almost every kind, but they have a surplus which they ship to cities of the South where summer is almost perpetual.

The South might raise flowers much more cheaply than they can be raised in the North, but in the South, where the season for outdoor flowers is long, there is not the same commercial demand for the product that is found in the North. The mistake the South has made, evidently, lies in placing too much dependence on local demand. With greater natural resistance to overcome it might have sought a northern market for its surplus and in this, as in other instances where it unnecessarily goes outside for its supplies, kept its money at home.

But there has been another reason why the South has not commercialized its flower product. This has been the lack of rapid and cheap transportation, or rather the lack of rapid and cheap distribution. While it is true, as a writer points out in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, that flowers are shipped from the hothouses of Chicago to that city, where flowers may be raised the greater part of the year around in the open and in profusion, the facilities which Chicago shippers must employ are too expensive ever to bring the traffic up to great proportions. With cheapness of production and cheapness of distribution, New Orleans should be able to command an immense flower trade in the North.

The United States government is about to provide refrigeration for the care of vegetables in transit. The time probably is not far distant when it will provide all necessary facilities for the transportation of flowers by parcel post. When this time comes, and it should come early, the South will be afforded a splendid opportunity of competing successfully for a share in a great northern trade. It remains for the South to be in readiness to meet a demand that seems certain to grow with the increasing volume of supply.